

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1914
By the Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1914—VOL. VI., NO. 69

PRICE TWO CENTS

ULSTER ARMS IMPORTATION NOT RELAXED

Precautions of Officials to Prevent Shipments of Guns and Ammunition Into Ireland Said to Have Been Absolutely Futile

GOVERNMENT IS SUE

Premier Asquith's Plan to Settle Trouble Is Not Expected Before May and Perfection of Organization Will Continue

DUBLIN—Precautions taken by the government to prevent the importation of arms into Ulster have proved absolutely futile and the arms proclamation, issued with a view to seizing arms at ports, has simply involved them in a lawsuit with Messrs. Hunter & Son, gunsmiths of Belfast, who have caused a writ to be issued against the local collector of customs for illegal seizure of arms consigned to the company.

Mr. Hunter, head of the firm, assured a representative of the Monitor that his business had been very seriously affected by this proclamation and he was determined to test the legality of the seizure, as counsel whose opinion he had taken advised him that the government action was ultra vires.

Meantime arms are being run almost without hindrance into the port of Belfast itself. The other night 800 rifles were landed without trouble. The method by which these arms are brought into the country is so simple that the government must be aware of it and a representative of the Ulster council, asked some time ago by a member of the Monitor staff why the government did not interfere, declared that he could only account for it on the ground that they were perfectly well aware that any attempt to do so would precipitate the crisis they were so keenly desirous to prevent.

For a few hours after the original proclamation there was some doubt as to the government's intention with regard to Belfast itself and all that night a succession of motor cars carrying arms streamed out of the city to safer arsenals in the country. If the cause of this commotion was known to the police they were cautious not to act on their information, and it is questionable today whether their belated interference would be of any avail.

Questioned as to whether Mr. Asquith's overtures, during the debate on the address, would have any effect in Ulster, a member of the council declared that there was really nothing new in his speech beyond the undertaking to produce a scheme of his own instead of calling for other people's. As it was understood that this scheme would not be made public until May or June the interval would simply provide time for the importation of further arms and for perfecting organization.

As for Sir Horace Plunkett's proposal, it was said, there was no possibility of its being taken seriously any more than any other scheme of home rule within home rule. Ulster had demanded and was determined to have complete independence from any Parliament in Dublin.

As for the proposal to exclude Ulster for a period of 10 years, it would not mean the burying of the hatchet but simply a careful greasing of the hatchet during that period. Ulstermen were dominated by one great fear, that of being ruled in any shape or form by a Roman Catholic Parliament in Dublin.

GENERAL BOTHA PLEADS FOR VINDICATION OF GOVERNMENT

South African Premier Says Safety of Women and Children From 250,000 Savages Was Involved When Steps Were Taken for Deportation of Strike Heads

LONDON—Debate on the indemnity bill was continued at Cape Town yesterday by Premier Botha. His speech was a strong plea in vindication of the government's action and in the course of it he demanded why, if General Hertzog had been willing to come with the burghers to the assistance of the government in July last, he had not made the offer at the time instead of refraining even from a word of criticism on the platform of his own convention.

The fact was, he insisted, that though he had seen many terrible things in war he had never seen anything more terrible than the condition of affairs when he and South made their famous Carlton hotel compact with the Labor leaders. Had they hesitated on that night, along 40 miles of reef bloodshed and fire would have been let loose and the horrors which would have been perpetrated by morning would have been worse than anything which had ever happened in the whole history of South Africa.

That was what would have been the

FUTURE OF UNITED STATES HELD IMPORTANT FOR PEACE CAUSE

Prof. Frederick L. Hoffman Said This Country Will Do Much for the World's Quiet—Delegates to American Statistical Association Hear Importance of Data

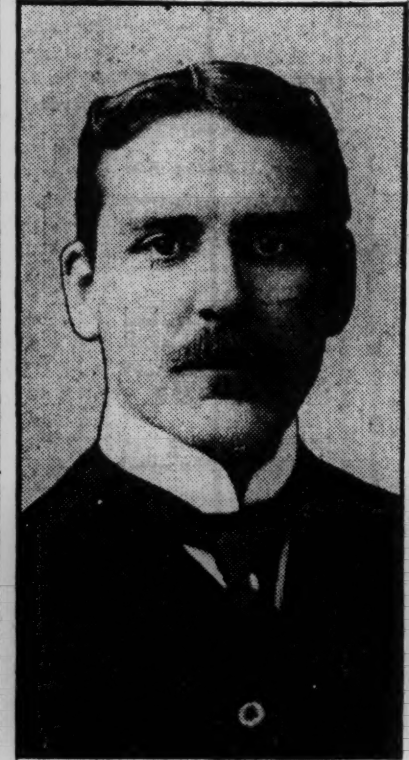
Asserting that the United States will become more and more a dominating factor in the control of the world's affairs and that its effect will be most profoundly felt in the maintenance of the world's peace, Frederick L. Hoffman, former president of the American Statistical Association, addressed the members of that organization today at their seventy-fifth annual meeting in the Copple-Plaza. Specialists in figures from all parts of the country attended.

Mr. Hoffman asserted that it is largely because of the absence of international strife that the United States is able to look back upon a prolonged and uninter-

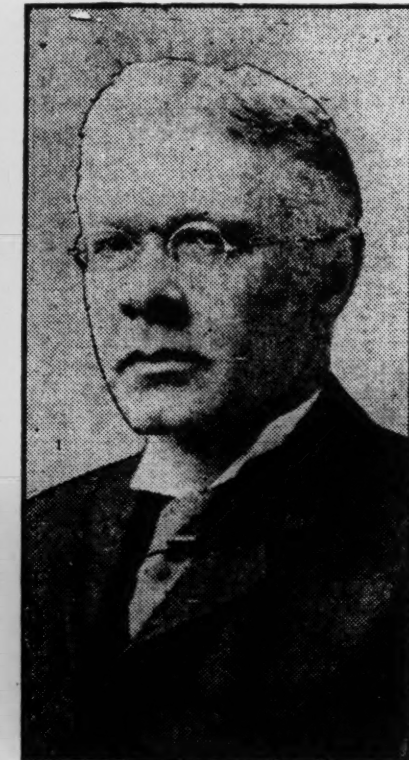
rupted record of advance—advancement with which there has been nothing to correspond in the history of mankind.

It is but fitting that in a democracy the gains resulting from such progress should have accrued to the material benefit of the vast majority of people, and nowhere, it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, are the tolling masses so conspicuous and effectual in their power and control of national affairs as in the United States.

Prof. Carroll W. Doten read a paper by David Kinley on the service of statistics to economics. F. M. Giddings read (Continued on page 14, column 4)



PROF. CARROLL W. DOTEN
Secretary American Statistical Ass'n.



S. N. D. NORTH
Former director of federal census bureau

ANDOVER-EXETER GAME SCHEDULED THIS AFTERNOON

Phillips Andover Academy was scheduled to meet Phillips Exeter Academy this afternoon in the Boston Arena in their first championship hockey match. The game was to start at 2:30, but prospects of the players and students reaching the Arena in time for the contest were very unpromising at noon.

The Exeter men had planned to come from Exeter, N. H., in a special train leaving at 11:30, but owing to conditions the train was cancelled and such as decided to come took the regular trains. The Andover party left Andover on a special starting at 1:15 o'clock.

Exeter is regarded as the favorite to win, as the seven has a number of men of considerable hockey experience, including George Lowe and George Percy, the former Arlington high stars, and Charles Comerford, the former Brookline high star.

Up to 2 o'clock the Arena management had not heard from either of the teams but stated that the rink would be kept open for them until 5 o'clock. The lineup:

ANDOVER—Comerford, L.W., Hagan, Martin, R. Paradise, or Appleton, Percy, F.W., or L.W., Ashley, Lowe, C.P., or C.W., Lee, Kelly, P., or C.W., Murray, Johnson and Walker, G., or G., Preston

GREEKS TO KEEP ALL BUT THREE SMALL ISLANDS

Turkey Gets Back These by Terms of Powers' Note While Epirotes Undertake to Withdraw From Albanian Grant

START IMMEDIATELY

ATHENS—A collective note of the great powers on the subject of the Aegean Islands and the South Albanian frontier was presented by their ministers in Athens yesterday to the Greek government.

The three small islands of Tenedos, Imbros and Castellorizo are to be handed back to the Turkish government for strategic reasons in connection with the passage of the Dardanelles. The remaining islands are to be retained by the Greeks, who undertake not to use them for naval or military purposes and to respect the rights of the Muhammadan minority.

On the other hand, Greece undertakes to evacuate the territory assigned to Albania and not to encourage in any way Epirote bands if they should rise against the government at Durazzo. This evacuation will be commenced almost immediately at Korytsa and will be concluded by the end of March.

HOLIDAY SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

The Boston & Maine railroad has announced several changes in its train schedule for Washington's Birthday celebration, Feb. 23. The extra stops and cancellations of trains have been posted.

AMERICAN CALLED TO MANAGEMENT OF BRITISH ROAD

Henry W. Thornton of Long Island Railway Accepts Offer to Be Head of Great Eastern

LONDON—Lord Claud Hamilton, as chairman of the Great Eastern Company announced at the annual meeting of shareholders of the line yesterday, that the management had been offered to and accepted by Henry W. Thornton, general superintendent of Long Island railroad.

The chairman stated that he regretted the necessity of going outside the ranks of the company for a successor to the last manager, but that it was impossible to find within their own ranks anybody capable of filling the vacancy.

The Great Eastern railway system serves the eastern counties and sea-borne traffic direct to Holland. It also carries the heaviest suburban traffic out of London.

EFFORT TO FORM SWEDISH CABINET COMPLETE FAILURE

STOCKHOLM—Baron de Geer, having failed in his efforts to form a Liberal ministry, the King has requested M. Hammarskjöld to form a Conservative ministry.

There have been further demonstrations of respective supporters of the King and the Liberal ministers before the palace and the office of the prime minister.

Baron de Geer's attempts to form a ministry ended in complete failure, the Liberals to whom he applied being quite unwilling to join his cabinet.

WARRANTS ISSUED IN CANTEN CASE FOR ABSENT MEN

LONDON—Two of the defendants in the army canteen case, Ness and Minto, having failed to answer summonses to attend court, warrants have been granted for their arrest.

Ness was formerly the Messrs. Liptons' representative in Malta and Minto formerly head of their naval and military department.

FRENCH FIRM TO BUILD NEW RAIL LINE FOR CHINA

PEKING—An undertaking to build a railway from Yanchow to Chungking has been signed by a French company at a cost of 100,000,000 francs. A preliminary payment of 2,000,000 francs, nominally for preliminary expenses, is to be made, but this sum, it is understood, is really a payment to the government for the concession.

POLICE CHECK TO TOKYO FEELING ON NAVAL MEASURE

TOKYO—There have been further slight demonstrations of dissatisfaction over the naval bill in Tokyo, but these have easily been controlled by police.

MASONS SAIL FOR PANAMA TODAY

Past Deputy Grand Masters Herbert E. Fletcher and Louis C. Southard, representing Grand Master Johnson, will sail from New York today to deliver the charter issued to Canal Zone Masonic lodge at Ancon.

AMENDMENT FOR SUFFRAGE TO BE PLEA OF WOMEN

Legislative Committee on State Constitution to Begin Hearings on Bills and Resolutions Providing for Equal Vote

PREPARATIONS MADE

Monday will probably witness the beginning of the contest in the present session of the Legislature to amend the state constitution so as to give to women equal suffrage with men.

Such interest is expected to be taken in the public hearing on the subject to be held at that time that the committee on constitutional amendments, which has the suffrage measures in charge, is to give morning and evening hearings, the former at 10:30 in room 431 and the latter in room 240, the largest hearing room in the state capitol.

The specific subjects on which the hearing is given are the resolves and bills which have been introduced this year to give to women equal suffrage (Continued on page fourteen, column one)

PROF. GULICK HEADS BRANCH OF CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

Harvard Man Elected President of Eastern Massachusetts Section of New England Organization—President A. Lawrence Lowell Urges Latin and Greek

Prof. Charles Burton Gulick of Harvard University was elected president of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England at its seventh annual meeting today in Harvard hall, Cambridge. Clarence W. Gleason of Roxbury Latin school was reelected secretary. The Rev. Willard Reed of Brown and Nichols school of Cambridge was elected a member of the executive committee, to succeed President Gulick.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, today advocated the teaching of grammar in easy stages with Latin and Greek so that students would gain a workable, usable knowledge of it in conversation as they go along and not be driven from the study of it by too much attention to technique, before the seventh annual meeting of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England. The sessions are being held at Harvard.

President Lowell said it would be a good policy to separate technique from literary study, giving one day to each. Thus, while a student would take up the grammar of a language one day, the next he could study the literary characteristics, beauty of expression and so forth. He believed that Latin given along these lines would prove interesting.

There was no use in trying to teach pupils civil government, he said, for

FRIENDLY SOCIETY TO CONTINUE ITS BOYS' CLUB WORK

Organization Will Carry on Activity in Behalf of Youngsters as Long as Its Funds Permit

Boys' club work of the Brookline Friendly Society will not be discontinued on March 1 as previously announced by the directors. The work will be continued as long as sufficient subscriptions are guaranteed.

An advisory committee to raise funds has been formed. It consists of Albert F. Bigelow, Theodore C. Bremer, C. C. Carstens, John A. Cousins, Dr. Arthur A. Cushing, Walter J. Cusick, Gorham Dana, Wallace D. Dexter, Frank J. Donaldson, H. C. Haskell, B. K. Hough, Ernest Jacoby, J. P. Mackey, John C. Packard, W. D. Paine, George S. Parker, C. C. Payson, Fred H. Perkins, Daniel L. Pendergast, Arthur W. Spencer, Edward J. Stewart and Edward D. Ver Planck.

The work of the Friendly Society in Brookline is of long standing and the boys' clubs have been steadily growing in size and number. At a recent meeting of interested citizens at the home of B. K. Hough, Mr. Haskell, probation officer, testified to the importance of the work among the boys of the community. The committee appointed will report on the results of its appeal within two weeks.

BUILDINGS OF BOSTON THEME OF ART LECTURE

Huger Elliott Makes Analysis of Different Public and Semi-Public Structures and Talks on Their Adaptation

SOME PILES ADMIRER

The Public Library Is Held to Be Most Appropriate—New Custom House Declared to Be of Interest to Architects

Huger Elliott of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in his illustrated lecture on public and semi-public buildings this morning pronounced the Boston court house undignified in architecture and unworthy of a city of this size. The new custom house is, in his opinion of interesting architecture. It will be an imposing building of a style which will probably be in popular use for steel frame buildings, he said.

Mr. Elliott said that civic halls and courthouses have to be in the city center and he recommended that should Boston ever have a new courthouse a suitable style for it might be based on the new one in New York.

He believes that all public buildings should be distinctive and that a stranger coming to the city should be able to tell by the architecture of the building whether it is a postoffice, a city hall or a courthouse. The Boston postoffice, he tagged as commonplace and without individuality. The tendency at the present time in postoffice buildings is toward the commercial style, he said. Boston is fortunate in having as dignified a library as the world possesses and he spoke especially of the front entrance as artistic.

Buildings often interesting in themselves may lose much of their artistic worth by being unsuitably placed, he said. As a type of library which is well placed he cited the New York Public Library. Another library of interest is the new Carnegie library at Washington. In small towns, such as South Hadley, in nearly every case the style adopted for the architecture of the town library is classic in form.

Architects of today are improving in their ability to express the function of the building through their architectural plans, he said, and this is being shown in the university buildings of the country. The prevailing style was formerly classic, but now the architecture of the university buildings is determined more by the traditions of the institution.

Speaking of the new library at Harvard, Mr. Elliott expressed the opinion that the building was too classic and would be more in harmony with its surroundings if a colonial touch had been given. In California universities, the architectural style tends toward the Spanish, he said.

School buildings in Boston are some of them of very good style, continued Mr. Elliott. It should be the aim of the city to have beautiful public school buildings, in addition to well lighted, fireproof and well ventilated structures. Children spend a great part of five week days at the school, and through beautiful surroundings they should be taught the right taste in buildings and surroundings.

Mr. Elliott also mentioned the art galleries and stations of different cities in America. A station should be surrounded by beauty, he said, to give strangers a good impression as he enters the city. Trains should enter the city through tunnels. Boston stations he labeled poor in architecture and in location.

JOHN NOLEN GOING ABROAD TO HELP BEAUTIFY IRISH CITIES

Cambridge Landscape Architect Invited by Earl and Lady Aberdeen to Assist in Organizing Civic Exhibition in Dublin This Summer

Sailing a week from today, John Nolen of Cambridge, the landscape architect, goes to Dublin, Ireland, at the invitation of Earl and Lady Aberdeen to assist in organizing a civic exhibition in that city in the summer and to confer with committees and societies interested in the development of Irish cities and towns on modern welfare lines.

Mr. Nolen said today that the exhibition was intended to culminate in the replanning and improvement of Dublin and that the movement was expected to stir up interest in all parts of Ireland in the problem of housing and recreation in both urban and rural communities. His visit will be short and will be preliminary to a longer visit when the plans now projected are on a working basis.

Mr. Nolen describes the movement in which he has been invited to participate as having the backing of M. G. Ellison, acting secretary of the Municipal Authorities Association; T. P. Gill, vice-president of the department of agriculture and technical instruction; Miss Pim of the United Irish Women; Miss Cunningham of Trinity College and individuals and organizations representing other public interests.

"The purpose," said Mr. Nolen, "is to reach causes, to correct fundamental conditions, to study the entire economic situation in the country and to develop a scheme of welfare that is in accord with its needs and traditions."

"The progressive manner in which city planning problems have been met in the United States has prompted the officials and societies interested in the improvement of Dublin to inquire into Ameri-

COMMERCE BOARD TO REOPEN INQUIRY INTO NEW HAVEN

WASHINGTON—As a result of the Norris resolution passed by the Senate last Saturday the interstate commerce commission today ordered further inquiry into the New Haven road's financial operations. The dates and places of hearings have not been set.

The four principal objects of the investigation will be to learn what became of \$12,000,000 invested in various securities; what person ordered such investment of the New Haven's funds and if such person is amenable to any existing law; whether or not the money may be recovered and what legislation is necessary to prevent a recurrence of such a situation.

The action decided upon by the commission at a meeting Feb. 9 is as follows: "It is ordered, that a proceeding of inquiry and investigation be, and the same is, hereby instituted into and concerning the several matters and things set forth and referred to in said resolution, and that the proceeding entitled 'The New England investigation; in the matter of rates, classifications, regulations and practices of carriers,' No. 4845, on the docket of the commission, be and the same is, hereby reopened."

"It is further ordered that this proceeding be set for hearing at such times

and places, and that such persons be required to appear and testify, or to produce books, documents and papers, as the commission may hereafter direct; and that the investigation be carried on in the meantime by such other means and methods as may be deemed appropriate.

"And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served upon each of the following named railroad companies and upon any other companies that may be hereafter designated by the commission: Railway Company."

"The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, Boston & Maine railroad, Maine Central Railroad Company, Central New England Railroad Company, New York, Ontario & Western Company."

The commission does not know yet who will have charge of the investigation, and until this is determined no dates can be set for hearings.

Judge Charles A. Prouty, who conducted the original New Haven inquiry, resigned from the commission and was relieved of his duties Feb. 3. Considering the present condition of the commission's docket, it would not be surprising if the New Haven problem were not reached for many weeks or even months.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE

ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Ulster Is the Scene of Active Preparations for War



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Women at work preparing mail for distribution in the Ulster volunteer postal department

COMMON RESPONSIBILITY OF
BRITISH PARLIAMENT URGED

Professor Pollard in First of Series of Six Lectures at University College, London, Says Time Is Coming When Various Parties Will Desire Good of the Whole

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The attorney-general, Sir John Simon, presided lately at the first of a series of six lectures to be given at University College, London, by Prof. A. F. Pollard on "Parliament Under the Tudors."

He was reminded, he said, how strangely the two studies of history and law were intertwined when they came to consider the growth and development of their institutions. In a very famous book, he supposed the most famous and authoritative book of the time on the British constitution, Professor Dicey pointed out how differently the constitution of the British empire had been viewed by authorities at different periods of history.

They were in some danger of entering upon a third and different period, in which they neither spoke in language of extravagant admiration nor contented themselves with calm study and accurate

exposition, and he ventured to enter a protest against the idea that the British constitution and the great collection of ideas and impulses which lay within and behind it, should be used as a weapon of political controversy.

Let them all remember that they inherited a great tradition, which it was their business, in the spirit of Hallam and Burke, to admire, which it was their duty, in the spirit of calm study, to understand and explain. A fashion had arisen by which even Parliament, the great formal exponent of British political ideas throughout the ages, was treated in conversation as though it had lost its place, and no longer deserved to be claimed as one of their great permanent possessions and traditions. Let them resist that, for whoever used that language was not showing himself devoted to the spirit of the British constitution, but was forgetting how great an inheritance had been handed to him, and that it was his duty to prize and preserve it.

In the course of his lecture Professor Pollard said he supposed many of them looked forward to the coming session of Parliament with a good deal of apprehension, fear that there might be disorder in or out of Parliament. It would be highly improper for him to apportion the responsibility of parties for what might occur, but he ventured to say the time was coming, if it had not come, when each party should abandon its pretense that the other party was solely responsible for the dangers that might arise, and would think a little more of the common responsibility which Parliament as a whole lay under.

He was one of those who did not think it would be wise at present, and for some time to come, to deprive Parliament of one iota of its power, either by referendum or otherwise, but for that reason he declined to release Parliament from one iota of its responsibility. Parliamentary institutions had been the greatest gift of the English people to the political civilization of the world. Was it in their hand that they were going to betray the lessons of centuries, going to abandon the force of argument for the argument of force, and to resort once more to the barbarous arbitrament of war? He regarded the mere talk of civil war as an insult to the political capacity of the British race, and as a slur on the fair name of parliamentary institutions.

NORWAY PLANNING
STRONGER DEFENSE

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—According to the Dagbladet, which is a government organ, the government will shortly lay before the Storting proposals for strengthening the defense of Norway. The expenditure in connection with the scheme will be obtained, the Dagbladet says, by progressive, direct taxation of incomes and inheritances.

TASMANIA SAID
TO HAVE ZIRCON
IN SANDY STATE

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—Tasmania has become rather famous for rare minerals. Recently the vice-consul at Hobart for France received an inquiry from a resident of Antwerp, Belgium, asking for information about an important discovery of the mineral zircon in the sandy state, said to exist on the northwest coast, and offering to take at least from 200 to 300 tons a month, if obtainable.

Inquiry at the mines office elicited the fact that a good many years ago a deposit of zircon was discovered on the northwest coast at a place between Table Cape and Rocky Cape, a short distance inland from Jacobs boat harbor. R. L. Palmer of Burnie took up a reward claim, and worked it for some time, sending away a quantity of zircon to the continent.

The claim was afterwards given up, and the land has since been purchased from the crown.

This zircon deposit was not, however, in the form of sand, but in that of rock, and it varies in color from a dark red to almost white. The red variety is sometimes used as a gem, and is known as hyacinth. The zircon sand is sometimes used in the composition of incandescent mantles.

GLASGOW TRAMWAY MEN TELL
OF METHODS IN UNITED STATES

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Much interesting material is found in the recently issued report of a visit paid by Mr. Dalrymple, general manager of the tramways, and Mr. Nesbitt, master of works, to the United States and Canada, for the purpose of observing recent improvements in problems of city transportation facilities and bridges.

Speaking of New York city, they say that the sum spent on city bridges there has been colossal, the sum far exceeding the whole debt of Glasgow. They regret to observe the lack of respect with which municipal representatives are generally spoken of, both in the States and Canada.

They found the new system of city government by commission of great interest, though it is yet to be proved that it is the last word in city government. Many problems of traffic management are commented on, such as tram and rail systems, overhead and subway, also street traffic regulations.

They greatly admired the American park system; Los Angeles, for example, has many parks, one of 3000 acres. From this they deduce that the purchase of a stretch of moor, extending to about 5000 acres, situated from eight to 10 miles from Glasgow would be a good investment for the tramways department. They then speak of the Chicago tunnel for handling warehouse goods, the system of valuation and taxation, the management of crowds at baseball games. In no city did they see congestion of car traffic such as is daily seen in Glasgow. The city authorities in the United States would not submit to such a state of matters for a week without setting about to find a remedy. Yet the scheme brought forward by the former tramways' manager, Mr. Young, in 1903, to relieve the cross-river traffic

ENLISTING HAS
REACHED TOTAL
OF 100,000 MEN

Such Arms as Required Continue to Arrive in Country Despite Publication of Order Prohibiting Conduct of the Traffic.

MUCH DRILLING DONE

(By the Monitor special correspondent)

BELFAST, Ireland—Since the publication of the order forbidding the traffic in arms, there has been little evidence of consignments of weapons arriving in the country. This is only natural, when it is remembered that, when necessary, the traffic is successfully carried on in the manner already described in a cable despatch to The Christian Science Monitor.

In the meantime such arms as are required continue to arrive without any one excepting those mainly concerned being aware of the fact. At the moment of writing there is no information available as to the exact number of big guns already in the country. On the other hand, the enrolment of volunteers has been so successful that the enlistment of further recruits is to be stopped at once, the number which it was originally intended to recruit, namely, 100,000 men, having been reached.

No numerous have the applications for enlistment been that the authorities are now in the satisfactory position of being able to select the men most suited for the work. Meanwhile the force is properly officered, and drilling continues to be carried on with even greater activity than formerly. The men are drilled secretly, and great care is taken to admit no one who is not an enrolled volunteer.

One of the greatest difficulties at the present moment is that experienced in the postal department. It is recognized that no letter of importance can be safely sent through the post. Letters are commonly arriving opened, and many arrive torn in half. Consequently a despatch riding corps has been formed, and brought to a very high state of perfection. Instead of a letter, telegram or telephone message being sent

through the postoffice, the message is handed in to the postal department at the old town hall. This letter is then handed over to a despatch rider.

There are postal sections stationed all over Ulster, staffed by women. The despatch rider takes his despatch to the next section, and there another despatch rider proceeds with it to the next section, and so on, till it reaches its destination. It is possible in this way to get an important despatch to the farthest point in a very short time. Arrangements have also been made for every trustworthy unionist to call at the postoffice at the old town hall if he is going to England. There he receives a mail bag, which he takes with him and posts in England. The despatch riders all have motor bicycles.

A large body of signallers has also been formed; they are almost entirely proficient in signaling. Members of the body are scattered all over Ulster, and in the event of any trouble arising in any part of Ulster it will be possible to flash the news in a very short time to headquarters in Belfast, and, in an equally short time it will be possible to draft a body of volunteers to the disturbed area. The messages will be sent at night by flash lamps, and by day by flags and lamps.

It is quite a common sight to see the signallers flashing their messages from hill to hill. The volunteers have also all become very excellent marksmen, having put in much rifle practice. The enthusiasm of the people is well illustrated by the fact that some of the League and international football players in Ulster have cancelled all their appointments so as to be able to give their spare time to drilling.

With regard to the recent negotiations, about which so much has been said, a prominent Unionist stated in course of conversation that the negotiations were entirely an election ruse, that it was never meant to do anything more than just pacify the electors. The only basis upon which any arrangement can be made, he continued, is the exclusion of Ulster. The effect of this on Unionists and others in other parts of Ireland would be, he added in reply to a question, that they would probably have to submit, but that in three years every one would be rushing back to the union, as the result of bankruptcy, corruption and jobbery.

The Ulster Unionists do not, he declared, intend to molest the Nationalists, but they do intend to fight against oppression. An immense sum of money, he added, and an immense amount of energy has been put into the volunteer movement, and it is absurd to think that all this has been done for nothing. Preparations, he said in conclusion, have been going on for three years.

BRITISH WOMEN
POLICE INDORSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Mrs. Nott Bower of London, addressing a meeting in Liverpool recently, under the auspices of the National British Women's Temperance Association, strongly advocated the appointment of women as police officials. She said that it would be an enormous help to social workers, and to the moral purity of the community if there were women police officials. In Germany and Canada there were, in every court, suitable women who took the depositions of women and children.

SEVERAL NAMES HEARD FOR
ALSACE-LORRAINE MINISTRY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN—As announced in a Monitor cable the government of Alsace-Lorraine has sent in its resignation to the Emperor. Secretary of State Zorn von Bulach declared to the budget committee of the Alsatian diet that the Alsace-Lorraine ministry were in disagreement with the attitude adopted by the imperial government in the Zabern affair, and that the Emperor's decision with regard to their resignation was being awaited.

The resignations are published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, as follows: "The statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Count Wedel, has renewed his request that he might be allowed to retire, which he made last December. The state secretary, Baron Zorn von Bulach, and the under secretaries, Dr. Petri, Herr Mandel and Herr Koehler, have also requested that they might be allowed to retire."

Though the step taken by the statthalter and the ministry was not unexpected, it was not thought probable that

it would take place so soon. The retirement of Count Wedel will be generally regretted throughout the Reichland. As a Hanoverian he has shown sympathy with the position of an annexed population, and during his holding of the statthaltership he has endeavored to temper the imperial policy adopted toward the provinces.

With regard to the Zabern affair Count Wedel has been quite open in his disapprobation of the imperial government. In the case of Herr Mandel and of Baron Zorn von Bulach the Alsatian people will view their departure without any regrets. They are both irrevocably associated with the policy of pinpricks which, during the last few years, has been in vogue in Strassburg. Though no decision as to the appointments, necessitated by the wholesale resignation of the Alsace-Lorraine ministry, has been taken, the names of Prince Buelow, Baron von Shorlemer-Lieser, the minister of agriculture, and Baron von Hoiningen, general commanding at Karlsruhe, have been mentioned.

M. CAMBON PRAISES BRITISH
AT UNIVERSITY FRENCH CLUB

Ambassador Points Out Benefits of Entente Between Two Nations and Urges the Hearers to Seize Upon Every Opportunity of Maintaining and Upholding It

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, England—The annual banquet of the University French Club, held at the Masonic Hall recently, was attended by its honorary president, M. Cambon, the French ambassador. The club, which is of quite recent foundation, has quadrupled its membership during the last year. It owes its existence to the enterprise of undergraduates, and has done very much to foster the knowledge of French, and of France, in the university. The club, besides weekly debates held in its rooms in St. Aldate's, gives a series of lectures delivered by Frenchmen during term time.

In his banquet address in reply to the toast of "Anglo-French Relations," M. Cambon reminded his audience that an intellectual entente had existed between England and France before the entente cordiale of 10 years ago, and that efforts had been made for many years by eminent men in the learned professions to bring about good relations between the two countries.

Politics were not always directed by thinkers, but when cooperation existed between politicians and diplomats to bring about an entente, their efforts received the support of all that was best in the culture of each of the countries concerned. Now all clouds that had once darkened the good understanding of the countries had gone, and it would be considered absurd for any difference to arise between the two great cordialities of Europe. The entente cordiale, M. Cambon went on, was complete and perfect, and he hoped that his hearers would always seize every opportunity of maintaining and upholding it.

On the subject of the differences of temperament and mode of thought between the two races, M. Cambon remarked that the existence of such differences, fundamental though they were, was an excellent thing. Every nation was individual, and brought its individuality to the help of humanity. The French loved generalizations; the English loved the analytic spirit—they looked for the concrete fact. This was no reason why perfect agreement should not exist between them. It was well, however, that the Frenchman should remain a good Frenchman, and the Englishman a good Englishman.

One of the most necessary things to remember in order to secure good diplo-

matic relations with countries was the fact that the entire world was not like ourselves, concluded M. Cambon; that it did not think in the same way, that it saw matters at a different angle. The failure to recognize this fact was that which caused misunderstandings.

MAXIM GORKI ASKS
PERMIT TO REMAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Maxim Gorki, who, under the general amnesty of February of last year, has just returned to Russia after an exile of several years, has applied to the Nijni Novgorod Artisans Guild, of which he was a member in former days, to obtain a permit making it possible for him to remain in Russia. Gorki is said to have bought a small property in Finland where he intends to settle.

The Pen with the
Magic Button

JUST TWIST—AND IT'S FILLED. It's as easy as winding your watch. For years this self-filler has been giving universal satisfaction. It is the one pen which is always ready for service. Can be filled from an ink stand or bottle and will not leak or blot.

"A.A." PEN PERFECTION is rigidly maintained by
ARTHUR A. WATERMAN & CO.
22 Thames St., New York City
Their pens are made entirely in their own factory from the best materials obtainable and their guarantee fully covers every part of the "A.A." pen from the iridium tipped gold pen point to the "A.A." clip on the cap, inquire of your stationer, jeweler, or druggist, or write for complete new catalogue.

Price \$2.00 and up
Not Connected With the
L. E. Waterman Company

WILDEY
SAVINGS
BANK

52 Boylston Street, Boston

Money deposited on or before

February 16

Will draw interest from that date

Deposits by Mail

TOWNSEND'S
CALIFORNIA
GLACE FRUITS

A dainty, delicious confection made from choicest of California's luscious fruits, candied by original Townsend process. Packed in pretty hand-painted boxes. Each box contains a generous assortment of apricots, peaches, oranges, pears, cherries, grapes. Order a trial pound box today, 1.00 \$1.00 box, \$2.50 4 lb. box, \$3.25 5 lb. box, \$4.00. We pay postage. Send check, draft or P. O. order.
TOWNSEND'S, 63 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Stenographers Well Trained

are so scarce the demand for them far exceeds the supply. Well educated young men and women, expert writers of shorthand and typists, are much sought for.

Why Not Be Prepared?

The present as well as the past reputation of this school is founded upon the thoroughness and completeness of its secretarial training.

STUDENTS ENROLLING NOW WILL FINISH THEIR COURSE IN JUNE

The Clark Shorthand Institute

222 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Vacu-Mirror

Adheres to smooth surfaces by vacuum cup. 6 inch Beveled French Plate \$3.00. 9 inch Magnifying Plate \$4.00. At your dealer's or we will supply you direct, express prepaid. Booklets upon request.
JUSTIN SALES CO., 18 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y.

February
BOOK
SALE

Sets of Books, by the Standard Writers, bound attractively in Cloth and Leather.

Also
GERMAN AND FRENCH SETS
This Sale, as usual, will afford a splendid opportunity for Book Buyers to acquire good Sets at notable reductions in price.

Special Catalogues "M"
Free upon request
VISITORS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. and 27th St., New York

DAME, STODDARD CO.

Everything in Good Cutlery

Alcohol

Stove

50c

Boils Quart of Water in Nine Minutes

SAFE AND ECONOMICAL

Sent Postpaid Anywhere in

New England

374 Washington St. Bromfield

Austria Plans for Reorganization of Emigration

OFFICIALS HOPE TO SEE TRIESTE THE CHIEF PORT

Plan is Said to Include Abolishment of Agents From Country and Keeping the Emigrant Traffic in Government Hands

RUSH IS CONTINUED

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The negotiations which are being carried on with much activity among the various steamship companies are attracting but little interest in Vienna, outside the circles immediately concerned.

The Austrian point of view has now been made very plain. She is determined to make Trieste, by hook or by crook, the emigrant port, par excellence, for southern Europe, and entirely to abolish the emigration agent for this country.

The port of Trieste is very suitable as a calling place for large steamships, as there is ample accommodation for the crew of almost any tonnage, whilst the chief railway lines, running south, terminate at Trieste. Further, Austria is especially interested in the commercial growth of the country immediately behind Trieste, and wished to keep it very loyal to the fatherland.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of the country speak Italian and are of Italian origin, although they and their forefathers belong to Austria. Thus she is especially willing to frame any regulations which are calculated to bring still more prosperity to her great southern port.

Austria's plea in justification of her claim to keep the emigrant traffic in her own hands, so far as Austria and Hungary are concerned, is that she can exercise a proper control over the men leaving the country, if the greater proportion goes via Trieste. The women and children can travel via Bremen or Antwerp as the case may be.

According to the most recent regulations, however, only boys and young men will be able to leave the country, and it is clear that Austria's real motive in keeping the control in her own hands is, not to regulate, but rather to check the trade altogether, or at the very least to reduce it to such small proportions as to render it almost nil, while she grants facilities for the transport of Russian emigrants via her port.

The determination to abolish the emigration agent entirely is another proof of what her ultimate intentions are. The latest proposition is to put the sale

of all tickets, for all lines, into the hands of the Austro-American Company. Austria feels that she has this company entirely in her hands, and that she can punish any infringements of the regulations in such a way as will make their recurrence impossible.

The whole question of the responsibility of agents will, therefore, be abolished by reason of their being non-existent. The real trouble with the Canadian Pacific Company was that its charter had been granted at a time when Austria desired to check the stream of emigrants from the country, and that this charter contained a clause making the head manager in Vienna responsible for the acts of all his agents.

The other companies had no such clause in their charters, which dated back 20 years, the whole trouble thus falling on the shoulders of the one company. The Austrian government will, however, put everything right on paper. Whether these carefully planned arrangements will be carried out remains to be seen. There are no signs that emigration has abated since the practical suspension of the trade via Trieste, it is indeed probable that it was only diverted to Germany.

The frontier stations may be watched, but emigrants belong chiefly to a class which is accustomed to long marches, and those trained as soldiers, particularly, will think nothing of crossing the frontier on foot. The rush of emigration, too, especially that which succeeds a war scare, is chiefly from the frontiers.

Men on the frontier, in Austria, are not patriotic in the same sense as on other frontiers. They are of the same race as the men on the other side, and very much dislike fighting against them for the central government of an alien race. Thus it remains to be seen whether the new regulations will really affect the great stream of emigration or merely turn it into other channels.

SOCIALISTS CALL MILAN ELECTION PARTY VICTORY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—The election of Signor Amilcare Cipriani as deputy for the sixth subdivision of Milan is regarded as a great victory for the Socialist party. The result of the ballot showed that the Socialist candidate had obtained 10,855 votes to the 6,118 of Signor Pressi, the Constitutional candidate.

Though Cipriani's victory is considered by some as a sign of revolutionary tendencies, it is far more in the nature of a tribute to a man whose adventurous career and associations with Garibaldi carry with them a romantic attraction which has proved irresistible to the Italian people.

The election of Cipriani will probably be quashed, as he has too often been under the ban of the law to be eligible for election to the Italian Chamber.

BAVARIAN PRIME MINISTER IS FOR LESS ARMAMENT

Attitude of Count von Hertling on Cost of Preparation for War is Praised by Correspondent of London Newspaper

CONVERSATION TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In an article on finance and armaments in the London Daily Chronicle, a correspondent embodies a conversation which he had with the Bavarian prime minister, Count von Hertling, whose outspoken protest against armaments in the Bavarian diet last November will be recalled.

The writer of the article remarks that it requires courage for statesmen in Germany to speak out against the Prussian and to utter a word against growing armaments. Only a stern sense of duty and a desire to influence public opinion would make any minister express what many feel.

Count von Hertling, who has been prime minister for two years, is one of the leaders of the Center, or Catholic, party and is a strong conservative. Before he occupied a prominent position in political life he had had a distinguished career as professor of philosophy at Munich University.

The prime minister of Bavaria told the writer of the article that he did not regret his speech. His words were not well received by the pan-Germans, nor by the military party. It was necessary, however, he said, that the right atmosphere should be created in order to allow discussion to take place. It would be folly, of course, for one nation to reduce its armaments unless others adopted the same course simultaneously. But every bold statesman had to recognize that the growing armaments of European nations were imposing such burdens on their peoples that a financial crisis was threatened in the near future.

As only a summary of Count von Hertling's speech ever reached England, the premier handed the Daily Chronicle correspondent a verbatim report of his remarks on armaments, which were as follows:

This confidence, which the German federal states are entitled at the present time to place in the government of the empire, was a material decisive factor, when in the spring of the year the federal council suddenly saw itself confronted with proposals which were

aimed at quite an extraordinary increase of German armaments.

When the imperial government solemnly declared to the several federal states that without these armaments it was unable to take upon itself the responsibility for the maintenance of peace, it was of course the duty of the states to give their adhesion, and to help the imperial government to bear this responsibility. There was no question of any special zeal of Bavaria, or of its having even endeavored to quicken in favor of these armaments the wavering enthusiasm of other federal states.

Bavaria simply went side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the other federal states. But one thing he would say: For years to come the German people was not in a position to take upon itself further burdens. There must now be a pause in these armaments.

These words which Count von Hertling had the courage to utter, the writer of the article adds, only express the opinion held by many responsible people in politics and finance. The prime minister of Saxony, where the pressure of imperial taxation is severely felt, gave expression to a similar opinion. If a few statesmen in every continental country followed Count von Hertling's courageous example, an international sentiment would be created which would make the nations call a halt in the mad armaments race.

BELGIAN WOMEN IN STATE SERVICE SHOW AN INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium.—The employment of women in the government departments of Belgium is being more and more extensively practised.

In 1911 the department of telegraphs and telephones accounted for 768 female employees; in 1912 out of a total force of 5902 they numbered 825; in April, 1913, on the inauguration of the postal cheque service, 33 additional female employees were enrolled.

At the end of 1913 there were 358 women employed in the different departments of the postoffice, and the total number of women employed under the supervision of the minister of posts and telegraphs was 1216, a record which should prove encouraging to those in Belgium who favor the participation of women in the administration of government.

EXPLORER GETS LEGION OF HONOR CROSS AT PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—As announced in a Monitor cable, Commander Evans gave an account of the Scott Antarctic expedition in the Sorbonne amphitheater before an audience of some 4000 people, and in the presence of the President of the French Republic.

A guest of the French Geographical Society, Commander Evans was welcomed and introduced to the audience by Prince Roland Bonaparte. At the close of the lecture, which was received with enthusiasm, M. Monis, minister of marine, bestowed the cross of the Legion of Honor on the lecturer. It was presented to him at the request of M. Monis by M. Poincaré.

PEAR SHAPED PEARL FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Queensland.—A perfectly pear shaped pearl, polished by nature, was recently fished up at Arce island, Torres straits, weighing 100 grains, and estimated roughly to value £15,000.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TELLS OF RELATIONS WITH BRITISH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Amongst the principal guests at a recent dinner given by the Spectaclemakers Company to the lord mayor and sheriffs at Grocers Hall was the Japanese ambassador.

In responding to the welcome of the president, Sir Marcus Samuel, Mr. Inouye said he would like to take the opportunity of expressing his gratitude for the hospitality and many marks of friendship which he had received since his arrival in this country last June. As soon as he stood on the shore at Dover he felt that he had come among friends, and since that time in all his relations, both official and private, he could truthfully say that he had never had an unpleasant day.

In addition to the happy fact that Japan and Great Britain were united by a treaty of alliance, an alliance which, as they were all aware, had for its objects the attaining of common political and economic aims in the far east, there were many other circumstances which the two countries had in common. Both were island empires situated at the end of a hemisphere. Both had to safeguard their national interests by relying on the efficiency of their fleets.

Proceeding, his excellency said that from a historical point of view, both these island empires had on more than one occasion been threatened by invasion from a continental Power, but owing, happily, to the patriotic spirit of the people the will of the nation was such that it was able to come out of the struggle invincible. That showed that there were many interests common to both nations, and he saw no reason why in the future England and Japan should not always go hand in hand to

AUSTRALIA'S NEEDS TOLD BY COMMISSION

Dominions Board Issues Report in Which the Topics of Emigration and Better Cable Service Are Discussed at Length

CHANGES ARE SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The dominions' royal commission issued lately its second interim report, which embodies certain recommendations with regard to Australasia. By the terms of its appointment the commission was debarred from dealing with the fiscal laws of the dominions or Great Britain, but all the other matters of imperial importance are touched upon, such as migration, finance, postal and cable communication.

The present report touches on the fear felt in England that she may lose too large a proportion of her vigorous agricultural population, and the apprehension of Australia that she will receive only the dregs of Great Britain's industrial population.

Both fears, the commissioners say, are groundless. What is required in the Australian immigrant is youth, and immigrants from 16 to 24 years of age are all highly desirable whether their origin is from town or country. The evidence did not in any way lead the commissioners to conclude that only those who had been engaged in agricultural work in Great Britain could be successful in similar work in Australasia.

On the question of female immigration the commissioners point out that the excess of male population in the colonies is relatively more marked than the excess of female population in the United Kingdom. It would appear at first sight, the report says, to be easy to supply the deficiency of the dominions by drafts from the superabundance of the mother country, but closer analysis shows the process of leveling to be more complicated than at first appears.

The greatest care must therefore be taken, in the opinion of the commissioners, in making any pronouncement as to the extent of a surplus of women in the mother country available for immigration. The matter will be dealt with by the commissioners in their final report. The methods of recruiting immigrants for Australia in England are strongly condemned as permitting of abuse, although few cases of actual fraud have been proved. The question of making greater use of labor exchanges, and particularly of that branch of their organization which deals with employment of juvenile labor, deserves attention.

Dealing with the question of cable communication between Great Britain and Australasia, the report declares that the development of a cheap cable service is a potent factor of empire consolidation. Cable communication forms an effective supplement to the broader, though slower, interchange of thought and sentiment by means of postal communication. The cable rates at present are considered to be too high, tending to restrict communication by cable to the commercial classes, and to check free intercourse between the mother country and the dominions.

No reduction has been made in the ordinary rate for code communication

since the Pacific cable was opened in 1902, although the press rate has been reduced three times. The full rate for private messages to the United Kingdom is 3s. a word. Certain concessions have lately been made by the introduction of "deferred" telegrams, which are subject to a maximum delay of 18 hours, after which they are treated as ordinary telegrams, and "week-end" cablegrams, which have to reach the terminal offices of the cable companies by Saturday night, and are not delivered before Tuesday morning.

Deferred messages cost 1s. 6d. a word, and cannot be sent by code, with the result that the uncoded telegram at the deferred rate costs at least three times per word the rate for the coded telegram, and possibly more. Week-end messages cost 9d. per word, but on arrival at the cable office are posted instead of being telegraphed for the concluding portion of their journey.

As immediately practical changes, the commissioners recommend the telegraphing of week-end messages, and the use of registered addresses. The report goes on to draw attention to the inadequacy of the postal service, and says that no contract for the carriage of Australasian mails by subsidized lines can be satisfactory which does not provide for a sea speed considerably in excess of that of the unsubsidized lines. High speed depends to some extent on the size of vessels, and an increase in the depth of some of the larger harbors of the empire is recommended in view of the increase in the draft of shipping in recent years. The deepening of Melbourne harbor has already been undertaken as a result of the commissioners' investigations.

WATER PROBLEMS BEING SOLVED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Expanding Population Results in Increased Attention to the Question of Conservation

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—With the expanding population and advance of settlement in South Australia, increased attention is being paid to the question of water conservation. During the financial year ended June 30 last, a total of £27,334 was expended from loan moneys in putting down bores, excavating reservoirs and constructing tanks in the back country outside water districts. During the same period the amount expended on construction work in country water districts totaled £151,768.

Of the reservoirs now under construction or authorized, the two most important are, the Millbrook storage reservoir, designed to augment the water supply of Adelaide and suburbs, and the Warren reservoir, which is destined to serve a large country district and several towns, including Kapunda and Eudunda. The former will contain 2,500,000 gallons, and is estimated to cost £235,400, and the estimated cost, with mains, of the latter is £531,300.

The amount expended in connection with the Adelaide waterworks, including Port Adelaide, Glenelg, and suburban districts, during the financial year was £39,842, making the total cost £1,883,449. The principal work was the extension of mains to the rapidly growing suburbs. The gross revenue for the year amounted to £150,590, and the working expenses to £27,982, giving a net revenue for the year of £122,608, equal to 4.12 per cent on capital cost, as compared with 3.68 per cent in 1911-1912.

INDIAN INQUIRY BOARD HOLDS ITS OPENING SESSION

Absence of Witnesses to Present Grievances Results in Adjournment After Short Hearing

(Special to the Monitor)

DURBAN, Natal.—The commission of inquiry into Indian grievances, which was appointed some little time ago by the Union government, held its opening sitting at Durban recently. There was a considerable attendance of Indians, but no Indian witnesses were forthcoming, and the Union government alone was represented by counsel.

The proceedings were evidently not regarded by the commission as satisfactory, and the sitting resulted in a discussion between Sir William Solomon, one of the commissioners, and Charles de Villiers, representing the Union government. Sir William pointed out that the absence of Indian witnesses was most unsatisfactory. It would be impossible for the Indians to establish their allegations of ill-treatment, unless they produced evidence in support of them.

The commission had done its utmost to secure that the inquiry should be as full as possible, he continued, and had requested that it might be notified as to specific allegations. No notifications, however, had been received. Charles de Villiers then explained that the government was really on the defensive, and that it was obviously impossible for him to lead evidence regarding ill-treatment.

After evidence regarding the affray at Mount Edgecombe last November had been given, the hearing was adjourned. Sir Benjamin Robertson, who appeared on behalf of the Indian government, was present throughout the proceedings.

BRITISH STEEL SMELTERS' WAGES ARE ADVANCED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A claim has recently been made by the British Steel-smelters Society for an increase on day rates of 1s., and on night rates of 2s., with double time on Sunday for all men employed in the steam section in the west of Scotland steel trade. The finding of the court is announced as follows:

"The court awards the claimants an advance of 6d. per shift, whether day or night, on the base rate, after Saturday, Jan. 24, 1914. The court also awards that such of the claimants as are employed between 12 midnight on Saturday and 12 midnight on Sunday shall be paid at double rates for such time. The court desires to add a recommendation that the base rate should not be altered with too great frequency."

FRENCH CHAMBER EXPELS AGITATORS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—While the school fees fund bill was being discussed in the French Chamber recently, some excitement was occasioned by shouts of "justice for the defenders of France" and the descent of a shower of pamphlets from the gallery on to the deputies below. The manifestants who were agitating on behalf of the army leather workers' increase of pay, were promptly expelled.

LORD KITCHENER IS RECEIVED AT BHOUB



Awaiting arrival of consul-general of Egypt to lay foundation stone of agricultural school in Sudan town

COAL MERCHANTS OF LONDON MAKE PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—As stated in the cable despatches to the Monitor at the time, as likely to be the case, the coal strike, which at one time seemed to threaten serious development, was of short duration. It was quickly evident that, as stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Locket, president of the Society of Coal Merchants, the strike was largely the result of a misunderstanding and most of the men returned to work on the old terms.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Coal Merchants, a definite course of action for the future was decided upon, and in announcing their decision, Mr. Locket declared that the effort which the committee made some time ago to submit the whole question of wages to arbitration would be withdrawn. That effort, he said, was put forward with a definite object, and that object was, if possible, to avoid a stoppage of work. It was not successful as work was stopped the morning after the proposal was made.

It was renewed, from time to time,

with the idea that, possibly, it might induce the men to resume work, but this the men have done without it. It seems, therefore, to the committee that they have nothing to arbitrate about, and that the proposal should be withdrawn. On the other hand, the committee are sending out a circular to all the members of the society advising them to grant the concessions which were offered to the men at the same time as the arbitration was proposed.

Among the more important concessions announced in this circular are, a minimum wage of 25s. week of six working days, and increased pay for breaking and carrying coke and coal. The coal porters' union and the vehicle workers' union, on being informed of the employers' resolution, agreed to end the strike on these terms. The original demand of the men for a penny a ton for handling the coal has not been granted, except in the case of Messrs. Cornwall, which firm agreed to the advance shortly after the strike commenced.

TURKS TO GIVE MONEY FOR FLEET

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria.—An imperial decree was received recently from Constantinople requiring all officials to forego their last month's pay in order that the money might be devoted to the improvement of the Turkish fleet. Considerable efforts are being made in Beirut to arouse enthusiasm on the question of the navy, and a short time ago a soiree and concert was given at the Fleur de Syrie cinematograph theater, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the fleet.

A Secret Recipe
Known only to Lea & Perrins has made the famous

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original Worcestershire Sauce, and the World's Greatest Condiment. Try it on Soups, Fish, Roasts, Salads, Cheese and Baked Beans.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere

How Delicious!
These hot Entire Wheat Muffins for breakfast made of FRANKLIN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. Send for Free Cook Book, including prize recipe for making Raisin Bread. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 121 State St., Boston.

BENDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA

Teaspoonful Makes a Cup
Pure and Rich Cocoa Flavor
That's why it's economy to buy Bendorp's
Always in Yellow Wrapper
Sample on Request

STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO., Importers
BOSTON, MASS.

Above and Beyond the Question of Price

Is the Question of Quality and Service

There is quality and service in every ounce of Mueller Goods. Our Colonial Self Closing is especially designed for use in larger buildings. It stops waste, cuts down water bills and reduces repairs to the minimum. Ask us about it.

H. MUELLER MFG. CO.
DECATUR, ILL.
San Francisco
Savannah, Ga.

Strike Stirs Prevention Talk

Expert Investigator Finds Several Measures Proposed to Provide Against Recurrence of Costly Experience of Which Four Are Deemed Worth Consideration

A careful survey of the labor situation in the Colorado coal field has been compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by a former mining engineer, now an attorney, who has made himself familiar with each existing phase in the strike zone. In making this survey he had before him the motto of justice for all, as a standard with which to gauge his decisions, and his conclusions which are drawn in the interest of not only the mine owner but the miner and the great third party in every strike, the public, are as follows:

- (1) Compulsory incorporation of labor unions under state or national laws.
- (2) Compulsory arbitration of strikes.
- (3) That employers allow employees to share in all profits of the company on the basis of length of service and wages.
- (4) Government or state ownership and operation of coal mines.

Within an area of about 10 by 50 miles is comprised the Colorado portion of the Trinidad coal field. For situation and natural advantages it probably has no equal in the world. Three railroads, the Colorado & Southern, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Santa Fe, afford ample transportation facilities. The coal beds are almost flat, easily accessible, of fair thickness, and the coal is of a good quality. The coal varies from a good fuel lignite in the northern portion of the country to a bituminous cooking coal in the vicinity of Trinidad; thus conferring upon this field the great and unusual advantage of being able to supply all the varied kinds of fuel the market demands. The two principal towns are Trinidad and Walsenburg, having a population of about 10,000 and 2000, respectively. There are a number of smaller towns and villages situated in the coal zone so that the total population in the area of this 10 by 50 miles is estimated at about 20,000.

This population depends almost entirely upon the coal mining industry for subsistence. Agriculture and stock raising are beginning to assert themselves, and in the not distant future will undoubtedly become the support of these towns and of the counties, but for the present the coal mining industry dwarfs all other employments. The supply of coal in the field is hardly more than touched. At the present rate of mining it would apparently take more than 2000 years to exhaust the vast deposits of this coal.

The quantity of water to be encountered in the lower levels in future mining operations and the necessity of driving through the large dikes of lava which are a difficulty; but by sinking shafts, drilling and a careful study of the reports of the United States geological survey and other data these conditions are largely understood by those directing the mining operations in the district, so that it can be safely asserted that we have in this field a practically unlimited

supply of coal, readily accessible, comparatively easy to mine, and a good market for the product.

Conditions Favorable

The physical conditions are ideal. There is nothing in the external surroundings to occasion or make necessary a strike such as is now existing in this locality. The employees of the coal mining companies are of all kinds and nationalities, including American, Russian, Greeks, Japanese, Mexican. There is no great preponderance of any one kind or class of people. They are well housed and cared for as a rule and make good wages, in fact it is not exceptional for a good worker to make as much as \$8 per day for a monthly average, and for months at a time. The average workman is intelligent and progressive and shows a disposition to improve his condition at all times. In the mixture of nationalities and the progressive attitudes of the general worker we find no satisfactory cause of the present strike.

On the side of the employer we find men of broad vision and experience, and generally fair. Their treatment of the employees has, as a general rule, been eminently just.

The hours of labor and general conditions, advantages, social life and methods of supervising work are all much better than are to be found probably in any coal mining area in the world; except as to the saloons. Saloons are numerous and much patronized throughout the entire district, and it is unfortunate that some of those owning large interests in coal mines are also the principal owners of saloons.

Still, in spite of this, there is here no adequate or satisfactory explanation for the strike. It is true that the strikers allege a number of points of difference between them and the mine operators, such as irregularities in the manner of conducting the company stores, unfair methods of weighing coal and the like; but a careful analysis of the situation will soon show that either these so-called grievances are local and of no general import, or that there is an adequate remedy in the laws of the state of Colorado, capable of easy enforcement.

Organization the Issue

It is clearly apparent that there is but one point of difference, but one issue in the strike, and that is the question of recognition of the union. The attitude of the strikers is that the union must be recognized. Some of the miners will tell of one grievance, some of another; but even a cursory examination will disclose that there is but the one issue—that is, recognition of the union. The simplicity of this fact is what has caused such a general misunderstanding of the real situation, for on all sides there is the attempt to find what is "back of the strike," when as a matter of fact this simple contention is the whole strike itself.

The mine operators apparently see the crux of the matter clearly, as do the miners, and for this reason they have steadfastly refused to have any conference with the union officials, because this of itself would be a recognition of the union. Some of the smaller mine operators have acceded to the demands of the union, and are working under an agreement with the strikers, but the principal operators are working their mines in opposition to union recognition. These latter retain guards, many of their mines are enclosed in fences and they allow no one inside of the "dead line" without permission. In this manner enough coal is being mined to meet the apparent needs of the market.

In the vicinity of the coal fields public opinion generally (excluding the miners and their relatives) is in favor of the mine operators, for the reason that the strikers are aggressors in the trouble. Many of the people also remember the former strike of some eight or nine years ago in which the miners lost.

The people of the state generally took a lively interest in the strike while the price of coal was forced up, but since the price has dropped they pay but little attention to the matter. The Colorado state officials, on the other hand, have endeavored from the first to effect a settlement, and the United States authorities have also endeavored to help pacify the conflicting parties. The successive steps have been to attempt to settle the controversy by means of private arbitrators; first by the Governor, then by the Denver Chamber of Commerce, with the assistance of the secretary of labor of the government, and finally by conference between the miners and the employers. These efforts did not succeed in accomplishing the desired object. The miners' and employers' conference only resulted in clearly defining the issue of union recognition, but effected no settlement. There seems now no more hope of settlement than there was in September, 1913, when the strike started.

Owing to the violence which resulted

from the army of unemployed men it became necessary to send troops into the strike zone, and the present situation there is that the militia are maintaining order while the mines are gradually filling up their depleted ranks with new workers. It would seem that if this condition continues the strike will disintegrate, part of the men returning to work and the rest being gradually scattered by the long wait on the insufficient remuneration of the strike fund. In fact, out of the 10,000 or 15,000 men that are reported as having struck, it is quite possible that not over half of that number remain on strike. The larger part of them have gone to other fields to obtain work, and part have returned to the mines and abandoned the strike.

Courses Proposed

The lesson in the strike to the people at large should be that the interest of the public is greater than either the interest of the mine operators or the miners themselves, and for this reason the public should demand and secure legislation to prevent any further strikes in the future. The loss of the mine operators and of the miners combined may reach, say, \$3,000,000 in this strike, while the loss to the public in time, in increased cost of coal, and in maintaining the militia in the strike zone, will probably exceed twice that amount. It is therefore necessary that the public may provision against a recurrence of such "tie-ups."

Among others, there have been proposed at least four remedies worthy of consideration:

- (1) The compulsory incorporation of labor unions under state or national laws.
- (2) Compulsory arbitration of strikes.
- (3) That the employers inaugurate a plan of profit-sharing, for the employees to share in all the profits of the company on the basis of their length of service and wages.
- (4) Government or state ownership and operation of coal mines.

The first and second of these proposed methods are available to the state of Colorado at a cost less than the cost of maintaining the militia in the field, and would settle the strike problem for all lines of industry in this state. The third method is a better final solution for all employers in the nation. It has been tried out in many places, and the writer believes, has been found to be uniformly successful. If the employers will adopt this method there will probably not be any need for future legislation, as the question will then settle itself.

The present strike in the southern Colorado coal field can well be said to be "broken," and will probably not concern the state further than the expense of maintaining the militia in the field. The main question for which the strike was inaugurated is still unsettled and is apt to reappear at any time in the future. Why not settle the question fully and fairly? This is an appeal to the employers of labor in all lines throughout the United States.

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

TREMONT STREET

HIGH GRADE UNDERMUSLINS

EXTRAORDINARY IN VARIETY, BEAUTY, QUALITY AND PRICE

FOR WOMEN OF REFINEMENT

—Not a word about the prices. Let them tell their own story. But there is positively an extraordinary selection of garments in this sale. **MOSTLY FRENCH UNDERMUSLINS**, cut to American figures, possessing the dainty beauty and charm of the exquisite hand needlework and embroidery of the French women. Many are trimmed with real lace. Also a good collection of domestic undermuslins. Many silk and crepe de chine garments. Our own garments and the great purchase of the stock of

ROSENBAUM & CO PROVIDENCE

WHITE SKIRTS WERE \$3.00 TO \$4.00	\$1.95	COMBINATIONS WERE \$4.00 AND \$5.00	\$2.95
—French Skirts, made of French cotton; embroidered scallops, dots and scrolls. Also dainty lace-trimmed domestic golf skirts, to wear with the narrow skirts.		—Fine French Combinations, superb examples of the fineness of French needlework.	
WHITE SKIRTS WERE \$4.00 AND \$5.00	\$2.95	COMBINATIONS WERE \$6.50	\$4.95
—Practical French Skirts, hand embroidered, trimmed with lovely laces. Also domestic skirts, straight models. A few white China silk skirts, lace trimmed.		—Fine Lingerie and Crepe de Chine Combinations. Also elaborate chemise of crepe de chine.	
NOVELTY SKIRTS Novelty Skirts.....Were \$5 and \$6.....	\$3.95	COMBINATIONS WERE \$5.00	\$3.95
Novelty Skirts.....Were \$8.50.....	\$4.95	—Fine Lingerie and Crepe de Chine Combinations, lace trimmed and finely made.	
Novelty Skirts.....Were \$12.50.....	\$6.95	FRENCH CHEMISE WERE \$1.50	98c
NIGHT GOWNS WERE \$2.00 AND \$2.50	\$1.50	—French Chemise, made of soft French cotton, hand embroidered.	
—10 styles of fine cambrie and nainsook gowns, practical styles, neat Hamburg and torchon trimmings.		FRENCH CHEMISE WERE \$2.50	\$1.50
NIGHT GOWNS WERE \$3.00 AND \$3.50	\$1.95	—French Chemise, made of fine nainsook, prettily embroidered, odd designs.	
—12 styles of fine French and Domestic Gowns, hand embroidered. Also fancy styles, with lace yokes and sleeves.		FRENCH CHEMISE WERE \$2.50	\$1.95
NIGHT GOWNS WERE \$4.00 TO \$5.00	\$2.95	—French Chemise, made of fine nainsook, prettily embroidered and lace trimmed.	
—10 styles in beautiful lace-trimmed Domestic Gowns and hand embroidered French Gowns; all extremely fine.		FRENCH CHEMISE WERE \$5.00	\$2.95
NIGHT GOWNS WERE \$5.00 TO \$6.50	\$3.95	—French Chemise, exquisitely embroidered, with the dainty needlework and effectiveness of style that every woman adores.	
—8 styles in elaborate Novelty Gowns, exquisitely embroidered and in piquant lace effects.		CORSET COVERS WERE \$1.50	98c
NIGHT GOWNS WERE \$7.00 TO \$10.00	\$4.95	—Fine French Corset Covers, lace bodices, in the daintiest and prettiest of designs. Also these two lots:	
—10 different styles in Novelty Night Gowns, some of heavy crepe de chine; all elaborately trimmed and dainty beyond comparison.		French Covers.....Were \$2.50.....	\$1.50
Other Novelty Gowns.....	\$5.95, \$8.50, \$9.95	French Covers.....Were \$3.00.....	\$1.95
COMBINATIONS WERE \$3.00	\$1.95	FINE FRENCH DRAWERS ALL HAND EMBROIDERED	
—French Combinations, made of batiste, daintily embroidered on cover and drawers. Also domestic combinations, made of fine nainsook; effectively lace trimmed; both skirt and drawer models.		French Drawers.....Were \$2.00.....	98c
		French Drawers.....Were \$3.00.....	\$1.50
		French Drawers.....Were \$4.00.....	\$1.95
		French Drawers.....Were \$5 and \$6.....	\$2.95
		NOVELTIES	
		—AT SPECIAL PRICES—Tango Drawers, Tango Pantaloons, Tango Princess Slips and the Corsetless Chemise.	

LYTTON BIOGRAPHY IS BY GRANDSON

Work of Earl Again Raises Question of Author's Worth—Browning's Heroines Are Reviewed, and Kaiserin Friedrich Is Defended

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The biography of Edward Bulwer Lytton by his grandson, the Earl of Lytton, will raise a question among readers, what was then and what is now, the novelist's position in the world of letters. No pen, unless it were that of Sir Walter Scott, equalled his in industry.

Before he was 30 his literary output was already enormous, his success phenomenal; nothing he wrote ever hung fire with the public; the apprenticeship of barren years experienced by the majority of authors was unknown to him. From the first his harvest was golden, not only in reputation, but also in ways more tangible. It has been reckoned that before he was 27 he was already earning something like £3000 a year. His popularity with his readers on the one hand and the persistently adverse criticism of the reviewers on the other, rather yielding to the other in any particular over the years, may be said to have somewhat of a parallel in the position of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The Quarterly Review spoke of Bulwer Lytton always with contempt, for many years. Lord Lytton, Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law, refused to read him, his excuse a personal prejudice. "Pelham," he said, "is a bad and horrid puppy." When some years later he read "Deveraux," he had more flattering comment to make on the historical characters in the book than on the novel. "It seems hard to disquiet so many bright spirits for the sole purpose of showing that they could be dull." This was the literary criticism of the day, though magnificently repudiated by the public, with every fresh book he issued, that he was "dull." There were, however, exceptions to this unfavorable opinion by the expert. The Edinburgh Review recognized his style as vigorous, pliable, sometimes strangely correct but often rising into touching eloquence; while D. G. Rossetti gave it his opinion that "Ernest Maltravers" was indeed a splendid book.

For more than half a century, Bulwer Lytton was as widely read as any novelist of his generation he is little more than a name. His books, once hungrily demanded and possessed in spite of their defects, of those qualities which should

dom taken from their shelves. The critic has learnt to respect them; the public passes them by.

So much there is to admire and wonder at in the prodigality of Bulwer Lytton's writing and yet after all Lockhart's criticism is not wholly unjust, his characters are often dull. His canvases were magnificent in their vastness, in the rich and varied figures with which he crowded them; his historic sense, though unreliable, was immensely fertile; his imagination brilliant and of great range; his realism, though lacking latter day simplicity and directness, was on grand and stately lines. He could be tragic, humorous, satirical, poetic; indeed, his versatility was no less remarkable than his diligence.

And yet there was something lacking. Pageant and panorama, an infinite multitude of incidents, but the inner meaning, the very heart of life, that subtle comprehension of the significance of little things which in the clash and clang of great happenings, reveal individual motive and desire, these are missing. And since it is in thought and feeling rather than in the tangled maze of events, that true and permanent interest lies, the reader finds Bulwer Lytton's characters moving stiffly and lifelessly within their splendid settings.

Kaiserin Friedrich

Under the title of "Kaiserin Friedrich" one of the most interesting books of the year has recently appeared, published by a Munich firm of graphic art publishers. The author is Professor Leinhausen, for over 10 years her art collector and custodian of her art collection. The book throws a new light on the great-hearted royal woman who was so misjudged and misunderstood. Above all things, Professor Leinhausen has sought to prove that the Empress never intrigued in her native country's interests, but was actuated by the desire to see England and Germany united by the strongest ties of affection and mutual interest. That she loved her adopted country is proved beyond all doubt.

A delightful picture is given of her early childhood as Princess Royal, of her wooing by Fritz of Prussia and of her life and life's work in Germany. The story is told with a simple directness which gives it throughout a genuine ring. Beautifully illustrated, it contains many pictures hitherto unpublished. There is a clever sketch by the Queen of England of her little daughter and some colored pictures of the Em-

press Friedrich's home at Cronberg, Friedrichsruhe castle among the Taunus hills.

Browning's Heroines

Miss Coburn Mayne's book on Browning's heroines, is written with a fine swift eloquence, with an understanding both of the spirit and the letter of her text. Unerringly with the modern woman's intolerance for sentiment and affectation, she emphasizes the poet's concept of the best in womanhood; his recognition of her courage, her joy, the noble qualities of her loving. Humorously, breezily, the writer handles her subject, unafraid to call that absurd and unnatural which seeks authenticity in the familiar masquerade of romance. Never in her enthusiasm, which carries the reader eagerly from page to page, as the Browning narratives are unfolded, is her critical faculty off its guard.

With admirable discernment and courage she is as quick to point out and dissect the blemish as to linger enraptured over the purest melodies. For instance, after speaking of those lines where Pipa finds the sunbeam asleep in her basin and orders it with "sweet imperiousness":

"... grow together on the ceiling.

"That will task your wits!" as "one of the most enchanting moments in this lovely poem," she goes on unhesitatingly to criticize the poet's lines on the purple lily as "not only ugly and grotesque—in that kind of ugliness which was to Browning not in the least a necessary evil but a quite unnecessary luxury to be enjoyed for its own sake—but are monstrously unsuited to the mind from which they are supposed to come."

Miss Mayne believes that Browning is "coming back," that he is ere long to emerge from the partial eclipse of these latter days "trailing clouds of glory of the very newest cut." If to "come back" means to be widely read and little understood, to be quoted, puzzled over, written about, doubted the swing of the pendulum will thus reinstate him. But the message which he gave to the world through his steadfast courage and noble loving, through his conviction sometimes called optimism, "that good must needs prevail," that "Truth is the strong thing—let man's life be true"; this message which radiates in the prism of his genius, belongs neither to time nor season, is unaffected by fashion or surface judgment, since possessed of the very nature of permanence, it can know neither failure nor decay.

EDUCATORS VALUE MEETINGS HIGHLY

Massachusetts Commissioner and Boston School Head Say Annual Conventions on Superintendence Are Most Important Annual Gatherings of Kind Here

Most important of all the educational meetings of the year, in the opinion of educators themselves, is the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association. Colleges, schools and boards of education all over the United States endeavor to have as many as are eligible to do so attend the meeting, and are planning to have a large representation at the convention, in Richmond, Va., Feb. 23-28.

Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of the Boston schools, who was president of the department last year, says that this department is the great educational organization of the land, that it forms the educational clearing house, or chamber of commerce, where ideas are brought from all parts of the nation, listened to, discussed and threshed out. France and Germany, he says, fix the education for the whole of their respective countries from a central office as a matter of governmental business. In America each community is free to make its own standards, and use its own initiative and work out valuable original ideas, yet largely through the meetings of this association there is a great unity. Visit the schools in Los Angeles, Cleveland, Charleston, Philadelphia, and the visitor, did he not know where he was, would be unable to tell from the school in which he might be whether he was in one city or the other.

Ideas Exchanged

"A man with original ideas and initiative is free to exercise them in this country, free to originate," says Dr. Dyer, and therein, he believes, lies much of the strength of the school system. "Then he brings them to this convention where all of us may hear of it," Dr. Dyer continued. "College men, normal school men, superintendents from all over the country, many of whom are doing strong work, come to this convention and tell of it. All new ideas in education, such as standardization which you hear so much about now, continuation schools, vocational and industrial education, evening centers, etc., are discussed and threshed out, the conservatives combating the innovations and the liberals

standing for them. We get the best ideas of the ablest men.

"It is a place where we talk shop," he said in conclusion, "It is not like some of the other meetings which are largely social. It is shop all the time. At the dinners and in the clubs it is shop that we talk, and so we get ideas and wisdom for advancement of the work in our own fields of labor."

"The department of superintendence is doing more to standardize education in this country than any other one organization," said Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts. "Its meetings are the most important educational convention of the year. More care is spent upon its programs than upon those of any other educational organization. They are cumulative. They take one subject and discuss it from every possible standpoint. The program may be a continuation of the one the year before or it may intentionally introduce new subjects."

But the programs, says Dr. Snedden, are not the main point of interest. Equally important are the lobby conferences and informal talks. From these are often carried away more valuable material or more suited to a specific need than any the programs offer. Personally he wishes to see some half dozen men on specific topics. Charles R. Allen, agent of the state board of education, is going with special reference to consulting certain men on educational terminology. Clarence D. Kingsley, also state agent of the board, will discuss articulation between high school and college.

Legislation Benefited

The gathering together of state superintendents from 40, 45 or 48 states, says Dr. Snedden, tends to uniformity of educational legislation throughout the United States. Some superintendents are elected to office rather than appointed, but in either case they are influential in the legislation of their states and by the conferences and exchange of ideas at this convention legislation is shaped on a uniform basis. Those who have had much to do with programs pay less attention to this part of the convention than to the informal conferences. "The meeting will bring together su-

perintendents of schools from all parts of the country," said Mrs. Ellor Carlisle, the Boston public schools, discussing the value of such a meeting to the community. "There are frequently 4000 there. In such a gathering as this there is opportunity to learn what is being done under many different situations. It is very instructive to hear at first hand, for example, how an experiment in which one has been interested is progressing. I am thinking of a few people whom I shall see with very definite purpose of learning how plans I have heard them advance are really working out."

"Beside advantage of this sort, there is constant informal discussion of the phases of school work. While the sessions are supposed to confine themselves to three a day, morning, afternoon and evening, all one's waking hours are spent in getting new reports, helpful criticism, and constructive ideas.

Results Seen
"For several years the meetings have been rather profound in their influence upon the country's educational endeavors in the year succeeding. For example, the theme at last year's meeting was standardization. Now, everybody is discussing it and all progressive schoolmasters are getting as much as they can out of it. For this reason we look forward with great interest to what the Richmond meeting may bring forth."

"The meeting is, to me, a source of large inspiration induced by the frequent discussion, reports and varied points of view permitted."

The Boston superintendents who attend the convention are to make a report of the convention at the meeting of the Boston Masters' Association and to other bodies of teachers so that its benefits may be spread as far as possible. Two of the programs for these national conventions have been made out in Boston. Stratton D. Brooks being president at the time of the Indianapolis meeting and Dr. Dyer last year. The importance of them and the work entailed are therefore well understood here. It is said that practically every new thing that has come up in education in the last 25 years has been searchingly discussed at these meetings. As a single illustration of its influence over the entire United States, it is related that the system of permanent school records was worked out in the Boston schools and later approved by the United States commissioner of education. The department of superintendence then appointed a committee to investigate the system. When reported back to the department the system was

recommended to all schools. The report was then printed as a bulletin by the United States department of education and the system is now being adopted all over the nation.

PHONE OPERATORS FOR SUFFRAGE

Boston Telephone Operators' Union last night reinforced the equal suffrage amendment, and elected Miss Annie Molloy and Miss May Matthews as a committee to appear at the State House hearing, Monday night, to urge "Votes for Women."

NORTH ANDOVER SCHOOL BURNS

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass.—Fire starting in the basement of the Merimac school at Water and Main streets destroyed the building at a loss of \$35,000.

LEE FIRE DAMAGE \$25,000

LEE, Mass.—Fire in the business district last night was confined to the Sparks block, a two-story wooden structure, in which it originated. The damage was about \$25,000.



PERFECTION of line and finish, luxury of upholstery and fittings, consummate attention to detail—that expresses the Detroit's outward beauty.

Inwardly the absence of complex mechanism, simplicity of control and operation insure satisfaction and freedom from annoyances.

Such is the combination of comfort and efficiency afforded by the world's finest electric motor car.

The Anderson Electric Car Co.
Direct Detroit Factory Branch
903 Boylston Street
Boston

LESSONS DRAWN FROM CAVE MAN AT CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

Study of Ways in Which People of Primitive Times Cared for Themselves Feature of Many Things in Which Youngsters Are Encouraged to Show Interest

"And this," said Miss Delia I. Griffin, curator of the Children's museum in Qlmsted park, holding up a tiny vessel of red clay so that the 16 boys and girls gathered in the club room might see, "this has been in existence since before the days of Moses. And see, here are the marks of the thumb and finger of the potter."

A look of awe overspread the faces of her young auditors. Each was allowed to hold the crude little object in his hands and examine for himself this early work of art. They were assembled for the regular weekly meeting of the club that has been formed at the museum to study the ways in which man has cared for himself in regard to food, clothing and shelter since history began. The club has attracted wide attention even in the few weeks of its existence. It is the first time work of this kind has ever been carried on in any museum, but led by this in Boston, two other museums are preparing to begin a similar work.

It is the idea of a woman of Boston who prefers to be known in this connection merely as a member of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and the work here is being carried on under her auspices. It is conducted by Miss Griffin. She sometimes gives the talks at the meetings and sometimes the members tell of the experiments that they have been making. These meetings are varied with trips to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to make a special study of some collection there, or to an industrial establishment.

Began With Cave Man

The club study began with man in the earliest days when he lived in caves and trees and had not even a fire with which to cook and proceeded to the circumstance that discovered fire. The children themselves tried experiments. One boy came to the museum after school to work with the Philippine fire stick. Half an hour's hard work had produced nothing but smoke and smell and one or two sparks. The flint and steel of our forefathers were made to emit pretty good sized sparks in the hands of another member. Girls made tinder by charring cloth. As a result of these experiments the boys and girls have a better idea of primitive conditions than any amount of mere reading would give them and have come to the conclusion that their ancestors had to work for the little they had. Pottery has been studied from primitive times.

The art museum has been helpful to the club, its pictures, its collections of pottery and other objects, even food that has been preserved from the years B. C., furnishing material for observation and study. The club is now proceeding to make clay objects. The pieces will be shaped and decorated according to individual taste, fired and later will be exhibited. The work will be done under the direction of Edmund Ketchum who conducts the art classes.

At the same time the club is collecting good exhibits such as the corn plant. These are to show the grain, ways in which it is prepared for food, packed, transported and cared for. This will form the basis of a special exhibition to be given later.

Museum's Work Grows

The work and usefulness of the Children's museum is steadily growing. Inaugurated only the first of last July it seems to have exceeded original expectations. It has proved the assertion of its originator, Edson L. Ford, that there was a quantity of available material for it awaiting only a place and care. Valuable gifts and loans have been flowing into it from many directions. The Boston Museum of Natural History and the Peabody museum at Salem have made large contributions to the Children's museum and a large and valuable collection of minerals and another of bird skins have been given to the museum by the University museum at Harvard. From Robert W. Sayles of Brookline has come a large brown bear, mounted, and an electric lantern to be used for lectures. The park department has loaned to the museum its collection of models of extinct animals, thinking it has a better place than the department for its exhibition.

A permanent loan to the museum is the Philippine exhibit which attracted much attention when shown at the Boston public library and later made this museum. The collection was made with particular view to its educational character for young people. The Robinson collection of flags has been loaned by the Peabody museum in Salem for one year. A small but choice collection of Indian articles has been put on exhibition this week, the gift of Mrs. Mary L. Seaver. Other valuable gifts have been promised and will be announced later.

Room for Gifts Provided

So rapidly have the gifts accumulated in the large room on the ground floor that was expected to contain all the exhibits for some time to come has been set aside for natural history objects. Cases have been given to house the collections. The ethnological exhibit has been moved to the second floor but "ethnological" being an awesome word it has been discarded in favor of "historical." The lecture room also is on the second floor and the school department has contributed blackboards, chairs and benches for it.

The city entomologist, James W. Chapman, is cooperating by sending to the museum special exhibits which are changed every few weeks. Two park foresters, Peter McManus of the Fenway, and William Fisher of Franklin park,

are keeping the flower table supplied with interesting specimens. In the summer they had flowers from the herbaceous gardens followed by brightly colored leaves and shrubs. In December they brought in evergreens in large variety. These have been replaced this week with twigs of trees showing them in their winter conditions. The tiny buds even now beginning to show are expected to swell and burst in the kindly warmth of the room. Teachers who want specimens for use in drawing or nature work send their request to the museum and the foresters bring to the museum whatever the parks afford. Thus the available material and the need are brought together and the latter supplied.

Stamp Collections

Through the cooperation of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club visitors to the museum have been interested in stamp collecting. The club held one of its meetings at the museum and invited a small group of the boys and girls to be its guests. The history of the United States in postage stamps was told by A. E. Wright, the value of stamps in studying geography was pointed out and each guest was given a few stamps as a start in making a collection of his own. A collection of the 83 stamps most interesting and important in the United States history, framed and hung in the history room, was presented to the museum by the club. Further to promote interest in stamps members of the club will use the museum as a clearing house.

The museum's own small library has been supplemented by permanent loans of books from the Boston public library. Every phase of natural history is embraced in a collection of 200 books. Another treat of the life of man from primitive times to the present. A small set is purely literary and another treats of travel.

Edmund Ketchum, supervisor of drawing in the Belmont and Lexington schools, conducts painting and sketching classes at the museum on Saturdays, all free.

Curators Cooperate

Curators from museums in and around Boston visit the museum and are cooperating in every way to promote its usefulness. Museums from farther away are sending representatives to see the work. As a result of the success of this museum others are to be opened. The Peabody museum of Salem is starting a children's department. Barnard museum of Tufts wishes to attract the children and is planning something on the lines of this museum. The Newark, N. J., free public library is considering the possibility of establishing a museum to be at first connected with the library and possibly to have some association with the park department of that city. A representative has been sent to Boston to view the work here and has been especially pleased with the cooperation observed here.

This is the work as it is progressing at the museum now. Plans are developing for other activities and other valuable gifts are promised. These will be announced later. Though named the "Children's" and intended especially for them the museum will be found equally interesting by their elders and to contain material that is not to be seen elsewhere.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE PLANS DESCRIBED

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Containing much detailed information relating to the foundation, organization, site and plans of Connecticut College for Women, an attractive booklet has just been issued. In addition to the text contained in its 40 pages, there are numerous illustrations, showing a tentative layout of the grounds at such time as all buildings shall have been completed, photographs of portions of the site as they appear at present, perspective and floor plans of the first five buildings to be erected and panoramic views from the college grounds.

STATE BOND SALE CONTINUES BRISK

Applications for the \$6,325,000 worth of state bonds continue to pour into the office of Frederick W. Mansfield, state treasurer, and the first mail today brought checks amounting to more than \$500,000. Several sums, however, include applications made yesterday. The total applications amount to about \$4,200,000.

ROSLINDALE LECTURE ON SUNDAY

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given in the Methodist Episcopal church, Roslindale, Sunday, Feb. 15, at 3:30 p. m., under the auspices of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. The lecturer will be Judge Clifford P. Smith, C. S. B., a member of the board of lecturership of The Mother Church.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM RESULTS

FARGO, N. D.—That the Fargo college school of journalism has produced good results is proved by the fact that two of its students, Arthur D. Windham and Ralph G. Beede, have become editors and publishers of a newspaper at Winnebago, Neb., says the Forum.

MAYOR ISSUES STATEMENT ON BOOM FUND LIST

Says He Has Learned That State Street Trust Company Contribution Was Unauthorized and Will Not Take Drastic Action

MEET AGAIN MONDAY

The following statement was issued by Mayor Curley last night in reference to the result of his first "boom Boston" meeting:

"The importance attaching to the success of the movement to develop industry and commerce in Boston and the enthusiasm displayed has been such that the duty every citizen holds in common requires the harmonious adjustment of present apparent, though not real, differences.

"I have upon investigation learned that Mr. Forbes of the State Street Trust Company did not personally announce that he desired to be recorded as contributing the sum reported by the press, or, in fact, any sum, and that the announcement was publicly made by an overzealous individual without authority.

"Mr. Forbes, being a stranger to me and the secretary of the meeting, it was but natural that the announcement be accepted and recorded in good faith and this was done.

"With reference to the Boston Herald, I desire to state, that after conversing with the editor and being informed that it was contrary to the policy of the paper to contribute to funds not concerned with newspaper publication, no further action was taken in this case.

"It was assumed at the meeting, and I trust correctly, that The Christian Science Monitor, the Boston Advertiser and the Boston Transcript would contribute, and they were conditionally so recorded.

"It is my purpose as mayor to serve the entire people honestly, efficiently and with equity, and the fact that Mr. Forbes expressed himself before he had learned that his name had been given by another at the meeting, is not sufficient justification for drastic or inequitable action on my part.

"I consider the incident closed, and at the meeting to be held in the aldermanic chamber upon Monday I shall appoint Mr. Forbes to the general committee, that the splendid work so well begun may be harmoniously and successfully continued, and trust that he will serve."

The next meeting will be in the old aldermanic chamber at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

CHAMBER SEEKS TO WIDEN BOSTON EXPORT INFLUENCE

Cooperation of Banking, Commercial and Manufacturing Interests Sought to Increase Trade

Combined assistance of banking, commercial and manufacturing interests is looked to by John F. Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as a means of obtaining direct steamship lines to South America and through the Panama canal. He stated that he was assured of the support of the banking interests through their representatives in the committee, which held its first meeting last yesterday at the chamber.

A sub-committee was appointed to form with the committee on industrial development a chamber committee to cooperate with the industrial committee being organized at city hall.

Mr. Fitzgerald read a statement of the chamber showing that Boston in exports has fallen to sixth place and is exceeded by New York, Galveston, New Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia. He said that this spoke for itself, and it behooved the committee to do everything in its power to regain for Boston its former prestige on the ocean.

The new chairman said that Boston must be alert, and that it was the duty of the committee to make as complete a study of the trade situation as possible, with the view to giving Boston its share of the increased business.

Two vital factors he pointed out as adequate banking facilities in South America and Europe and direct steamship connection with other lands. The trip to the Chamber of Commerce directed through South America and the trip to Europe two years ago he maintained had emphasized the importance of both of these features.

These other members of the committee were present: Frank H. Bowers, Herman L. Dillingham, Walter A. Dupee, F. A. Goodhue, John F. O'Connell, G. A. Sagelord, Bernard C. Weld and Alden D. Wheeler.

SHOE STRIKE AT LYNN SETTLED

LYNN, Mass.—Settlement of the William & Clark, shoe manufacturers, strike was the first work done by the industrial peace committee formed yesterday afternoon by the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. The purpose of the committee is to meet all labor unions and employees in the city and to settle labor troubles. The Williams & Clark strike has lasted three weeks, and was caused by 49 lasters walking out on account of the refusal of the firm to stop using celluloid in the manufacture of shoes.

We Announce—Beginning Monday A Sale of the Choice Dressmaking Stocks

Of the following well-known establishments:

Madame Higgins, New Lawrence Building
R. W. Marsters, 905 Boylston Street

These dressmakers are *not* retiring from business. They make it a rule between seasons to dispose of remaining goods at a great reduction, as their regular customers demand different designs and patterns from those seen in their shops only a few weeks before. These dressmakers naturally look to Boston's largest store to dispose of their goods in the quickest and easiest manner.

The majority of this merchandise was purchased by these establishments not earlier than last Fall and consists largely of exclusive importations of

*Laces—Silks—Dress Goods—Trimmings
Embroideries—Robes and Tunics*

*Which We Shall Place on Sale Monday
At a Fraction of Former Value*

NOTE—In some cases in order to make the assortment complete, we have added goods equally as high in quality from our own stock at prices as low as those placed on the Dressmakers' Stocks.

Jordan Marsh Company

In the Center of Boston's Shopping District

IMPORTANT AUTOMOBILE BILLS WILL BE HEARD NEXT WEEK

Most Important Question to Be Considered by Roads and Bridges Committee of State Legislature Will Be Relative to Fees for Motor Trucks

It is expected that those who are looking after the interests of the automobilists at the State House will have a busy time of it next week and that the two sessions of the roads and bridges committee which take place Tuesday and Thursday will be well attended and considerable discussion indulged in.

Tuesday will be largely devoted to the consideration of five of the bills set forth in the recommendations of the Massachusetts highway commission. The bill that is expected to meet with the greatest opposition is that regarding fees for motor trucks. The other commission bills relate to motor vehicles and their operation, renewal fees for operators, operating motorcycles and the privilege of non-resident owners.

The bills that are to be considered, and which are not submitted by the commission relate to the speed of motor vehicles in thickly settled sections which is expected to meet with considerable opposition; more power for the state highway commission and one on the management of automobiles.

The session before the committee last Tuesday was shorter than usual, there being no discussion on two of the five House bills relative to motor vehicles and highways that were heard. The meeting, which lasted less than an hour, was attended by representatives from several of the principal automobile and highway organizations of the state.

The first bill taken under consideration, House 1372, was argued by the petitioner, Representative J. S. Smith of Provincetown, and relates to the placing of sign boards on the public highways for the convenience of the general public. No one appeared in opposition to this measure. A similar bill, presented by Representative R. D. Sawyer of Ware, is now under consideration by the committee.

House bill 1541 presented by the Automobile Legal Association relative to the registration fees for automobiles, asks that the present law of 1909 shall be

reduced or probated so that in case a car is registered between April 1 and June 13, a reduction of one fourth of the annual fee be made. In the case of a car being registered between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, the bill asks that a reduction of three fourths of the annual registration fee be made by the Massachusetts highway commission. This bill does not apply to motorcycles or commercial motor trucks, or to non-resident automobile operators who apply for registration, but simply to owners of pleasure cars that are residents of the state of Massachusetts. A representative of the A. L. A. stated that the present registration fee is really only an automobile tax, and that although in the past the motorists have been willing to pay this tax in exchange for the maintenance of good highways, they are beginning to protest, and that it is not fair for the man who uses his machine three months to pay as high a registration fee as the man who has his car on the road a full year.

The opposition presented was to the effect that if such a bill is passed, it should be so framed that all owners of motor vehicles shall get the same benefit, and that the pleasure car owner should have no greater consideration in this matter than the motor cyclist or the commercial truck owner.

No one appeared in favor of House bill 1542, which asks that the license fees for automobiles in use four years shall not be more than half the annual registration fee. In opposition to this measure it was pointed out that old cars do as much if not more damage to the roads and highways, and as the registration fees go for the maintenance of the highways of the state, there is no reason why a four-year car should not pay as much as a new machine.

There was no opposition to House bill 1544 asking that the use of mufflers on motor vehicles be restricted so that the operator cannot open the muffler cut-out at any time in the thickly settled parts of the cities and towns in the state. Automobile organizations and highway

leagues were registered in favor of the bill. No one appeared in favor of or in opposition to House bill 1543, a petition asking that motor vehicles be equipped with mud guards, and the bill was closed.

House bill 547 was the first taken under discussion at Thursday's session. This bill of the National Automobile Association relative to the maintenance and repair of public ways and bridges, asks that the law be amended so that all highways, townways, causeways and bridges shall, unless otherwise provided be kept in repair at the expense of the city or town in which they are situated. It was pointed out by a representative of the association that the motor car is the greatest factor on the roads today, and that the automobilist pays more into the state treasury than any other class of people. Under the present law, a road that is suitable for a horse drawn vehicle is considered good enough for a motor car, which in many cases is not true, and that there should be some provision making the roads suitable for automobiles as well. He pointed out that as the auto truck is limited by law as to weight the roads should be suitable to motor vehicles within that limit.

In opposition it was brought out that the motor truck should be limited to less than four tons, which is about the average weight of a big horse-drawn load, and that the present limit of six tons is too much. It was also said that if it will take a long time for the small towns and even the larger cities to make all their roads and bridges suitable for such heavy trucks, and that with the present law if this bill is passed it will cause more damage suits than the average small town can handle. The city of Boston was registered in opposition to the measure on the grounds that the cities and towns receive practically nothing of the registration fees for motor vehicles, and that the greater part of the damage done to the roads is by motor vehicles. It was also said that the present laws take care of all damage cases by autoists, and that there is no need of a change.

The second bill considered was a petition by the same organization relative to guide posts or sign boards on public ways, and asks that the Massachusetts highway commission shall direct counties, cities and towns to erect and maintain uniform sign boards or guide posts at such places along the public way as may be necessary or convenient for travelers using the road. This is the third

bill of this kind that has been brought to the attention of the commission, and although the present law compels the counties to post their boundaries, this law has not in all cases been complied with. The Massachusetts State Automobile Association also appeared in favor of this measure.

The opposition presented was that most of the towns want individuality and should not be compelled to put up uniform sign boards when a great many of them take particular pride in the fact that their highways are well posted and that their signs are both attractive and correct. It was pointed out that in many cases it will be a difficult matter to measure all the distances of the roads that come under the town's jurisdiction, and also that many of the towns have paid large amounts for the making and erecting of sign boards, and there is no reason why these should be taken down.

House bill 1216 did not meet with much favor at the hands of those present. This measure, a petition of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association, asks for authority over traffic of inspectors and examiners appointed by the Massachusetts highway commission. It was stated by a representative of the association that the present laws were adequate enough, but that they were in some cases not properly enforced and that some measure should be taken by the state to see that they were. In opposition it was said that the passing of the bill would necessitate the forming of a new force of motorcycle police and that this bill is the same that appeared before the committee last year, when it was not met with favor.

COUNTY TO HELP HONOLULU PAVING

HONOLULU, H. T.—A change in the policy of the board of supervisors in the improvement of roads has been agreed upon at an important caucus of the supervisors. The change, according to the Star-Bulletin, calls for the switching of virtually all the money in the permanent improvement fund, as well as the money which will be borrowed from the general fund for road building, to Honolulu for the improvement of the thoroughfares in the city proper.

FEBRUARY SALE OF MEN'S SHOES
FRENCH, SHREVE & URMER
New York Philadelphia Chicago

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GARDENS ON SLOPING GROUNDS

May be made picturesque and attractive

Special methods are necessary in the handling of sloping ground in garden-making. While gardens on slopes may be made picturesque, attractive and interesting, they are to be avoided as a general rule, because they are hardly desirable from the gardener's standpoint, especially when the slope is steep and is in any other direction than south.

Where the slope is steep, the aim should be to make the garden as informal or natural as possible. This may be done partly by employing winding walks whose direction runs across the face of the slope in an irregular, zig-zag fashion. The acute angles formed by the walk should be filled with shrubbery and flowers. Other points along the slope may be similarly planted, though where possible grass should be encouraged, to give an air of restfulness and naturalness. Terracing should be avoided. This is mainly because of the cost, but also because of the stiffness and the artificiality of terraces, especially when seen from lower levels.

Where the slope is very steep, trees and shrubs may be used with good effect to mask or hide artificial features such as terraces, walls and banks. The entrance drive or walk should be carried across the slope where possible and by banking and excavating must be done, enough space should be allowed on the inside of the walk or drive to plant a border of shrubbery or small trees so as to conceal the higher ground behind. Where the slope is slight, such difficulties will not be as pronounced, and yet the same rule may be applied with minor modifications.

When the garden slopes toward the house a different method must be employed than that just indicated because the effect of looking from a low level to a higher one is that little or nothing can be seen from below. If terracing is done in such cases so as to secure level tops, the beds and borders placed on these levels will not be seen until an ascent is made and they are approached by the observer. For this reason it is desirable that the terrace parts of the slope toward the house should be tilted somewhat so at least part of their surfaces will be seen from below. One disadvantage about a slope descending from the house is that the highest point may lack moisture. The opposite is likely to be the case with a slope descending toward the house. Worse still, unless provision is made for disposing of water by adequate drains, there is possibility of flooding the side of the house next to the slope.

Descents from one level to another, whether terraced or unterraced slopes are used, should be by means of grassy banks, retaining boards, or rock faces as circumstances may dictate. When the slope is toward the south the face of the bank may be used for an alpine garden. When it faces any other direction, grass and shrubbery of a less resistant character may be used. Wherever possible horizontal margins of slopes should always be concealed, preferably by shrubbery.

When paths pass from one level to another it is advisable to have them descend gradually from the house to a point where steps may be put in if necessary and, then another gentle slope toward more steps. An economical way to provide steps is to drive stout pegs deeply in the soil, then place strong boards between them, fill in the space thus formed with gravel packed down thoroughly to form a comparatively smooth surface. It is advisable to have retaining boards also at the sides.

When the slope is not to or from the house but is transverse, the problem is not so difficult to handle. Often a change of levels can be effected at the path line. For instance, on the right hand of the path the height may be one to three feet above the level of the path itself; on the left hand only three or four inches. It is desirable in such cases to plant each side of the path with shrubbery or flowers so as to conceal any possible artificiality that might otherwise appear were there no such plants. From the border on the left hand side the slope may gradually fall away toward the border of the property. On the right hand side the earth may have to be held back by a low retaining wall. In this case trailing

HAIR MODISHLY ARRANGED

Successful styles of former days copied

Hair looped on the neck, on the back of the head or on the top is equally modish. A coiffure very appropriate for a girl with an oval face and black, glossy hair is one in which the hair, brushed straight back from the forehead, is pulled low on the neck beneath a wide Spanish comb. A fine contrast to this severity may be furnished for evening occasions by the ornament, large and almost sudden in its effect. From a head of drawn-back tresses may spring in the back high ornaments, held in place around the head by a modest encircling band. The woman with gray hair may set it off by a garland of mauve orchids and tulle. A mode for the younger woman is a panache of white ostrich waving two feet or more in the air and attached to a foundation of dull gold lace.

The high coiffure is very much on the lines of the hairdressing in vogue in the early eighteenth century, and therefore the pictures of the fair ladies of those days are being eagerly searched for styles that can be modified for present-day usage. One mode that has been recently copied with great success is that of the headdress favored by Mme. de

plants may be trained downward over the wall or shrubs that naturally droop may be relied upon for the same purpose; namely, to hide the wall.

If the lower boundary of the property is a fence, the lowest board (if a board fence is used) should be two or three inches above the ground so there will be no likelihood of water accumulating in any debris of leaves and thus rotting the wood. If the boundary is a wall, a drain should be placed at its foot, so as to carry away water.

TRIED RECIPES

DANISH CUSTARD

Two thirds cup sugar, caramelized; one fourth cup sugar, six eggs, one quart milk, one half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful vanilla.

Put two thirds cup sugar in agate pudding dish, place on hot range and stir constantly until sugar is melted and a syrup of light brown color is formed; then set pan at once in larger pan of cold water to stop the cooking, and let stand about one minute, turning pan to allow caramel to coat sides as well as bottom. Beat eggs slightly, add plain sugar, milk, salt and vanilla and strain into the pan lined with caramel. Set in pan of hot water and bake until firm. During baking do not let water surrounding the mold reach the boiling point, or the custard will whey. Chill and turn on a glass serving dish.

ALMOND TART

Four eggs, one cup powdered sugar, one third cup grated chocolate, one half cup almonds, blanched and finely chopped; one teaspoonful baking powder, three quarters cup cracker dust.

Beat yolks of eggs until thick and lemon colored, add sugar gradually, then fold in whites of eggs beaten until stiff and dry. Add chocolate, almonds, baking powder and cracker dust. Bake in a round pan, cool, split and put whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, between and on top. Garnish with angelica and candied cherries. This makes a most attractive dessert when baked in individual tins. As soon as cool remove centers and fill with whipped cream forced through a pastry bag.

SUNSHINE STRAWBERRIES

Select and hull three pounds of strawberries of large size. Cook three pounds of granulated sugar and two cups water until a light thread is formed. Do not stir sugar after it melts and begins to boil. Put in berries and cook about 10 or 15 minutes, after they begin to boil. Pour the contents on to a large platter and set in sun to stand two days, or until syrup is very thick. Store cold in tumblers or jars. Cover tops with paraffin. Other fruits may be preserved in the same manner. Do this in strawberry season, and you will have a delicious preserve for use through the winter.

FISH CREAMED IN RAMKINS

Cook two teaspoonfuls butter with two teaspoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful each onion juice and parsley and a small blade of mace. Add one cup rich milk, one half teaspoonful salt, dash of cayenne or paprika and one half tablespoon of lemon juice. When boiling take from fire and add two cups fish, shredded; one half cup mushrooms, slightly sautéed in butter, and one beaten yolk mixed with one half cup cream. Garnish with strips of pimiento and truffles.—Philadelphia North American.

BRUSH COVER

The newest way of ornamenting brushes on the dressing table if they are not silver or ebony is to cover them with brocade, chintz or cretonne, says the Chicago Journal. Wash the brush first, and dry. Then sandpaper the wood so that it will hold mucilage. Cut the material the exact size of the back of the brush, paste it on smoothly and after the mucilage is quite dry affix a narrow edging of gold braid in the same manner. The color scheme of the room may be given the brushes if desired.

STEEL WOOL IS GOOD CLEANER

When moving into new houses or where painting has been done, one will find a package of steel wool of great assistance in removing hardened paint or varnish from windows, without the labor usually expended. This inexpensive article can be obtained in any paint or hardware store and is soon found to be a very necessary article around the kitchen for cleaning glass and chinaware for it does the work quickly and will not scratch.—Los Angeles Express.

DRAPED WRAP IS FUR TRIMMED

Pretty made from peau de peche or plain broadcloth

Here is a new draped wrap that is ideally graceful on slender girlish figures. It is pretty made from peau de peche or plain broadcloth; it is extremely handsome made from char-



meuse satin or silk duvetyne. Girls who are thinking of a trip to the South or are already getting ready for the summer campaign will like the model for crepe de chine in flowered effect or any similar material.

The coat is unusual, the sleeves being in raglan style while the full back is attached to a little yoke that is entirely concealed by the collar. This collar is folded at the back to give something of a hood effect. As shown here, rose

MENUS SHORTER AND SIMPLER

Two reasons given for the change

Whoever dines out much has noticed for several seasons a tendency to shorter and simpler menus. The present season has emphasized this to such an extent that the chefs whose earning capacity depends upon their ability to keep up interest in food are quite discouraged at the apparent indifference to unusual dishes.

There is no longer the dawdling over the dinner which was once the rule. There are two reasons advanced for the change, says a Denver Times writer. People want to eat and get through with it and have more time for dancing,

or they dance so much between courses that they are unmindful of their food. So many dinners and luncheons start with the fruit drink that it is well to have the exact proportions of this most agreeable concoction at hand. Grapefruit, oranges, pineapples and bananas are the fruits most often used.

Take one cup of grapefruit, being sure to remove all the skin, one half cup of orange pulp and bananas and a third of a cup of pineapple which has been finely shredded with a silver fork. Mix and let stand for a few minutes. Melt half a tumbler of currant jelly, add the juice of a large lemon and sweeten to taste with powdered sugar.

It is well to add the sugar to the jelly while it is melting over the fire and then the lemon juice as you remove it. Pour the sauce over the fruit while it is still hot, and chill in the icebox. Serve in tall glasses which come for the purpose.

Grapefruit sometimes replaces the fruit drink. It is easy to prepare grapefruit if you have the right kind of a knife to loosen the pulp, remove the core and seeds. This may be purchased in any place where kitchen cutlery is sold, and is the most useful implement the cook can have. When the grapefruit is in proper eating shape add powdered sugar and let stand in the icebox for an hour or so.

One of the most attractive of fruit salads is pineapple salad. Take a slice of canned pineapple and arrange it on a lettuce leaf. Cut wedge-shaped slices from red apples and place three, skin side up, radiating from the center of the pineapple. Between the apple use single dates. Serve with mayonnaise dressing to which has been added whipped cream.

BAKING POWDER

To make baking powder, says Los Angeles Express, take one ounce cream of tartar, one half ounce of bicarbonate soda, one half ounce flour. Sift together eight times. Use one rounded teaspoonful of baking powder to each (cooking) cup of flour for biscuits, cake or pancake.

SHRIMP CANAPE AS APPETIZER

Little fishes used in salads in many ways

The shrimp is one of the most appetizing and tempting morsels that can be concocted into dainties for the table, according to a New York Times contributor.

Shrimp sandwiches are made with shrimp paste. For this, pound a cupful of cooked or canned shrimps and two ounces of butter to a smooth cream. Add a dash of cayenne pepper and salt to taste, and a few drops of tarragon vinegar. Spread between slices of very thin cut buttered bread, and cut into small shapes.

A shrimp canape makes an appetizing beginning for dinner. A paste is used for this also, but it is a little different from the one described. Mash half a cupful of shrimps to a paste and add a teaspoonful of lemon juice, a teaspoonful of soft butter, a little grated nutmeg,

salt, and pepper. Toast some narrow strips of bread, butter them while hot, and spread them with the shrimp paste. Serve immediately on warm plates.

Here are some shrimp dishes that would prove acceptable for luncheon and supper:

Shrimp salad can be made in a good many ways, and all of them are good. The shrimps can be broken in flakes and mixed with an equal portion of hard-boiled eggs that have been put through a ricer. They then can be dressed either with mayonnaise or with French dressing. Just the shrimp alone can be served on lettuce with either kind of dressing.

Another good salad calls for a cupful of shrimps, cut in small pieces; half a cupful of celery hearts diced small, and seasoning of pepper and salt. These ingredients should be mixed with half a cupful of mayonnaise and placed in a bed of white lettuce leaves. Garnish this salad with eighth of hard-boiled eggs, capers, and olives.

Another good combination is shrimps and chilled, sliced tomatoes, served with mayonnaise on lettuce. For salad, shrimps should be chilled through and thoroughly dry.

Croustades of shrimps and rice are delicious. The croustades or shells can be made from boiled rice, seasoned with salt and pepper and heated in a double boiler with a beaten egg, and, if necessary for moistening, a little cream. This mixture should then be formed into little cases.

The shrimp filling is made from white sauce, made with a tablespoonful of butter, the same amount of flour, and a cupful of milk cooked smooth, the beaten yolks of two eggs and half a cupful of shrimps pounded to a paste. Stir over the fire until the eggs thicken, and pour in the rice cases. The same filling can be put in pate shells.

This is the way to cook shrimps in the Creole style: Fry half an onion and a clove of garlic, chopped, in four tablespoonfuls of butter, but do not brown them. Then add a cupful of canned or other cooked shrimps, a cupful of canned tomatoes, five tablespoonfuls of French peas, and salt and red pepper to taste. Cook over hot water for 15 minutes in a double boiler or in a chafing dish.

Baked shrimps are cooked in a deep, buttered baking dish. Put a layer of fine bread crumbs in the bottom of the dish, and then add a layer of canned tomato, seasoned with pepper, salt, and butter. Add another layer of crumbs, and then a layer of shrimps broken in bits or left whole. Fill the dish with alternate layers—first crumbs, then tomato, then crumbs, then shrimps, then crumbs, then tomato, and so on to the top. Spread buttered, very fine crumbs over the top, and brown thoroughly in the oven.

Shrimps also can be used to garnish many vegetable salads.

WORTH KNOWING

To keep waxed floors in order, go over the floors once a week with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine, sweet oil and vinegar, using a soft cloth. Polish after this with a soft rag, which may be wrapped around a floor broom.

When making doughnuts, if the sugar is dissolved in the milk before adding to the mixture, the cakes will not absorb the grease.

To keep milk toast from becoming soggy, serve the boiling buttered milk in a covered pitcher, so that each person may himself pour it on his toast.—Memphis News Scimitar.

it's **Del Monte**
The Famous California Brand



of canned fruits and vegetables that leads the world. More Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home than any other brand. The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices. A leading authority on foods has given Del Monte fruits and vegetables a star rating for quality and another has certified to their purity.

The U. S. Army and Navy use Del Monte fruits and vegetables in departments requiring quality and purity.

One of the noted California products you ought to be familiar with in your home is Del Monte

Seedless Raisins

naturally seedless—not mechanically seeded—carefully selected, stemmed and cleanly packed in parchment lining in a dust proof carton. Raisins are 50% more nourishing than meat—"The first of all foods I know of," says an English authority on food values. For table use and baking, none superior.

Ask your grocer today for DEL MONTE

SEEDLESS RAISINS ASPARAGUS PEACHES
CHERRIES HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE
APRICOTS

California Fruit Canners Association
Largest Canners of Fruits and Vegetables in the World
San Francisco, California

BARCLAY, BROWN & BIRD, Agents
Board of Trade Building, Boston



Bullock's
Los Angeles

"To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions."

"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."

"To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."

"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."

"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding.

"The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

New Japanese Crepes,

California Importations



THESE crepe weaves, washable fabrics that require no ironing—effective—and inexpensive—only 20 cents the yard. A just received importation from Japan—old blues, the rose colorings, ecru, soft greens, violets—and white. Samples sent on request.

J. W. ROBINSON

Broadway and Third Los Angeles, Cal.

REYNIER
KID
GLOVES

VILLE DE PARIS
317-222 318-222
30 BROADWAY 30 BROADWAY
A. FUSENOT CO.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PICTORIAL
REVIEW
PATTERNS

Non-Crushable \$2.50
TAFFETA

This stylish Spring fabric is taffeta only in name. Supple and well adapted to the popular draped skirts. Shown in pique, mahogany, brunella, navy, sage, Copenhagen, King's blue, French blue, Empire green, tabac, marine, Russian green and ivory. 42-in. wide. We predict a large sale for this new and popular fabric. Ask to see it.

Smith's
LUSCIOUS RIFE OLIVES
from the famous Lyman Ranch
1 quart can Med. Size...
1 quart can Large Size...
1 quart can Fancy...
1 quart can Extra Fancy...
The above securely packed and shipped prepaid to any express office in the United States for \$2.50.

"A CALIFORNIA GROCERY STORE"
California Honey
Finest the Busy Bee Produces
Extra Fancy Honey in the Comb
Per comb, 50c. Per dozen, \$2.50
Extracted Honey.

Tins about Five Pounds each. 75c
Tins about Ten Pounds each. \$1.35
Complete Priced Catalogue mailed on request.

Walter E. Smith Co. GROCERS
212, 214, 216, 218 So. Spring St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEPENDABLE FURNITURE

To those who do not know us, the high grade home furnishings which we carry and our uniformly low prices—we extend a special invitation to visit this store.

We urge upon you the necessity of seeing for yourself the remarkable values which obtain throughout every department of this establishment.

Whether you wish to furnish an extra room, a complete house, or simply desire an extra price or two, you can get best satisfaction at Pease Bros.

Visitors are always welcome

PEASE BROS. FURNITURE CO.

Nine Floors of Dependable Furniture
Carpets, Rugs, Draperies and Wall Papers

640-646 South Hill Street LOS ANGELES

Clothing and Accessories

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Everything in the big stock of this big store reflects the intelligent service of trained buyers and courteous salesmen.

Stein-Bloch Clothes for Men
Stratford System Clothes
for Young Men

LADIES' SUITS
AND COATS,
CHILDREN'S WEAR,
SHOES AND HATS.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Mariss & Frank
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS
237-241 So. Spring St.

Beeman & Hendee
351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

New Coats for New Babies

The most charming little garments we have ever shown for infants. White serges, cashmeres, crapes and repps in sizes 6 months and 1 year. Collars and cuffs are daintily trimmed with novelty braids or hand embroidery. Prices \$4.50 to \$6

Trust Referendum Is Planned

United States Chamber of Commerce Will Submit Questions of Legislation to Business Men of the Nation

DIRECTORS ELECTED

WASHINGTON—Cooperation with Congress in obtaining views of business men on trust legislation was authorized by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States here Friday at the closing session of its second annual convention.

A resolution, unanimously adopted, directed analysis of the measures by a committee and submission of questions involved by referendum to the chamber's membership of nearly 300,000 business men.

"This convention," said the resolution, "wishes to express to Congress its desire to cooperate to the fullest extent in securing from business interests of this country a full expression of constructive opinion on the principles of the subject-matter in question."

Other resolutions approved the proposed substitution of a budget plan by the federal government for the present appropriation system; opposed the exemption of "any class of possible offenders from prosecution under any law"; proposed that a department of social welfare be established by the chamber; requested federal investigation of the increase in express rates on ships of 100 pounds or over; urged prompt action against alleged tariff discriminations by various countries against American goods, and provided for a committee to investigate fixed resale prices on certain classes of goods.

A special resolution was adopted, addressed to the joint conference of the luminous coal operators and employees assembled in Philadelphia, expressing "commendation of the tendency indicated on the part of operators and miners of coal to favor continuous operations pending the solution of the question being considered at the present conference of those bodies."

"Such continuation of operation," the resolution adds, "would in our judgment be a distinct economic gain to the business of the country and effectually aid in the resumption of national prosperity to which end we are committed."

The following directors were elected to serve for two years: Frederick E. Boothby, Portland, Me.; John H. Fahy, Boston; James G. Cutler, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Stevenson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Franklin Conklin, Newark, N. J.; Willoughby M. McCormick, Baltimore; Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va.; John M. Parker, New Orleans; Charles Nagel, St. Louis; T. L. Temple, Texarkana, Ark.; L. J. Pettit, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frederick Bode, Chicago, and Hovey C. Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.

L. & N. Case Debated

Opposition developed Friday in the Senate to passage of the Lea resolution to appoint a special committee of five senators to cooperate with the interstate commerce commission in its investigation of the affairs of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and its allied lines.

Senator John Sharp Williams reported the resolution favorably from the committee on accounts, and read a report from Commissioner Meyer, which charged that Wible L. Mapother, vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville, had threatened to destroy valuable records.

The resolution, Senator Williams said, had asked for the special committee in order to provide jurisdiction for contempt and to expedite the hearing pending mandamus proceedings in the courts for the withheld records. Doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Senate in the premises led to prolonged discussion.

May Limit Trade Bill

Whether to limit jurisdiction of the proposed interstate trade commission to corporations of stipulated size is a problem being considered by committees of Congress in charge of antitrust legislation.

Friday the interstate commerce committee of the Senate, cooperating with members of the House judiciary subcommittee, debated proposed amendments which would exclude from jurisdiction of the commission smaller corporations. One amendment would exclude all corporations with less capitalization than \$2,500,000. Another would fix the limitation at a \$5,000,000 capitalization.

Two sessions of the committee were held, Republicans joining with the Democrats in the discussion. No decision was reached, and it was stated by several members of the committee that many more hours will be taken up with debate on the subject.

Copper Tax Favored

The fact that citizens of Michigan control only 10 per cent of that state's copper resources, while the remainder is owned by interests in Boston and elsewhere in the eastern states, is the explanation offered in a report before the Senate Friday from Secretary Wilson of the department of labor, of the sentiment among the people of Michigan in favor of levying a tonnage tax on all copper mined in the state.

Though strongly combated by the mining companies, the secretary's report said, this sentiment is undoubtedly growing, the people believing that they are

entitled to more of the benefits derived by the eastern capitalists from the exploitation of the state's resources than they now receive.

New Treaty Is Signed

Secretary Bryan and Dr. Paul Ritter, the minister from Switzerland, Friday signed a treaty binding the United States and Switzerland to submit to arbitration for at least one year all questions between the two nations which cannot be settled by diplomacy. This is the eleventh of the peace treaties signed by Secretary Bryan.

Naval Bill Is Completed

As partially completed today the annual naval appropriation bill contains a section including the recommendation of Secretary of the Navy Daniels that the government buy and operate an armor plate factory.

Chairman Padgett of the House naval committee wrote the section. It provides that an armor plate factory commission be appointed, to consist of seven members, the secretary of the navy, three high naval officers and three civilian engineers.

Mr. Padgett's provision for consultation of the civil engineers is unique. The commission would investigate and recommend a site for construction of a plant or purchase of a factory. More than 100 congressmen are seeking to have the plant located in their districts. The commission would be directed to report to Congress next winter, when appropriations for the federal factory would be provided in the 1915 naval appropriation bill.

SECRETARY LANE REPORTS GAIN IN AREA WITHDRAWN

Net Result of Month's Activities Has Been Increase of 32,800 Acres—Land Restored

WASHINGTON—Secretary Lane, in a report just issued covering land classification by the department of the interior for the first month of 1914, announces that the areas affected by departmental action have been relatively small. The total withdrawals have amounted to somewhat less than 40,500 acres and the total restorations to a little in excess of 73,000 acres. The net result of the month's activities therefore has been to increase the area withdrawn by about 32,800 acres.

The largest restoration was in the state of Montana where 3156 acres heretofore included in power site reserves were restored to public entry. In California 1600 acres were affected by similar action and there were minor restorations in Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming.

During the month a little more than 700,000 acres which were determined by the department officers to be non-irrigable were thrown open to entry as 320-acre homesteads under the enlarged homestead act.

HOME AND SCHOOL COOPERATION SAID TO LEAD INTEREST

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Superintendent T. F. McSherry spoke on "School Extension," at the district conference of parent-teachers' associations in Highland school yesterday, saying in part that there is no form of the public school extension in the public attention so much at present as the parent-teachers' associations.

Mr. McSherry said some superintendents do not believe in the parent-teachers' associations, but believe that the home and the school should be kept separated and claim that they are infringing on the homes. The speaker said, however, that he believed that these associations were a good thing and that all the help possible should be secured from the home. The association is a new thing and a good thing. The old-fashioned fathers and mothers used to teach their children in the years gone by, and if any of the children were backward they would try and help them along. Nowadays the father turns the children over to the mother and the mother turns them over to the schools, and in this way the parents have less interest in the progress of the child.

The second session of the conference was to open at the school hall this morning at 9:30, State President Mrs. M. P. Higgins of Worcester and Mrs. Charles A. Chase presiding.

REPORT BRANDEIS REFUSAL

WASHINGTON—It is said that Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who was requested to become chairman of the board of trustees to take over and dispose of the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad held by the New Haven, has declined to serve.

PI ETA CLUB CHOOSES PLAY

Pi Eta Club of Harvard has chosen "A Bug in a Rug" for its annual musical comedy presentation this year. The authors of the book and lyrics are J. R. Osgood Perkins of West Newton, and Paul Blackmur of Quincy.

BIDS ON \$1,000,000 LIBRARY ASKE.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The directory board of the St. Paul public library has advertised for bids on the erection of the superstructure of the new \$1,000,000 library on Fourth street, the foundation of which is laid, says the Dispatch.

DIRECTOR PLANS TO REORGANIZE CENSUS SYSTEM

Aim Will Be to Concentrate the Force on the Main Investigation so as to Facilitate Publication

STATISTICS PREPARED

WASHINGTON—A circular presenting a statement and discussion of statistical inquiries in which the bureau of the census, department of commerce, will be engaged during the next few years, has been issued by Director William J. Harris.

Director Harris intends to reorganize the work of the bureau so as to concentrate the force on the main census publication of the statistics more rapidly than heretofore. So far as possible, the work on the investigations in hand will be completed before new inquiries are taken up.

The principal reports which the bureau expects to issue are the general reports on electrical industries for the year 1912; a report on wealth, debt, and taxation for 1913; the census of manufactures for 1914; the census of agriculture for 1915; religious bodies, 1916, and water transportation, 1916. In addition there will be issued the usual annual reports.

The special reports will include studies on racial classes of population; population of metropolitan districts; Indian population; negro population; supplementary occupation statistics, embracing occupations of adults and children; general statistics of cities; statistical atlas; plantation study in the southern states; stability of farm population; inmates of institutions.

A census of electrical industries is taken every fifth year. This inquiry covers the financial transactions, equipment, number of persons employed, salaries paid, and other information relating to central electric light and power stations, electric railways, telephone and telegraph companies.

A census of wealth, debt and taxation is made every tenth year. Statistics are collected concerning the assessed value of all taxable property, real and personal, the estimated actual value of all property whether taxed or exempt, public indebtedness, the revenue derived from taxation and other sources and expenditure for the state, county and local governments.

A census of manufacturing industries is taken every fifth year. Statistics are collected concerning capital invested, value of products, material used, power employed, fuel consumed, number and compensation of employees, hours of labor, expenses, distribution of manufacturing industries among communities classified according to size, local concentration of certain industries, etc.

A census of agriculture will be taken in 1915, having been authorized by an act of Congress. Similar censuses are to be taken at 10-year intervals thereafter.

The next census on religious bodies will cover such subjects as denomination, ecclesiastical divisions, nature of organization, year in which church was established, number of church edifices, their seating capacity, value of church property, amount of debt, language in which services are conducted, number and salaries of ministers, etc.

Every tenth year a census is taken of the number and value of craft of five tons burden and over, operating on the coast and inland waters of the United States. The next census of water transportation will cover the year 1916.

Since 1902 the bureau has published annual reports of financial statistics of cities with a population of 30,000 and over. These reports give a complete presentation of the financial transactions of the principal cities of this country, showing their indebtedness and assets, the assessed valuation of taxed property, the net cost of conducting the cities' business, the revenue collected, and the municipal indebtedness incurred.

Cotton statistics are taken at frequent intervals during the cotton-ginning season, and taken in all, 27 reports relating to the cotton industry in the United States were published by the census during the year.

Reports of great aid to sociologists and economists are issued on the population of metropolitan districts. Such a report, covering 17 of the largest cities in the United States, will soon be issued, giving detailed statistics.

TOWN FOR BEST RULE POSSIBLE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee City Club is the model the revived South Milwaukee Advancement Association will operate by, say men who have merged their endeavor to form a good government league for the town.

"We shall delegate a large number of important undertakings to committees, just as the City Club does, and in other respects follow its methods," said E. W. Krueck, in the Journal.

"Our efforts will not be concentrated on placing South Milwaukee under the commission form of government, as has been proposed for the Good Government League, but we shall seek to promote the best government in every respect."

MORE MONEY IS ASKED TO FINISH RECORD COPYING

Congress Is Urged to Make Additional \$25,000 Appropriation to Meet Expense of Classifying Revolutionary War Facts

COMPLETION SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Congress has been asked by the war department to make an additional appropriation of \$25,000 to meet the expense of copying and classifying the records of the revolutionary war. A first appropriation of \$25,000, made for that purpose some time ago and at the time supposed to be ample, will be exhausted by September of this year, and the secretary of war holds that it would be very undesirable, now that experts have been put on the work of collecting these old-time records in the 13 original states, to have them stop work on account of a shortage of funds. It would be much better, says Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, in a letter to Congress, to have the work completed at this time, by the experts who have had charge of it thus far, and in order that such an arrangement may be made, an additional appropriation of \$25,000 must be made by the present session of Congress.

The navy department is cooperating with the war department in the collection of these military records, and both are receiving much aid from the American Historical Society, which is the most important body of its kind in the country.

Capt. H. C. Clark, retired, is in immediate charge of the work and is assisted by Charles W. Stewart, librarian of the navy department, and the following named members of the American Historical Society: Maj. John Bigelow, U. S. A., retired; Frederic Bancroft and J. F. Jameson of Washington, D. C.; Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, retired, and Prof. Justin H. Smith of Boston, Mass., who form an advisory board which holds daily sessions at the war department.

The case is well stated by Assistant Secretary Breckenridge in his letter to Congress, which says in part:

"In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1913, the work of collecting and classifying, with a view to publication, the scattered military records of the revolutionary war has already begun. Of the appropriation of \$25,000 made for collecting the military records, \$814.97 has been expended, and the liabilities, actual and prospective, within the next few months amount to \$23,411.03. As the work progresses the amount available will rapidly diminish and the work must come to a stop unless provision is made in ample time to continue it without interruption.

"It is found that the number of revolutionary records to be investigated is so great that the process cannot possibly be completed in merely a few months, nor with the appropriation now available.

"The archives of 13 states and the collections of their historical societies have all to be searched and extensive efforts made to obtain additional documents of importance from descendants of revolutionary soldiers and other private possessors. Moreover, the total mass is so great that it will be impracticable to publish all and therefore the process will be one of selection.

"This means that several experienced investigators of unusual intelligence and historical training must be employed in numerous places, but it is obviously good economy that they should be employed continuously until their respective tasks are completed. After they have selected the desired documents these must be copied by use of the photostat, a photographic process recognized as the most accurate method of copying and, of course, perfect in point of accuracy. Copies will then be shipped to Washington. It will readily be seen that the cost of employment of searchers and photographers and the cost of photographic material and transportation, especially if the work proceeds in a number of places simultaneously, will soon exhaust the present small appropriation. A large amount of preliminary investigation and location of records has already been accomplished.

"The work of examining, selecting and copying records is under way in three states, namely, Massachusetts, Virginia and North Carolina, and public interest in the undertaking appears to be so great that a vigorous prosecution of the work is demanded.

"The patriotic societies, like the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, are urging the continuation of the work and assisting by furnishing information as to the whereabouts of records. The importance of the project from the historical point of view is indicated by the keen interest manifested by the American Historical Association, which is the recognized center of historical learning in this country. This association, both as a body and individually, is assisting the director by expert advice and information.

"In view of the amount already expended and the present liabilities, it is thought the present appropriation will be exhausted by September, and in order that the work may not be interrupted

Meyer Jonasson & Co. TREMONT and BOYLSTON STS.

THE SEASON'S

Final Mark Down Sale

Begins Monday, February 16

Suits, Gowns, Coats, Wraps, Skirts, Waists, Silk Petticoats and Furs

40% to 65% Reductions

These reductions which appear almost beyond reason, are absolutely bona fide. The fact is, that at the extreme end of each season we sell out everything from that season without any regard whatever to the former prices.

During this sale no goods are sent on approval, but you have the usual liberal guarantee that the wearing quality is the regular Meyer Jonasson & Co. high standard.

from lack of funds it is considered necessary to submit this estimate to Congress at this time for an additional appropriation of \$25,000. The actual work of collecting the military records not having been undertaken until after

Oct. 15, 1913, it was impossible to foresee the necessity for an additional appropriation in time to include an item therefor in the regular annual estimates of the war department for the fiscal year 1915."

NEW COMMANDER OF MARINES IS WORKER FOR BETTER SERVICE

WASHINGTON—Col. George Barnett, who has just been made commander of the marine corps of the United States navy, is familiarizing himself with his new duties now. Colonel Barnett had



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)
COL. GEORGE BARNETT

M. A. C. ATHLETIC FIELD IS DISCUSSED AT ALUMNI MEETING

Annual dinner of the alumni of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was held in the American house last evening. In the absence of President Butterfield on his sabbatical year and of Acting President Edward M. Lewis on official duties at New Haven, the college was represented by Dr. Henry T. Fernald. The purpose of the after-dinner speaking was to promote the athletic field, and the principal speakers for the college on that point were Prof. Curry S. Hicks, the director of physical education; Philip Smith of '97 and Harold M. Gore of '13.

Officers were elected as follows: President, H. L. White '09; clerk, P. W. Pickard '11; treasurer, F. W. Davis '09; directors, R. M. McIntosh '06, S. B. Mendum '10, A. O. Taylor '05.

Dr. Henry T. Fernald, speaking on the needs of the college, told of the great increase in the number of students to about 600. A new agricultural building is much needed, and the humanities section has recently lost five rooms which have been taken by other departments. One feature of the proposed plan is an auditorium where all the college can meet. Athletics need development, a field and fence are needed. Forestry is a growing subject and woodland should be available on which principles of forestry can be taught.

Professor Hicks spoke of the present condition of athletics at the college, telling particularly about the present field and the part it plays in the college. Philip H. Smith '07 spoke of the history of athletics for the past 15 years, leading up to the present great interest in the subject. Harold M. Gore, 1913, laid stress on the cultivation of fraternal relations between the alumni and the college, promoting the prominence of the alumni when they return and making the college better known in the cities

been in command of the marines at the district of which Philadelphia is headquarters. He has done much to further the policy of the naval department in bringing up the efficiency of the navy's soldiery. The marine corps is regarded now as being better drilled and more practical and effective than ever before.

Despatches received here on Friday related that 35 American sailors were landed from the cruiser San Francisco at Cape Haitien, Haiti, seat of General Theodore's rebel government, Friday, to protect alien residents. Commander Harrison reported the approach of the Haitian federal forces by both land and sea.

FARMERS SCHOOL SETS HIGH MARK

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—Amherst Agricultural College closed its extension school at Great Barrington yesterday afternoon. The attendance during the week was 747, against the previous high record in the state of 720. The banner day was over 200. There has been much interest in the school, and the professors stated that they had an exceptionally well-versed class of men at all of the sessions.

NEW YORK WORK BUREAU OPEN

NEW YORK—Established by Mayor Mitchell by request, a temporary employment bureau and labor clearing house starts operations today under the supervision of the commissioner of licenses.

SOCIALISM PHASE APPEARS IN THE COPPER HEARING

Query Tending to Show Miners Held Out Against Peace on Promise of Federal Ownership Is Unanswered on Objection

MAY GO TO HOUGHTON

HANCOCK, Mich.—At the congressional hearing here Friday, socialism was mentioned for the first time as a factor in the Michigan copper miners' strike situation. In asking a witness if he were a member of the socialistic society, Allen F. Rees of counsel for the mining companies, encountered marked objection from the federation attorneys, who declared it was an effort to connect a political party with the present strike.

Chairman Taylor asked Mr. Rees his object in putting such a question, and he replied that the attitude of the strikers would be shown later to have had an important bearing on the refusal of the companies to recognize the Western Federation of Miners.

The witness, Gust Strenger, a Finlander, refused to answer and the committee decided that it would not compel him to do so.

Mr. Rees further said that he expected to show that these miners went on strike with the understanding that if they remained out three months, they would be promised that the government would take over the mines.

O. N. Hilton, counsel for the miners, said that that statement was unqualifiedly wrong. The committee decided that the witness need not answer the question. Mr. Rees then asked Strenger if he had not been told in the union, or if he had not read in the Finnish newspapers that the government soon would take over the mines. The witness replied in the negative.

The committee reconsidered its decision to move the hearings to Houghton on Monday, on account of objections from the union men, who said the change would inconvenience their witnesses.

WENTWORTH HAS MINSTRELS

A minstrel performance was given by the freshmen and an illustrated lecture on "Storage Batteries" was presented to the teachers, graduates and students of Wentworth Institute, in Engineers hall, last evening. The lecture was by John W. Cooke.

Afternoon Luncheon in the Filene Restaurant 3 to 5 Daily

An Unexpected Sale of Jewelry and Leather Goods

Unexpected because not hitherto on our calendar. Another reason: "Real stones in pendants at 55c" and other opportunities just as exceptional!

\$1 for \$1.50 to \$5 Cuff Links, Pendants, Braid Pins, Barrettes, Shoe Buckles, Necklaces, Scarf Pins, Tie Clips, and other jewelry.

55c for \$1 to \$2.50 Bracelets, Vanity Cases, Cuff Links, Brooches, Photo Frames, Necklaces and other jewelry.

\$3.50 to \$5 Solid Gold Jewelry, \$1.95.

50c and \$1 Jewelry, 29c.

Bracelet Watches—\$9.75 for those worth \$15; \$7.95 for those worth \$12.50; \$5 for those worth \$7.95.

Leather Bags—\$1.95 for those worth \$2.95 and \$3.50; .95 for those worth \$1.75 and \$2.50; \$2.95 for those worth \$5 and \$7.50.

(ALL ON THE STREET FLOOR)
WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Among the Women's Clubs of State

Students of the Newburyport high school will read papers presenting their views of the desirability of the study of domestic science in the school at the conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in the Newburyport high school assembly hall, Wednesday afternoon, by invitation of the Newburyport Woman's Club. The subjects of the conferences include "The Home and the School," by Enoch C. Adams, principal of the Newton high school, and "The Value of Domestic Science in the High School," by Herbert S. Weaver, principal of the high school of Practical Arts. An informal discussion will follow the addresses. The educational department will soon issue a graphlet on vocational education, March 1 to a graphlet on the education of the immigrant and April 15 one on political science.

The last meeting of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, Tuesday, was in charge of the art department, of which Mrs. Alonzo J. Shadman is chairman. Miss Martha A. S. Shannon gave the history of lace making from embroidery and netting to the present time, illustrating her talk with slides, showing the evolution and the different uses made of lace in wearing apparel through the paintings of certain of the old masters. Miss Shannon also displayed some samples of old lace in her possession. The program concluded with two soprano solos by Miss Grace Gilman, accompanied by Mrs. William S. Mitchell.

The annual guest night of the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, held Tuesday night, was attended by about 500 persons. The musical program included group selections by Harriet Sterling Hemmingsway, contralto, Leon van Vliet, cellist, and J. A. Baumgartner, pianist. Thomas A. Watson told of his experiences as an actor journeying through England. A social hour concluded the evening's entertainment. Mrs. Charles T. Adams was chairman of the committee in charge.

At the annual luncheon of the Wellesley College Club in the Hotel Somerset, last Saturday, Miss Ellen Pendleton, president of the college, and Miss Alice Vinton Waite, dean, were the guests of honor. Miss Pendleton gave an account of her recent trip, on which she visited colleges as far west as the Pacific coast. Miss Alice Leavitt, 10, sang French songs of the eighteenth century, in costume, accompanied by Miss Litchfield. There were 273 present and the national decorations were used, in anticipation of Lincoln's day.

Rockland Woman's Club held its annual dramatic entertainment in the Opera House, Monday evening. The drama, "The Magistrate" was presented. In the cast were Miss Dorothy Atwood, Mrs. Giles W. Howland, Mrs. Frederick H. Corey, Mrs. Lester Hall, Miss Gertrude Maguire, Mrs. Elbert Ford, Mrs. Howard A. Baker, Mrs. Gordon Mann, Mrs. Henry F. Beaudry, Miss Blanche Maguire, Mrs. George Lovell, Mrs. Frances Baker, Miss Madeline Spence, Mrs. Chester Lane and Mrs. M. Leslie Poole.

The Deane Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., held a patriotic entertainment at the home of Mrs. Whitman, the vice-regent, on Feb. 11. Mrs. Barbour opened the meeting and Mrs. Crooks read the Lincoln day proclamation. There was a presentation of a flag by Mrs. Paul after which the salute to the flag was given. Mrs. Skelton of Ft. Banks read a paper entitled: "The Daily Life of the Flag at a United States Military Post," and a paper was also read by Mrs. Walsh. Mrs. Boyson then gave a reading and Mrs. Stimson vocal selections.

Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester, on Monday, was entertained by Mrs. Jessie Alder at her home in Dorchester. Miss Elizabeth Anthony of Simmons College in a talk on domestic science, gave a number of helpful ideas.

Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop met on Tuesday in the home of Mrs. William Brown Reed. A paper was read by Mrs. Mary E. Older. Music was furnished by Miss L'Amoreux, pianist; Miss Miriam Flinn, violinist, and Miss Eleanor Flinn, accompanist. Readings were given by Miss Dorothy Carpenter.

An unusually large attendance at the meeting of the Friday Club, Everett, on Feb. 13, proved the interest of members and friends in "home day." The afternoon's program was in charge of the science and economics committee, Mrs. Alice L. Hutchins, chairman, and included a sketch entitled "Past and Present." The sketch was arranged and written by Mrs. Alice L. Hutchins, who took the part of Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Gray was impersonated by Miss Frances E. Badger, Mrs. Jewett by Lillian W. Carter and Lucy by Mrs. Howard Collins. Mrs. Collins gave an exhibition of electrical appliances.

Havah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston Opera House, assisted by Floyd M. Baxter at the piano, will deliver several opera talks during the coming week, as follows: "Monna Vanna," Sunday evening, Young People's Society of the Central Church, Boston; Wednesday afternoon, Cantabrigia Club, Cambridge; "Hansel and Gretel," Monday, Somerville, high school, together with "The Secret of Suzanne," Wednesday morning before the Medford Woman's Club, and Thursday evening before the Woman's Club of Newburyport. "The Love of the Three Kings," Monday afternoon before the Evans and Guild school, and Tuesday

afternoon before the Tuesday Club of Jamaica Plain; "The Jewels of the Madonna," Tuesday evening before the Home Club of East Boston; "Madama Butterfly," Tuesday morning before the women of Dedham at the residence of Mrs. Walter Austin, Dedham, and Friday afternoon before the Waltham Woman's Club; "Die Meistersinger," Thursday afternoon before the Woman's Club of Newton Center, and "Tales of Hoffmann," Friday evening before the East Boston Civic Club.

Arlington Heights Sunshine Club, of which Mrs. Frank Alton Noyes is president, will hold its next meeting on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Nellie Palmer, Brookline. The club, which has a membership of about 80, was started 16 years ago with 15 members. Mrs.



MRS. FRANK A. NOYES
President Arlington Heights Sunshine Club

Thomas Jernigan started the club for social purposes but more entertainments of various kinds are given for the purpose of raising funds for charitable objects and the club dues are devoted to philanthropic purposes. The club meets every Wednesday, the first meeting of the month being a business one, the following meetings social.

Natick Woman's Club held its last meeting in Natick theater on the afternoon of Feb. 6. Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson spoke on "Masterpieces of Art in Color" and gave illustrations by stereopticon of examples of Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Belgian and English masters. The next meeting is the annual musical of the club and will take place on Feb. 20 in Unity church.

Mrs. Edmund Billings is to speak on "The Relation of the Consumer to Advertising" and E. J. Frost on "Ideals in Business" at the luncheon of the Boston Women's Publicity Club in the Hotel Thorndike, Tuesday.

Alpha Phi Club of Somerville held its "guest night" Tuesday evening at the home of Anna Kimpton, 19 Boston avenue. A business meeting preceded the entertainment, which was in the form of a special party. The rooms were prettily decorated. A collation was served by the hostesses, Lucy Taylor, Ada Bolton and Lillian Downing.

Heptecore Club of Somerville was entertained Tuesday afternoon by Miss Frances Nevin, who gave an interpretive reading of Wagner's "Tannhauser," with music by John Hermann Loud. This was the first in a series of afternoon readings to be given before the club. The next will be on Feb. 24, when "Lohengrin" will be the subject. These readings are open to the public.

Miss Hildegard Brandegee, violinist, assisted by Mrs. Irene Osborne Grant, gave an entertainment before the members of the Somerville Teachers Club and guests Tuesday evening in Unitarian hall. The subject of the next regular meeting March 10 will be "Neighborhood Work."

The annual "guest night" of the West Acton Woman's Club was held last Monday evening in the auditorium of the West Acton Baptist church. The program opened with a group of songs by Mrs. Mary Tyler of West Acton, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Gertrude Knowles of Concord Junction. Pitt Parker of Boston, the cartoonist, was the club's guest. During the evening he drew pictures and spoke, taking for his subject "Looking and Seeing." Following the entertainment, the guests adjourned to the vestry, which was decorated with carnations and evergreens, and under the direction of the social committee a luncheon was served.

The next fortnightly meeting of the members of the Concord Musical Club takes place Tuesday afternoon, when the club is to be entertained by Mrs. Arthur B. Hitchcock, Jr., in her home on Lowell road, Concord.

Mrs. J. C. Hall has been named chairman of the committee appointed by the Sudbury Woman's Club to select a woman as candidate for school committee. At the club debate, "Resolved: That Women Should Vote," Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Leon Hawes and Mrs. Hubbard Brown decided in favor of the affirmative, which was upheld by Mrs. J. Herbert Frost, Mrs. Henry Eaton, Mrs. Charles Kenyon and Miss Helen Thayer. The negative side was debated

by Mrs. Josephine White, Mrs. Waldo Stone, Miss Lilla Adams and Mrs. J. Clifford Hall. The annual club "musical afternoon" takes place Wednesday.

Arrangements are practically complete for the annual observance of "guest night" by the Arlington Woman's Club in Robins Memorial town hall, next Wednesday evening. Thomas A. Daly of Philadelphia, poet and humorist, will give a talk on "New Neighbors" and there will be a concert program. Mrs. True Worthy White again led the weekly meeting of the current events class, which met for study Wednesday morning in the home of Mrs. E. H. Colman on Pleasant street, Arlington.

It was "at home" day with the Littleton Woman's Club last Monday when many members and guests gathered in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church for the ninth regular entertainment. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Proctor was hostess.

Warren B. Goddard of the Concord high school gave a lecture on "Holland" yesterday in I. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, before the West Concord Woman's Club. The program was in charge of Mrs. Lillian S. Jones, chairman; Mrs. Harriet E. Wright and Mrs. Louise S. Clark. Monday evening, under the direction of Mrs. Bertha S. Whidden, chairman of the home talent committee, the annual club play is to be presented in Association hall, Concord Junction.

There were 250 members and guests present at the annual "guest day" of the Maynard Woman's Club in Masonic hall, Maynard, last Tuesday afternoon. Dean Southwick, president of the Emerson School of Oratory, gave a dramatic reading of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "The Rivals." Miss Rosebark Warren contributed several violin selections to the program, being accompanied on the piano by Miss Ruby Hamlin.

Under the direction of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club, Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth gave her second dramatic reading Thursday afternoon in the Concord Trinity church parish hall, when she presented her own play, entitled "The Flower Shop." Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, will address the club on Feb. 23, in the town hall.

Mrs. Frederic L. Fowle, chairman; Miss Helen B. Fay, Mrs. Hugh D. McLellan, Mrs. George L. Gilmore and Mrs. Edward P. Merriam, comprising the program committee, announce a change in the program of the meeting of the Lexington Outlook Club next Tuesday afternoon in the hall of the Lexington Old Belfry Club. Instead of Dr. Emma V. Sanders, William N. Craig, who was to have spoken at a meeting of the club on March 10, will address Tuesday's entertainment, taking for his subject, "Wonders and Curiosities of Plant Life."

"Lincoln night" is to be observed this evening by the members of the Lexington Old Belfry Club in their hall on the corner of Forest and Muzzey streets, and as guests the club will entertain the members of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R. and associates. Edward W. Hazewell will speak on "President Lincoln and His People." Last Saturday the club gave its last in the series of three young people's assemblies in the club hall, with Miss Anita K. Dale at the piano. Upward of 100 boys and girls attended the event.

The second in the series of five lectures to be given before the East Lexington Follen Study Club takes place next Thursday evening in the vestry of the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church in East Lexington. Mrs. Anita Trueman Pickett of that town will speak on "Things That Shape Character."

Annual "guest afternoon" for the members of Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is to be held this afternoon in the vestry of the Concord First Parish Unitarian church, when the club officers, headed by the regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker, will give a reception to the chapter members and their guests. Following the reception, Miss Clara S. Carter of Woburn will speak on "Cupid in the Revolution."

"A Study of Massachusetts Legislative Bills of 1913 and 1914" was made by the Arlington Heights Study Club at the third in the series of five annual current events meetings last Tuesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Edward N. Chase at 73 Tanager street, Arlington Heights. The study hour began with a paper by Mrs. H. Luther Sherman, after which the recording secretary, Mrs. William H. Hsley, read a paper.

Members of the Lexington Whatsoever Club were entertained last Sunday evening in the home of Mrs. George Edward Martin on Hancock street, Lexington. Mrs. Martin told of the relation of the club to organizations of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society. At the close of her talk, refreshments were served by the hostess. The club had a sewing meeting Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Miss Marion Blodgett on Adams street.

The president, Mrs. Henry A. C. Woodward, gave her third talk in the series before the members of the Lexington Tourist Club last Monday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Abram C. Washburn on Forest street, Lexington. She closes her series of talks with next Monday's meeting.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Monday Club of Lexington Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs.

Francis E. Ballard a program of selected readings was given by the members, after which a social hour was enjoyed.

A civic meeting was held by the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington, Tuesday afternoon, in the home of Mrs. Charles Rideout at 46 Bartlett avenue, Arlington. The afternoon opened with a number by the vocal quartet, comprising Mrs. Ernest Southwick, Mrs. Coll Flint, Mrs. D. W. Young and Mrs. Charles F. Atwood, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Herbert S. Teale. Miss Wyman of Lake street, Arlington, spoke on "Home Gardens in the Schools." Another selection was given by the quartet, after which Dr. Ina David of Boston spoke on "The Conservation of the Child." Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Rideout.

The February meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, takes place Feb. 1 in the Boston home of the regent, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, at 67 Mount Vernon street. The guest of the afternoon will be Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, author of "Five Little Peppers." She will address the chapter, following the business hour.

Before the Waban Woman's Club Mrs. Mary C. Collier, a member, gave a talk on John Synge, the Irish playwright, last Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William H. Gould. She said his dramas were taken from the agricultural and primitive Irish classes. She said she chose to speak about Synge rather than Yeats or Lady Gregory because his works showed greater depth of reality. After discussing his language and style Mrs. Collier read extracts from a few dramas and mentioned particularly the "Playboy," "Gentlemen's night" and "The Playboy." Feb. 23 when Dr. Edward A. Steiner will lecture on "Immigration," in the Union church vestry.

Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club, for its "guest night" on the evening of Feb. 19 in Whiton hall, Dorchester, will present a dramatic recital of the opera "Samson and Delilah" by Saint Saens. The artists are to be Miss Maud Scherer, dramatic reader, Victoria Johnson, mezzo-soprano, and Mrs. Cora Goode Brooks, and Mrs. Selton, pianists. The program will include therelude of Bacchanati and the finale. The arias, "I Come with a Song," "Oh Love of thy Night," and "My Heart Opens at Thy Dear Voice." There will be no formal reception, the officers of the state and city federations, with the president and first vice-president of the club receiving informally in the banquet hall. The regular meeting of the club was held on Feb. 12, Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, presiding. The entertainment of the morning was in charge of the honorary president, Mrs. Alice P. Bates, whose subject was "Boston in the Fifties," from 1855-58.

United States Senator George T. Oliver of Pittsburgh, Pa., who with Mrs. Oliver comes to Boston on Thursday next, is to be the guest of honor at the reception and dinner at Hotel Somerset with which the New England Woman's Press Association is to observe its twenty-eighth annual guest night. Senator Oliver will speak on "Journalism and the Government." Other after-dinner speakers are J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Charles W. V. Tennant of Edinburgh, Scotland; and Mrs. Harvot Holt Dey, president of the Woman's Press Club of New York. Charles D. Weathers, basso cantante, is to sing "Israel" by Oliver King. "The Heart of Her" by Cadmar and other songs, accompanied by Frank E. Doyle. The reception at 6:30 p. m. will be in charge of Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, and in addition to the speakers the president, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, will be assisted in receiving by the vice-presidents, Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Mrs. Lulu S. Upham and Miss Helen M. Winslow.

West Newton Woman's Educational Club observed "presidents day" Friday, when Mrs. Jane Owen Phillips, sociologist of London, delivered a lecture on "Ideals and Actualities." Music was furnished by Mrs. O. H. Shildbach, pianist.



MRS. IRVING O. PALMER
President of Newtonville Woman's Guild

Hyde Park Current Events Club held an open meeting on Wednesday morning, each member having the privilege of inviting a guest. Current events were given by Mrs. C. J. Hackley. Mrs. L. MacLean Evans gave two vocal selections and responded to an encore.

The second hour was in charge of the education committee. Mrs. R. W. Karman, chairman, presented Miss Florence Leadbetter of the girls' trade school. With the assistance of a few pupils she showed some of the work of the school. Next week current events will be given by Mrs. H. S. Buntun and Lieutenant-Governor Barry will address the club.

Auburndale Review Club held a large meeting Tuesday in Sterling hall, where an address was given by Ernest Hopkins, president of the Employers Association of Boston, who spoke on "Social Relation of the Employer to the Employee."

Mrs. Richards of Lake avenue, Newton Highlands, was the hostess to the C. L. S. C. Monday. The subject of discussion was "The Drama in America." Mrs. Robert Clark, Erie avenue, will be hostess at the next meeting.

Monday Club of Newton Highlands met this week with Mrs. J. V. Beekman, Jr., Monandock road, Newton Center. The program was in observance of Lincoln day and was in charge of Mrs. H. W. Kimball, who spoke of Lincoln's career. She also read his last speech on the occasion of his second inauguration. Mrs. C. G. Wetherbee told of stories related by Lincoln. Others who took part were Mrs. F. A. MacCullum, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. C. D. Miller and Mrs. Henry E. Williams. Mrs. A. M. Tewksbury sang several songs accompanied by Mrs. M. S. Wallace. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Miss Amanda Webster, 10 Chester street, Newton Highlands.

Newton Woman's Club will meet, Monday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Misses Allen school, Waltham street, West Newton. The Rev. H. Grant Person, pastor of the Eliot Congregational church, will give an address on "Abraham Lincoln." There will be music.

Newton Highlands Shakespeare Club met today with Miss Alberta Crombie, 69 Columbus street. The study was "The Tempest," in charge of Miss Ethel Hall. The club is making preparations for a Shakespearean lecture in the near future.

Watertown Woman's Club will hold a meeting Thursday afternoon in the town hall when the program will be in charge of the art committee, Mrs. Jennie B. Norris, chairman. A public meeting, under the auspices of the club, was held Tuesday in the assembly hall of the high school, when a number of addresses were delivered on the subject of "Political and Civic Reform." Next Wednesday afternoon in the same hall, Havah W. L. Hubbard, will give the fourth of his series of opera talks on "Hansel and Gretchen" and "The Secret of Suzanne."

Miss Aida Miner of 127 Summer street, Malden, was hostess of the Monday Club at its meeting Monday afternoon, Miss Ruth Patch being the assisting hostess. It was voted to hold parties in Esther and Marcus halls the afternoon of April 13.

Alfred Noyes, the English poet, read a group of his own compositions at the meeting of Old and New Club of Malden Tuesday afternoon in the Center Methodist church, Malden. Members of the Melrose Woman's Club, who came by special cars, were the guests of the Malden ladies. Yesterday morning the ancient literature department held a meeting in the public library. Meetings of the French and German groups were held Wednesday and Thursday. Next Tuesday afternoon the club will hold its monthly business meeting, which will be followed by a social hour.

Plymouth Reading Club of Malden was entertained Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. M. L. Barry of Main street park. A luncheon was served. The annual gentlemen's night will be held Feb. 28 at the residence of Mrs. Edgar S. Tobin of Nowell road, Melrose Highlands.

Thought and Work Club of Malden and Melrose met Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. Tenney Spofford, 42 Williams street, Malden, and a discussion of literature for children was given by the hostess and Mrs. Herbert E. Enslin. This was followed by a general discussion of the subject. Mrs. A. M. Crane read a letter from an instructor in the college at Peking, China. Arrangements were completed for a debate to be held Feb. 27 on "Resolved, That city life is more advantageous than country life." Mrs. George E. Shipp and Mrs. H. E. Enslin will support the affirmative and Mrs. J. E. Pratt and Mrs. Albert A. Hersey the negative.

Mrs. Daniel S. Page of Pleasant street, Malden, was hostess to the Karshish Club at her residence Monday afternoon. Mrs. George S. Mansfield gave an address on "Columbus," said Mrs. Mark Wilmarth, who will be the next hostess of the club, gave a talk on "The Cabot Family."

Colonial day was observed by the New Century Club of Malden Tuesday afternoon in Pythian hall with Mrs. Henry H. Hammond, the club president, presiding. At the business session delegates were appointed to the Reading educational conference held yesterday and to the industrial and social conference to be

E. U. Slattery Co.

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON

154-155-156-158 Tremont Street

Pre-Inventory Sale

Begins Monday, Feb. 16, at 8.30

With Scores of

Reductions of 40 to 75 Per Cent

The first pre-inventory sale in our enlarged store

Twice a year, in February and in August, we hold Pre-Inventory Sales which have come to be regarded as the great events of the month in Tremont street. Merchandise is marked at prices designed to close it out quickly—Profit is forgotten. The great considerations are to close out the various lines and to give our customers the advantages of great reductions.

This year's Pre-Inventory Sale will be the largest in our history, as it will be the first since the acquisition of additional quarters at 156-158 Tremont street. It has been planned on a broader and more liberal plan than ever before. There are hundreds of the finest gowns, coats, suits, waists, wraps, etc., marked far below cost.

No Exchanges—No Credits—No Approvals

held at Roslindale next Friday afternoon. Mrs. W. M. Carr, chairman of the club's legislative department, was instructed to write to Malden's representatives in the Legislature asking them to support the reforestation bill.

Malden 1904 Club was entertained Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. George Greer, 8 Bowman street. A business meeting was followed by an informal entertainment, the program being furnished by members of the club. A collation followed.

Malden Musical Club held a morning recital Thursday at the reception hall of the auditorium when a new work by Horatio Parker, entitled "Alice Brand," was presented. The soloists were Mrs. Roy S. Whitcomb and Mrs. Mary B. Wheeler of Melrose, sopranos, and Miss Grace E. Campbell, contralto. The club will present the playlet, "Mary Jane," at the reception hall next Friday afternoon.

Mrs. W. M. Brooks of 16 Springle street, Malden, was hostess at the meeting of the Shufflers Club Monday afternoon. Mrs. C. F. Lamb and Mrs. S. I. Litchfield were assisting hostesses.

Two papers were presented at Saturday's meeting of the Woman's Book Review Club, Miss Pauline L. Conger giving "The Folk Lore of Wales and Ireland," and Mrs. Alice Durbury one on Scotland. Appropriate songs were sung by Mrs. Lillian White. Two books were reviewed and placed upon the list.

At the regular meeting of the Medford Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Lillian Folger, chairman of the club house corporation committee, read that committee's report. Definite plans are under way for the county fair, which is to be held in June for the benefit of the fund. The following board of managers has been appointed: Chairman, Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown; vice-chairman, Mrs. Lillian Folger; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen R. Hayes, and secretary Mrs. Alice J. Blaikie.

The program of the afternoon was in charge of the music and drama committee, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kakar, chairman. It consisted of readings from Sam Foss, with a short sketch of his career by the Rev. E. C. Herrick of Charlestown, with songs by Mrs. E. C. Herrick.

Neighborhood Club of Malden was entertained Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Andrew Darling of Oliver street. An informal entertainment was given and refreshments were served.

Mrs. J. W. Ferguson Kennedy (Barbara Bradford) lectured before the Winthrop Woman's Club at its last meet-

ing on "The Greek in America" from her own writings. Beside the Greek in America, she spoke of him in Constantinople, Egypt and South Africa and showed how they were all linked together.

Daughters of Maine of Boston were entertained Friday afternoon at 160 Tremont street, by Mrs. George Young, assisted by Mrs. Fred A. Fairbanks, Mrs. Isabelle L. Stone and Miss Flora E. Welch. A business meeting was followed by selected readings by Mrs. Fairbanks and Miss Welch and a reader from the School of Expression.

Mrs. Marcia L. Park of the membership campaign committee of the Women's City Club will speak before the Baltimore City Club and its guests this evening. This is an organization of men who are interested in the movement which the women of that city have started to form a city club resembling that of the Women's City Club of Boston. Mrs. John Daniels of Baltimore is heading the movement. Mrs. Park was asked to attend the meeting and tell of the movement in Boston. Edward A. Filene will speak at the same meeting on the subject, "Women's Place in Affairs." Mrs. Park also spoke before the D. A. R. of Gloucester, Tuesday, on the work of the Women's City Club.

"President's Day" was observed by the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club in Corinthian hall Wednesday afternoon, the attendance of members surpassing any meeting this season. The program was in charge of Mrs. Ethel G. Collins and consisted of a reading by Miss Maud E. Scheerer of a three-act play, "The Helpmate." Miss Hazel Lafraicain gave several 'cello solos. The president of the club, Mrs. Edna F. Huxford, extended the hospitality of the club to the many guests from all of the neighboring women's clubs. A reception was held.

West Medford Reading Club was entertained Tuesday evening at the residence of Dr. R. C. Sargent of Woburn street. The subject of "Education" was before the club and Prof. C. A. Carroll of Tufts College was the principal speaker, his topic being "The School of Tomorrow." Walter Magoud gave an address on "The Training of the Child in the Home." A collation followed.

The next meeting of the Brookline Morning Musical Club will be held Wednesday, the program in charge of Mrs. Maude E. Nash. Miss Katherine Churchill, violinist, Miss Ora Laphard of Malden, cellist, and Mrs. Maude Cushing Nash, pianist, will render three selections in trio. Miss Martha Gifford

(Continued on page nine)

REMOVAL SALE

At Derby Desk Company's Boston Branch
30 FEDERAL STREET

DERBY DESKS

Directors' and Office Tables, Card Index and Filing Cabinets, and many Chairs, both Oak and Mahogany, at Reduced Prices.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for
Derby Desks in the City of Boston.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
91 FEDERAL STREET

Mayor Sends Veto on School Order

Schedule of Specified Items on Expenditures of Money Requested to Be Inserted in Substitute Measure Proposed

ACTION BEHIND TIME

Although the 10 days allotted to the mayor to act elapsed Thursday Mayor Curley last night sent his veto of the order passed by the school committee on rules and expenditures of money by the committee for the coming year. The following letter accompanied the veto: "My objection to the order is too general either to inform me as to the precise matters which would involve the expenditure of money or to indicate the amount of money involved. The present condition of the city's finances requires that each item of proposed expenditure be given the most careful scrutiny, both by the departments for which the money is to be appropriated and by the mayor, who is held responsible for the administration of the city's financial affairs. "If you will kindly pass a similar order and attach to it a schedule of the matters which involve the expenditure of money I will give it the most careful consideration."

"On account of the pressure of business immediately following the inauguration the order in question was not brought to my attention in time to give me an opportunity to act upon it within the 10-day period prescribed for action by the mayor, but I respectfully request that the order be considered as in effect vetoed."

Managers of theaters, motion picture and other amusement houses are called to meet in city hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon to listen to the mayor's new regulations governing Sunday performances. At the present time there is a limited number of licenses granted at the rate of \$5 per concert. It is the intention of the mayor, it is said, that licenses shall be granted to every one at a rate agreed upon and to every one applying, or there will be none granted. The mayor is said to look on the present system as dealing in special privileges.

Superintendent Frank Doherty of the supply department was last night ordered by the mayor to reject all bids for composition castings and readvertise. The mayor believes that the city can be saved money in this as in the collection of ashes in Dorchester where by re-arranging Commissioner Rourke of the public works department was enabled to award the contract with the approval of the mayor at a figure \$5000 less than the lowest bidder in the first bids submitted. The new system of collecting tolls at the East Boston ferries as instituted by the finance commission, disclosed an increase in receipts of \$12 per day during the 60 days of the test of the system.

A delegation which called on Mayor Curley, asking that the town of Squantum, which they represented, be annexed, were refused their petition.

POULTRY DEALERS CONTINUE ACTION

NEW YORK—Eleven members of the so-called "poultry trust," who began serving sentences of three months in jail on Friday are today making plans for continuing their contest in the court of appeals.

The court declined to defer commitment pending word from Albany of the result of an application for reopening the case before the court of appeals, but Judge Miller of the court of appeals granted the certificate of reasonable doubt in the cases of the 11, and the prisoners who had been sent to Ludlow street jail may be released on bail.

COAL CONFERENCE TAKES UP DEMANDS

PHILADELPHIA—Demands of the coal miners for increased wages and other concessions, as well as a proposition by the operators to pay present wages, were both defeated at the joint conference of the operators and miners of the central competitive bituminous field. These ballots were formalities, it was said.

After the balloting a motion was carried to consider the 11 demands of the miners separately, and the clause requesting that all coal be weighed before being screened and be paid for on a mine run basis was taken up. It is to be considered again today.

MR. BRYAN LEAVES ON TRIP

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Bryan left Friday night for New York, where tonight he will speak before the Authors Club. He will address the Springfield, Mass., Y. M. C. A. tomorrow.

HARVARD TO HEAR MR. WHIPPLE

Sherman L. Whipple will speak tomorrow evening in Phillips Brooks house to members of the Harvard law school on "The Reform of Legal Procedure."

MISS PRICE PLANS TO GIVE SPEECHES AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Cleveland Woman to Open Her Greater Boston Campaign by Talk Sunday Evening

Miss Lucy J. Price, an anti-suffrage speaker from Cleveland, O., who is engaged for a series of talks in Greater Boston by the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage, will lecture at the South Congregational church tomorrow evening. She will address Wellesley students Monday evening and speak Tuesday afternoon in Associate hall, Arlington.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the education and organization committee of the association will be held at headquarters in the Kensington building, Feb. 18.

The Medford Anti-Suffrage Study Club will meet at the home of Mrs. B. F. Hayes, High street, Medford, Mrs. Charles Holyoke, the chairman of the Medford branch, and Mrs. L. F. Hunt, will read papers, Mrs. Hayes will have charge of the current events section.

COMPLETE BOARD ON BANKS AT WORK

ATLANTA, Ga.—Arguments urging establishment of regional reserve banks at Chattanooga and Atlanta were presented to the organization committee of the federal reserve system at a hearing which began here Friday. The claims of Birmingham, Ala.; Columbia, S. C.; and Savannah, Ga., were pressed today. The committee will then leave for Cincinnati.

Friday, for the first time since its organization, the complete personnel of the committee was in attendance, John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, having joined Secretaries McAdoo and Houston here.

WOMEN'S UNION IS TO ENTERTAIN

Musicals with folk songs and dances will be given three afternoons, beginning Feb. 20, at the home of Mrs. William B. Kehew, 29A Chestnut street, under the direction of the research department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 204 Boylston street.

The first program presented will include English music and dances; the second, March 5, Hungarian; and the third, March 12, music and dances characteristic of Spain and Italy.

IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY MEETS

DANVERS, Mass.—Citizens of East Danvers have formed an improvement association with the following officers: President, A. J. Bradstreet; vice-president, C. P. Ford; secretary, E. F. Staples; treasurer, J. J. Dow; advisory committee, J. B. Hussey, F. A. Fowler, J. D. MacDonald.

MME. SUNDELINUS TO ASSIST

Mme. Marie Sundelinus, soprano, will be the assisting artist at the concert to be given by the Peoples orchestra of the Boston music school settlement in Huntington avenue theater tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock under the direction of Jacques Hoffman.

PROFESSOR TAFT FOR TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont.—Prof. William H. Taft has accepted the invitation of President Falconer to give the opening series of lectures in the newly established Macfarlane foundation in the University of Toronto, it was announced here Friday night.

TALK ON MICHAEL ANGELO

Miss Anna Seaton-Schmidt will speak on "Michael Angelo and His Time" at the meeting of the Mineral Art League at the Hotel Oxford, Feb. 21, at 3:45 o'clock. The talk is one of a series being given in a course on Italian art.

BOOK CIRCULATION INCREASES

SALEM, Mass.—Annual report of Librarian Gardner M. Jones of the Salem Public Library shows that since enlarging the main library and opening the new branch in South Salem over 40,000 more books have been taken out than usual.

SALESFOLK TO MEET

More than 500 store workers of Greater Boston are planning a meeting at the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton street, South End, Friday night. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley will be the speaker.

"MACBETH" IS READ

Following a reading of "Macbeth" by Miss Violet I. Wellington in her studio, 121 St. Stephen street, last evening, H. E. Marshall Hall spoke on "Reminiscences of My Acquaintance with Sarah Bernhardt."

ALIEN LAND BILL DEFEATED

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Anti-alien land bill, directed against ownership of land by Asiatics, was defeated in the Senate on Friday at the request of its author, following the failure of a similar bill to pass the lower house.

PLAN FOR LIGHTING BOARD

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, Mass.—At a special town meeting it was voted that an electric light commission should be elected on the official ballot at the annual town meeting. The commission is to consist of three citizens.

REORGANIZATION PLAN DISCUSSED BY REPUBLICANS

Chairman Thurston and Treasurer Bacon of the State Committee Meet at Springfield and Outline Proposed Action for the Year

FINANCING IS TALKED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Reorganization of the Republican party in Massachusetts and the raising of funds to carry on the campaign this year were discussed yesterday by Chairman Edward A. Thurston and Treasurer George A. Bacon of the Republican state committee.

Mr. Bacon stated last night that the state committee was determined to strengthen the party throughout the entire state. This was decided on at the organization meeting of the committee, and since that time Mr. Thurston, Mr. Bacon and Frank D. Hall of Worcester, secretary of the committee, have held frequent conferences to determine the most practical plan to follow.

The executive officers of the committee have planned to visit every congressional district in the state to confer with the different state committeemen and district organization leaders. The purpose of these visits will be to determine at first hand the actual needs of each district so that the committee will be able to plan more detailed ways and means for building up the separate organizations.

Not only will this plan be followed closely, but meetings are also to be held with the city committees in the larger cities.

SENATE PASSES BILL FOR SIX VICE-ADMIRALS

WASHINGTON—The Senate Friday passed a bill under which six vice-admirals for the American navy would be authorized.

Secretary Daniels expressed confidence Friday night that the measure would pass the House promptly and be signed by the President.

Secretary Daniels declared that the ablest, best and most resourceful officers will be chosen for the new grade, but not necessarily the present seniors in rank.

The proposed vice-admirals would be appointed from the officers on the active list who have served with credit in the grade of rear-admiral in command of the United States, and \$8000 when not on such duty.

AIR CRAFT ENTERS FOR OCEAN TEST

NEW YORK—A \$500 entrance fee and formal application for participation in the Daily Mail competition for a prize of \$50,000 offered for the first successful flight across the Atlantic in an air craft was cabled Friday night by the Aero Club of America to the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, in behalf of the hydro-aeroplane now building for Rodman Wanamaker.

SUFFRAGE RULING IN APRIL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The test case of the Illinois Woman Suffrage law is in the keeping of the supreme court. Arguments were concluded Friday and the court declined to promise an early decision. By precedent the decision would come after April elections.

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page eight)

of Boston will give a group of piano selections from Brahms, and Mrs. Foote of Brookline will be the contralto soloist. The meeting will be at the home of Miss Katherine Churchill, 10 University road, Brookline.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester observed gentlemen's night Monday in the Winchester town hall, when one of the principal social events of the season was held. The Lotus male quartet gave several numbers and responded to encores. Miss Dorothy Parker was the accompanist. Roseth Knapp Breed, humorist, entertained. Refreshments were served by members of the club in colonial costume.

"The History of the Flag" was the subject of Mrs. Ida L. Gibbs' talk at the last meeting of the Brookline Morning Club, held on Lincoln's day, at the home Mrs. C. H. Dyer, 37 Centre street. Mrs. Gibbs, of Waltham, illustrated the talk with a collection of flags. Mrs. D. P. Small, the president, presided, and Mrs. C. Bowker read a report on the midwinter meeting of the state federation. The next meeting will be a social, when Mrs. D. W. Northrop, 213 Aspinwall road, will be hostess, assisted by Mrs. H. N. Allen and Mrs. J. W. Drew.

Miss Edith W. Burleigh, a social service worker in the state industrial school of Lancaster, Mass., will speak on "Delinquent Girls on Parole" at the next meeting of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, Wednesday. The last meeting of the home economics committee was held at the hall of the Babson Statistical Organization, Monday, when Miss Cassie Paine, of the assistant school of salesmanship of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Simmons College, spoke on the care and laundering of fabrics.

Mrs. Frederick E. Teague of 2 Temple street, Medford, was hostess at the meeting of the Gaiety Club, Friday evening. A musical entertainment was given. Mrs. Walter Hunter was assisting hostess.

At its meeting last Saturday the Forthian Club of Somerville was entertained by Mrs. Marion Downes, who gave "Little Stories of Northern Africa." She wore various costumes of the Algerian women, and described their customs. Samples of African work were exhibited, including embroideries and leather work. A man in Arab costume played the music of the country on a peculiar drum. The afternoon was in charge of the art department. A social hour followed the regular program.

Hillside Mothers Club of Medford held a calendar supper in the Hillside clubhouse Wednesday evening, the tables being named for each month of the year with decorations appropriate to the months. Mrs. Clara Harvender was chairman of the evening and about 200 members and invited guests participated. Musical numbers were given by the club sextet and readings by Mrs. M. R. Wilson. Leonard Allen gave several selections on a one-string cello.

In observance of Lincoln's day, the Stoneham Woman's Club had a Lincoln meeting in the Baptist church, Tuesday afternoon, when Melville C. Freeman gave a lecture on the career and achievements of Abraham Lincoln. The department of biography and travel, Mrs. Bertha O. Bailey chairman, had

charge. At the next meeting, Feb. 24, Chauncey J. Hawkins of Roxbury will give an illustrated lecture on "The Bright Eyes and Wild Hearts of Our Northern Woods." Plans are now going forward for the social part of the annual guest night which will follow this lecture. The club has taken up the plans of the Massachusetts Federation of Progressive Women and a meeting will be held in Knights of Pythias hall, Feb. 20, to organize a local club. After organization takes place, Mrs. Anna M. C. Tillinghast, president of the federation, will speak.

Winchester Musical Club was entertained Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Frederick M. Ives, Highland avenue, when an afternoon of music was enjoyed. Mrs. Laura Comstock Littlefield, soprano soloist of Boston, gave a program of old English and French compositions, and she was accompanied by Mrs. Dudley Pitts. A reception followed, the hostess being assisted in receiving by Mrs. James H. Dwinell.

Monday Afternoon Club of Winchester was entertained by Mrs. Ralph B. Redfern of Summit avenue Monday, and following the program a reception was held, Mrs. Redfern being assisted in receiving by Mrs. Philip T. Redfern and Miss Helen Redfern.

Melrose Woman's Club will have as speaker at its meeting next Thursday afternoon William S. Felton, who will speak on civic patriotism. Mrs. Rowena Fisher will give an address on "Civics," as chairman of the state federation committee on civics, and a former president of the club. A musical program is being arranged. Mrs. Lena Adams Kitching is chairman of the afternoon.

Everett Mothers Club held a meeting Monday evening in the interest of the proposed new school in the Mt. Washington district. Members of the city council and building commission were guests. Mrs. C. C. Hill presided.

Prospect Hill chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, met yesterday with Mrs. Charles A. Grimmons, at her home on Thurston street. The speaker of the meeting was Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead.

At the annual dinner of the Danvers Women's Association in town hall Feb. 17 the entertainment will be a dramatic portrayal of "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," by Miss Maud Scheerer.

Book and Thimble Club of Medford was entertained Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. D. J. Puffer of Turrell road. Mrs. A. W. Cobb of Arlington was the speaker, giving an illustrated lecture on "Birds of New England." Refreshments were served by the hostess.

This week's meeting of the Monday Club of Wakefield was postponed. Next Monday Mrs. W. Raymond Emerson will be the hostess.

At the Salem Woman's Club meeting in Ames Memorial hall Wednesday "home day" was observed and was in charge of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Ella N. Hussey, chairman. The drama, in two acts, "The Revenge of Shari-ko-tsu," was given under the direction of Mrs. Pearl Porter. All of the characters were taken by members of the club, as follows: Mrs. Norman Nesbitt, Miss Mary B. Harris, Mrs. Lillian S. Phillips, Miss Martha P. Ober, Miss Nellie S. Ober, Mrs. Pearl A. Porter and Mrs.

MUSEUM PUPILS EXHIBIT WORK OF PAST SIX MONTHS

About 100 pictures, works in oils, pencil, charcoal and crayon, are included in the exhibition of summer work by students of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts school which opens today in the trustees' room at the museum.

Several of the smaller pictures by Lawrence B. Peterson show spots familiar to the inhabitant of Boston, among them a small crayon sketch of Riverbank court from the Charles river, a scene in the Fenway and an outlook from the top of the Blue hill. The latter shows a many-colored sunset sky with the ground surface melting into the distant horizon, an effect of land and sky familiar to the visitor to the Blue hill who has waited to watch the sunset.

Miss Lillian Whitteker's work is represented by paintings of sea and rocks, and coast lines filled with brilliant color. S. W. Woodward has contributed interesting pencil sketches.

Two pictures of Aphrodite's head, one in charcoal by J. Trifillis and one in color by Earl Sanborn, are worthy studies. The latter has been awarded the second prize. Mr. Sanborn is also showing a large portrait and two small nudes.

M. E. Crocker exhibits a portrait study of a girl, and Miss Ella Munsterberg a small painting entitled "Morning Mist." Miss Mary Fairbanks a painting called "Woodland Road," a sketch filled with the fresh green of the spring. First prize of the exhibition has been awarded to Frank Colson for a charcoal portrait. Miss Marion L. Poole shows several large paintings of the portrait class, one of the most attractive being "The Girl on the Couch." Frederika Paine's study of a young negro girl attired in the bright colors so dear to the native of Africa has vivid tone values.

Louise B. Gifford. Mrs. Margaret R. Ashby was the hostess of the afternoon. Those in charge of the refreshment room were Mrs. Annie D. Horton, Miss Marion W. Nichols and Miss Elizabeth W. Richardson.

T. T. O. Club of Wakefield had a current events afternoon on Tuesday with Mrs. Charles H. Howe of West Chestnut street and leading questions of the day were discussed by Mrs. Stillman A. Greenleaf and Mrs. William P. Mansfield. A social hour followed. Mrs. Mansfield will be hostess next week and Mrs. Rowland B. French will have charge of the program.

Members of the Home Club and of clubs in neighboring cities and towns met yesterday afternoon at the educational conference which featured the meeting of the Reading Woman's Club. The education department of the state federation had charge and the chairman, Mrs. E. C. Ripley, and Mrs. George Winslow Perkins, state president, also took part. The principal speakers were Frank B. Thompson, assistant superintendent of the Boston schools, who spoke on the value of vocational training and on what is being done in the Boston and other schools to foster vocational education. Miss Laura Wentworth, chief counsellor of vocational guidance, opened the discussion of that topic. John J. Flinn of The Christian Science Monitor, followed with a talk on the making of better newspapers and the efforts that are now being made to bring about clean journalism. A social hour followed the meeting. On Feb. 27, the Reading Club will hear Havah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera house discuss "Tales of Hoffmann." Mrs. Asunta Micheline Winship of Reading will sing.

The weekly gathering of members of the Book Club of Wakefield took place on Monday at the home of Mrs. Robert M. Stetson of Stedman street. The "Tales of Hoffmann" was presented by Mrs. J. Frank White, who reviewed the opera while musical selections were played by way of illustration. Robert M. Stetson added to the program with violin selections from that opera. Mrs. Dorothy Camp also played. Mrs. Stanley B. Purdy had charge of the current events topics. At the meeting next week, with Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. Olga White will give a current events lecture and the opera, "Lohengrin," will be discussed by Mrs. Warner V. Taylor.

In response to a request from members of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, a luncheon and conference on current legislative measures of special interest to women will be held at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, on Feb. 18. Dr. Charles S. Thompson and C. C. Carstens, general agent of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, will speak. The Sunday "at home" at 585 Boylston street is in charge of the teachers, Miss Grace E. Phinney, hostess. The Rev. W. S. Packer and Mrs. Henry W. Pinkham, lately of Colorado, are the speakers, and Miss Marie Bentley will sing. This evening at ward 10 headquarters, 116 Huntington avenue, Mrs. Saxe-Holmes will speak upon "The True Emancipation of Women," and Dr. Evangeline W. Young will give a brief address. Monday evening next Miss Florence Luscomb will speak at 704 Tremont street. Friday afternoon Mrs. Guy Currier, president of the Players Equal Suffrage League, held a reception at her home, 389

GUSTAV STICKLEY
THE CRAFTSMAN
468 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Special Sale

<p>No. 346 Reclining Chair from \$25.50 to \$18.50</p> 	<p>No. 365 Rocker Marked from \$11.00 to \$8.50</p> 
<p>No. 308 1/2 Dining or Side Chair from \$6.50 to \$4.50</p> 	<p>No. 305 1/2 Rocker from \$6.50 to \$4.50</p> 

THESE ARE ALL IN OUR LIGHT FINISH

We shall place on sale Monday, Feb. 16, 4 of our best selling patterns of Fumed Oak Chairs with real leather cushions to match, as above cuts.

We would advise early purchases as we only have a limited quantity.

Any piece can be held and shipped at notice. We shall give 10% discount from any of our regular stock and materials for the remainder of this month.

Our Furniture Cannot Be Bought at Any Other Place in Boston

Commonwealth avenue, in honor of Lady Forbes-Robertson and Miss Adeline Bourne. The first meeting of the writers group connected with the association was held at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth avenue, on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Maud Wood Park spoke informally, and plans for the future were discussed.

Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., of Wakefield, Reading, Stoneham and Melrose, met on Monday in the Trinity church parish house, Melrose, and listened to a travel lecture by Mrs. J. Wesley Davies of Reading, a member of the chapter, who told of her personal experiences during a trip through Central America. Master Charles Savage of Chelsea, a boy soprano, sang groups of songs. Melrose members of the chapter were the hostesses. At this meeting the new calendar, the first ever issued by the chapter, were distributed. At the next meeting Miss Marion Howard Brazier is to speak on "The Thirteen Colonies."

Mrs. Oscar Schafer entertained the Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield at her home on Salem street, Monday evening. With the aid of a talking machine, the composer Verdi was studied. Mrs. Asa Lewis gave a sketch of his career and works and Mrs. James George gave the story of "Il Trovatore."

Karl Barleben, violin virtuoso of the Boston Symphony orchestra, will entertain the members of the Woburn Woman's Club at its next meeting on the afternoon of Feb. 20. The home economics committee of the club with Mrs. Nellie P. Gay, chairman, has just formed another class in basketry.

The third annual guests' night of the Rosindale Community Club was held in the Congregational church on Thursday. Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop entertained with a talk on "Senate Scenes." Miss Margaret K. Alexander sang several numbers before and after the lecture, including a group of Scotch songs, with Miss Beatrice Spaulding, accompanist. The decorations were appropriate to Lincoln's day. Refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed. The next meeting on Feb. 20 will be a conference, under the auspices of the state federation.

At the next meeting of the Worcester Woman's Club Feb. 17, Rossini, Donizetti, Puccini, Leoncavallo, Mascagni will be studied. Short sketches with an illustrated program will be included, Feb. 18, the civics class with Miss Hattie S. Putnam as leader, will have under discussion "Public Charities." Feb. 19, the scrap book class meets.

Boston Political Club held its semi-annual business meeting last Wednesday at the Hotel Brunswick. The president, Edna Lawrence Spencer, presided. After the regular business had been transacted current events were given by roll-call. Mrs. Flora D. Sampson was elected chairman of the press committee. The next meeting will be held Feb. 25, when Mrs. William E. Bridwell will address the club.

Taunton Woman's Club held its annual presidents' day on Monday afternoon. An address of welcome was made by the president, Mrs. Joseph B. Sayles, and was responded to by the presidents of various clubs, each telling of the work her club is accomplishing. An entertainment was furnished by the Jackson musical trio, and Louis B. Walker was heard in a group of songs.

MADAM SARA'S
LAPATRICIA

Corset Study

has produced the La Patricia models. To more fully appreciate the quality of service Madam Sara renders her patrons it should be understood that her La Patricia Custom Corsets are the result of careful study of present and future corset requirements made in Europe by Madam herself. Her latest models made to your own measurements embody all the qualities, fine materials, workmanship and careful fitting can give.

READY MADE MODELS with a custom finish are altered free of charge by expert fitters.

OUR PRICES ARE VERY REASONABLE

We specialize in Corsets and Underwear for street, sport or evening wear.

SHOPS:
120 Boylston St., Boston
Tel. Oxford 4280-R
Next Door to Colonial Theater
4 West 32d St., New York

LAPATRICIA
CORSET

Pennsylvania Academy Now Is Art Interest Center

Great Variety of Pictures From Different Sections and Including New Schools Seen at Hundred and Ninth Annual Exhibit

SOME PEOPLE PUZZLED

PHILADELPHIA—The center of artistic interest now shifts, for the time being, to this city, where the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is holding its annual exhibition. In this city of ancient and lively institutions it is perhaps well to linger a little over the fact that the present exhibition of the fine arts in Philadelphia is the one hundred and ninth.

A humorist seeking to characterize certain American cities said that the questions usually asked of newcomers

most people will not care to look at a second time, and goes on in the same paragraph to call banal, no matter how well executed, Lawton Parker's "Idleness."

It is quite possible that Mr. Cockcroft's excellent characterization should appear as a "blatant blob" to eyes yet unaccustomed to the newer manner of painting but it is wildly impossible to refer to anything painted by Lawton Parker as "banal." This particular painting, "Idleness," is the one to which a jury of the Old Salon in Paris awarded the first prize, the gold medal, in 1913, the highest award bestowed by art authorities abroad, which had never before been given to an American, nor indeed to any other than a Frenchman. This medal is awarded by the vote of an exacting jury of men who have spent their careers in the search for fine effects in painting. "Idleness" is a "painter's picture" and is regarded as being the perfection of color harmony. Upon it was bestowed all the

light" and "Launching the Boat," both of a rare translucent blue.

There is a sleepy charm about the quiet afternoon shades in Paul Cornoyer's "Old New York" with its loitering figures and the low buildings, relics of other days. The trees in the square have the character of city trees, which is very different from that of trees in the open. This is quite one of the best things Mr. Cornoyer has done. "The Moon Path," showing the reflection of the moon upon the sea, draws forth many exclamations of approval from on-lookers. It is by Frederick Waugh, whose vivid painting of the blue gulf stream in another gallery shows the artist's power in painting the moving yet very definite surface of the sea.

To George W. Sotter of Pittsburgh must go full recognition of his clear deep picture of "Moonlight, Gloucester Harbor." It is a clean, light canvas well composed with many objects, yet each in its place in the melting depth of the moonlight. This was no simple problem for a painter to attack and Mr. Sotter has come off with flying colors. Arthur Sparks shows a painting of Pittsburgh which is one of the good pictures in the exhibition. Two canvases, one of a characteristic gray, "Fallow Fields" by John E. Carlson and one of a warmer tone, "A Connecticut River Farm," by Chauncey F. Ryder, hang fortunately side by side. John R. Grabach of Greenfield, Mass., has painted vigorously a winter stream. Massachusetts is also well represented in this gallery by W. Lester Stevens' "Granite Quarry at Rockport." Mr. Stevens has well shown many colored high lights reflecting from the different angles of the stone and the deep, simple shadows.

From Boston comes Mr. Majors' "The Blonde," an agreeably arranged picture both in gown and background, with textures freely rendered. "Household Treasures," by I. J. Caligula, shows a woman in a turquoise blue gown taking old pewter things from a sideboard in a somewhat formally arranged room. Theodore Wendell's "Haying time" is notable for the true feeling it has of the hayfield on a hot July day. George Bellows shows a winter subject with men and horses strongly massed against the movement of a river, with the city beyond and a bridge overhead. A similar massing of figures is seen in Mr. Bellows' "Polo Crowd" in another gallery.

In the south transept of the gallery Nancy Maybin Ferguson shows how faithfully she is following after color and light in the street scene with the red campaign banner overhead. E. Ulrich, also of Philadelphia, is represented by a portrait of a youth in cowboy costume in which the artificial light on the face is contrasted with the cool color of the night sky and the gray of the horse's flank. By Martha Walter is the joyous canvas with the children, "A Windy Day by the Sea."

Modernist Types

Entering gallery E one gladly encounters two paintings by Arthur Davies, an artist who has tired of the repeated representation of things and is reaching out for something else. His "Jewel Bearing Tree of Amity" well conveys the idea of human affection and good will. His "Avatar," of a different sort, is a translation of the Hindu belief of reincarnation. Mr. Davies puts into his pictures ideas not commonly presented in painting and yet not at all obscure. It must be admitted, however, that the public does not apprehend Mr. Davies.

An effective and significant painting is John Sloan's "Savings Bank." "Jim Conroy's Garden" is a sunny spot as depicted by George L. Noyes. There is an excellent decorative still-life done in quiet, rich tones by Morris Molarsky. One might wish for a little more distance from which to view Philip Little's picture of the Mississippi below Minneapolis, which has the appearance of being a very good picture indeed. It is a pleasure again to greet the work of Jerome Myers. His tenement folk this time are grouped upon the top of a house while far off the glow from a blast furnace lights the all-enclosing night. There is a charming little "Brittany Cottage" by Harry B. Lachman, and Maude Bryant shows two flower paintings done in the prevailing spotted manner. Most distinguished is a cleanly painted child's head by H. Amiard Oberbauer of Paris.

In gallery F are two marines by Richard Blossom Farley, of which it need only be said that one of them, is the best marine in the exhibition and the other is just as good. Robert Spencer's mill hands leaving the factory at 5 o'clock on a June day was awarded the Jennie Sesnan medal for the best landscape. Elmer Schofield's "The Hill Country" took the Temple prize for the best picture in the exhibition, a generally favored award. The maiden with deft gesture, pinning on her shade hat, is charmingly painted by William M. Paxton, whose "Green Princess" with the cherries on her bonnet posed against old-fashioned wall paper and looking through an album of daguerreotypes is distinctly a decoration. In the gallery presided over by Gari Melchers' distinguished picture of "Maternity" are two little paintings by William Glackens, which immediately claim the eye on account of their freshness of color and originality of treatment. These are "The Green Car," a street car, and "Bathing Hour."

Portraits Prominent

Howard Gardner Cushing's portrait of a modestly dressed but entirely unaffected young lady leaning upon a table with a Chinese vase upon it is most refreshing in its unstudied ease and simplicity. The north transept holds a highly interesting group of paintings. Here are works in the newer manner of painting by E. V. Cockcroft and Josephine



(Photo by Haeseler Photographic Company, Philadelphia)

"Quebec," by Everett L. Warner, which is awarded medal

Paddock, both of New York. Mr. Blumenfeld's decorative Indians, Talbot Aldrich's "Grandmother's Gown" of charming blue, and Nina B. Ward's "Elizabeth," which won the Mary B. Smith prize for the best painting by a woman artist resident in Philadelphia. Here also, by A. G. Warshawsky of Cleveland, is a painting of "Those Who Remain Behind," who are beyond going to the land of promise, America, or too young as yet to do so. There is much pathos in this picture and it is technically good. It is instructive to see two works by Charles W. Hawthorne, "The Lovers" and "The Widow," hanging together where their beauties may be studied and compared. In the "Yellow Curtain" the artist, Cameron Burnside, has set himself an interesting problem in light.

A dashing and brilliant portrait is that by Cecilia Beaux, in gallery H, of a young woman in an evening wrap and waiting for some one to take her to the opera. Another good portrait is Alice Mumford Roberts' painting of "Miss A. H.," near which hangs her portrait of Henry G. Bryant, who is shown seated among mountains, as the president of a geographical society should be. Here, too, is Marie Danforth Page's "Tenement Mother" and her two children, who are fortunate indeed in having such a capable looking parent. Among the portraits, in which the exhibition is strong, is one by Leopold Seyffert of a young woman seated, a profile view, with her hands hidden by the folds in her dress and nothing to distract from the calm serenity of the face.

NEW YORK GALLERIES SHOW MODERNIST ART

Six Featuring Paintings of New School Difficult for Layman to Understand and for Which Need of Name Is Apparent

SUCH PICTURES SELL

NEW YORK—A name is needed here for the new movement in art. There is confusion of tongues just now when people try to talk together about the matter. When one gallery-goer asks another, "Have you seen the cubist exhibition at Montross?" the other responds: "Yes; and I understand there are more of those neo-impressionistic paintings to be seen at Daniel's." While a third remarks: "You should see the futurist pictures at the Arlington galleries." Mr. Montross uses the word "modernist" to designate the present outbreak. Probably this name is as good as any, though sufficiently hazy.

As a matter of fact, the infant art movement which the Association of American Painters and Sculptors found in Paris and brought to New York last winter has grown to lusty youth without having been properly designated. Here is an opportunity for the progressive in art or others interested to offer a prize for the most suitable name, or perhaps to get the public interested in a voting contest on the merits of the different names already in popular use.

The same haziness about names seems to affect the cubist-futurist-neo-impressionist-modernist-progressive artists themselves. Walter Pach, for instance, calls his still-life "Progression No. 1," and the landscape alongside "Progression No. 2." Henry Fitch Taylor dubs his kaleidoscopic decoration, "Patterns on the Smoke." Charles R. Sheeler shows several "Arrangements" while "Energia" and "Potencia" are the titles chosen to designate two really remarkable paintings by Arthur B. Davies.

Much Interest Shown

No less than five galleries have been showing modernist work recently: Montross' on Fifth avenue, Daniel's on West Forty-seventh street, Carroll's on East Forty-fourth street, the Modernist studio on West Forty-second street and the Arlington galleries on Madison avenue, not to mention Alfred Stieglitz, who has been exhibiting cubist work right along for the last two or three years at 291 Fifth avenue. The Montross gallery has been filled each afternoon with a gaily chattering crowd. "Are people buying these paintings?" the Monitor visitor asked last week at one of the galleries mentioned.

WEDDING
Invitations or Announcements
Latest Style
Prices Right
Correct Forms
Send for Samples
57-61
Franklin Street
Near Wash'n St.
STATIONERS

In the north corridor William J. Kaula shows a spacious landscape. There is usually a wondering and occasionally hilarious group about William Glackens' "The Family Group," a large canvas, with four more or less life-size figures in it, grouped in an interior remarkable for its coloring. Another crowd of onlookers, but of more respectful demeanor, usually surrounds W. W. Churchill's picture of a studio interior with the painter at work on a decoration, while his model rests. By the same artist is the woman busy with some blue china dishes and the woman with the parrot. Close by are Lillian Hale's white interior with a yellow curtain window, Philip Hale's "Woman and Roses" and Carl Nordell's "Dreamer" toying with her coral beads. An interior with a figure, rich and subdued in tone and quite unaffected, is by John Sharman, and there is a placid twilight picture by Henry R. Poore, showing some cattle on a slope of ground. A characteristic vista is framed in carefully drawn branches by Daniel Garber. Orville Lloyd Root's still-life, Richard E. Miller's "Toilette" and two characteristic paintings by Frederick Frieseke, of young women, one standing in the light coming through a Venetian blind, are grouped in this gallery.

Quebec Subject

Here also is Everett L. Warner's "Quebec," a winding street seen between the cliff and the river, a painting which was awarded a medal by the Society of Washington Artists. D. Putnam Brinley is a painter of light and air and the joy of out-of-doors. His "Emerald Pool" done in this vein looks very well indeed hanging below a somber canvas by Benjamin West. Although hidden behind a clutter of palms Abbott Greaves' canvas of "Peonies" yet manages to display at least a portion of its beauty. There are two strong, simple, satisfying paintings in gallery K, one of a woman in a yellow waist seated at work with the interior of a room showing through the door at her right and another of a girl sweeping out a room. The first is the work of Gertrude Fiske and the other of John H. Rich.

An entire gallery is given to the Panama canal pictures of Jonas Lie, and the academy deserves credit for giving its public a chance to see this notable group of pictures intact. There is a good showing in sculpture, of the imaginative works of Giuseppe Donato, of Philadelphia, and of Paul Manship, who has returned to the archaic. His fountain de-

sign of a duck girl was awarded the Widener memorial gold medal. Book ends of children playing hide and seek are by Edith Barrette Parsons.

It was the intention of the academy to give a "line show" and this has been done so far as possible. There are 519 exhibits shown, 290 artists being represented. The exhibition is smaller than last year, due to the higher requirements of the jury of selection. The majority of the works shown are by Philadelphia, Boston and New York artists, with liberal representation of works from Paris, Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and other cities. The exhibition will continue until March 29.

ART NOTES

PITTSBURGH—Director Beatty of the department of fine arts, Carnegie Institute, is offering an attractive exhibition of pictures by two English artists, Laura and Harold Knight.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight are not only prolific artists, but they possess a surprising amount of versatility. The subjects are varied—children at play, the Russian ballet, English interiors and bits of Cornwall coast.

Laura and Harold Knight have had an interesting career. They went to the Nottingham Art school at the same time. Mr. Knight studied at Paris in the ateliers of Laurens and Constant. In 1903, the year of their marriage, Mrs. Knight's first academy picture was purchased by Edward Stott. They were then working at Staithe where they were under the stimulating influence of Fred Jackson, Hopewood, and H. Mackie. In 1905, after Frank Dicksee bought Mr. Knight's picture "A Cup of Tea" they decided to paint in Holland. There they studied atmosphere and composition.

On their return to England they settled in the Cornwall colony at Newlyn. Here it is they have painted pictures filled with sunshine and gaiety.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight exhibit in the Royal Academy, as well as other important exhibitions; they have pictures hung in permanent collections at Dublin, Ottawa and Capetown.

Pittsburgh is taking the initiative of honoring the Knights in America, for this is the first exhibition of their work in the United States. Chicago will be the only other city to display this exceptionally interesting collection.



(Photo by Haeseler Photographic Company, Philadelphia)

"Windy Day by the Sea," from painting by Martha Walter

were: In New York, "Who are you?" In Boston, "What do you know?" In Chicago, "What can you do?" And in Philadelphia, "Who were your ancestors?" The ancestor of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, founded in 1805, was "The Columbianum," the art school and museum of Charles Wilson Peale, student of Copley in Boston and of Benjamin West in London, officer of the revolution and painter of 14 portraits of George Washington.

The first of the succession of 109 exhibitions was held in the academy's building, then at Tenth and Chestnut streets, for the announced purpose of improving the artistic taste of the public, "by introducing correct and elegant copies from the works of the first masters." There were in this first exhibition casts from the antique and Benjamin West's Shakespearean paintings. In the galleries where the present exhibition is shown huge brown canvases by Benjamin West look down upon the modern paintings, linking the one hundred and ninth exhibition with the first. The original building on Chestnut street was destroyed by fire in 1845. The headless Ceres which presides over the entrance of the present building on Broad and Cherry streets once stood on the grounds of the original building and history further records that "it stood beneath the largest hawthorn tree in America."

Many at Opening

About 3000 people saw the present exhibition on its opening day. Popular art criticism is about the same in Philadelphia as elsewhere. "She has a nice profile, don't you think?" observed a modish young woman looking at Ernest L. Majors' picture of "The Blonde." "Now, that's what I call a fine picture,"

Of Irish Folk

Robert Henri sent to the exhibition his entire family of four Irish folk and they were all hung as they deserved to be. To "Hersell" was awarded the Carol H. Beck gold medal for the best portrait



(Photo by Haeseler Photographic Company, Philadelphia)

"Old New York," by Paul Cornoyer, at Philadelphia Academy

exclaimed a matron, completely satisfied before W. W. Churchill's painting of a woman in a quaint gown, with real lace, pouring tea. "Oh, mother, he's caught a fish!" shrieked a youngster at John R. Conner's decorative "Fisherman." These naive comments of the on-lookers certainly ought to tickle the ears of the artists. In the old familiar tale, was not the Grecian painter complimented when the birds flew in at the window and pecked at his painted cherries? With the more pretentious and formal criticism the artists perhaps have a right to feel dissatisfied. One of the reviewers of the exhibition refers in print to E. Varian Cockcroft's "Morning Coffee" as "a blatant blob which

in oil completed within three years of the opening of the exhibition. "Himself" is in an adjoining gallery, together with the lad and the lass of the same group. All four canvases are small, showing only the heads, about three quarter size, and are painted in Henri's facile manner.

Gerrit A. Beneker's "Wage Earner," with shovel and pail and an independent air, trudges forth out of his frame toward the spectator. Near by is Gardner Symons' "Across the River," the water of which is yellow with the clayey soil which has been washed into it. James R. Hopkins' "Windy Morning" is an airy decoration with figures silhouetted as they cross a little bridge. Two good pictures here are by John Noble, "Moon-

"The exhibition opened yesterday," was the cheerful response. "We have sold four paintings already."

At the other galleries the dealers were equally optimistic and were ready to aver with conviction that the new art, whatever its name, has come to stay. Perhaps the most important fact to be considered in judging these pictures is not that the dealers have opened their galleries to them, not that the public is flocking to see them, not even that people are buying them, but rather that thoughtful, capable and experienced men like Arthur B. Davies and Walter Kuhn, the mention but two, are painting them. Judged by commonplace, old-fashioned standards, there is no better draftsman or more capable colorist in New York than Mr. Davies, the floor of whose studio sometimes is littered ankle deep with careful and painstaking drawings, the results of tireless study.

The largest group of the modernists

have just been shown in the Montross gallery. They include Davies' "The Great Mother" and his "Energia" and "Potencia," three beautiful and definite expressions of thought. Walt Kuhn evidently has been working to some purpose since the last time his paintings were publicly shown. His work of the present shows progress. His "Regatta" is delightfully and vividly expressed. Just such vivid impressions are presented to the consciousness by the memory, with all unessential of color, form and incident left out and the force of the essentials correspondingly increased. The painting is really more like a regatta than the thing itself. The same is true of Joseph Stella's picture of "The Great White Way," being Broadway at night. This little picture has the feeling of Broadway and could not be mistaken for a picture of any other place.

So also in the delightful little water color of a tank of goldfish done by

Walter Pach. At first glance the goldfish seem to be made up of angular forms of intensified color. At a second glance it will be seen that these goldfish move. Now the essential character of a goldfish is not in its color or form but in its movement and the play of light upon it as it moves. Therefore these goldfish may be said to be more like goldfish than the fish themselves. In "Progression No. 1" the light divided into various geometrical forms plays upon a vase of flowers. George F. O'Neil's landscape shows progression also and the still life is exceedingly pleasant in color.

An evolutionary exhibition of the work of Elmer L. MacRae undoubtedly would be an instructive thing, especially at the present time. In the three pictures by Mr. MacRae shown all idea of representation of things as they "really" are is abandoned. But what delightful coloring shimmers through the little group of children gathered about the statue in the garden. The same deep, intense feeling for color is shown in the little arrangements of flowers. Maurice B. Prendergast, one of the ablest exponents technically of the new painting, shows three highly decorative pictures.

Like Stair Subject

Morton L. Schamberg reverts to the famous "figure descending a stair," calling his splintered looking composition the "Wrestlers." More wrestling

(Continued on page eleven)

By C. F. LIBBIE & CO.
Book and Art Auctioneers
597 Washington Street (Opp. Hayward Pl.)

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, February 18th and 19th
EACH DAY AT 2 P. M.

Water Colors
AND
Oil Paintings

From the Estate of the Late
LEMUEL R. HOWE
OF BOSTON

Many of which have been on exhibition at the Algonquin Club for a number of years.

Together with a Collection of
Ship Pictures
ALSO

Miniatures on Ivory, Old Embroidered Samplers and Worsted Tapestries.

Now on Exhibition, with Catalogue

of Certificates Bought and Sold
Send for price lists
Walter R. Benjamin
222 5th Ave., New York
ESTABLISHED 1887
Pub. "The Collector," \$1 a year

Autograph Letters Bought & Sold
Highest price paid for Autograph Letters of Famous People, rare books and books with Autograph inscriptions. P. F. Madison, 501 5th Ave., N. Y.

A VITAL RECORD OF YOUR CHILD



Day by day the child is growing and changing. So subtly that even a watchful mother's eye is unable to detect the process.

A good photograph at regular intervals will serve as a vital record to be consulted with great pleasure and considerable benefit.

Our gallery of portraits contains many examples of child records. We shall be pleased to send you a portfolio, or welcome you in the studio.

Louis Fabian Bachrach

647 BOYLSTON STREET OPPOSITE PUBLIC LIBRARY
Telephone Back Bay 4185, 4186

Traveling Library Helping Rural Dweller

Need for Books in County Said to Be Greater Than in Town and System for Supplying Them Is Meeting With the Hearty Appreciation of Agricultural Class

EXPENSE LESS THAN IN THE CITY

There is probably no activity for rural betterment that has been appreciated more by the rural dweller himself than the traveling library. The love of reading is confined neither to one section of the country nor to those who live within sight of a public library, and the book that is put into circulation among the people of the farm and the ranch goes forth to meet a great human desire.

Today practically the whole United States has awakened to this opportunity for benefit. State after state has established some form of reaching its people with good literature, in order that they may have better knowledge, better standards, and better ways of thinking and living. The latest plan, devised by a Canadian, is that the Dominion government shall inaugurate a great system of book distribution by post, whereby the farmer may receive and return his literature by mail at a nominal cost. Two investigations were made some time ago which brought out some unlooked-for facts regarding the rural hunger for books. These have been set down by M. S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin free library commission, in Business America. The first of these was in a sparsely settled township of 21 homes in the middle West.

Here it was discovered that not one adult had read a book during the year. Nor was that to be wondered at, since there was not a new or attractive book in the whole 300 owned in this territory of 150 square miles. In one American home, where there was a mother, father and 10 children under 17, the literary equipment was "The Foreman's Bride," "Who Is the Creator?" "Twenty Years of Hustling" and the Bible. The boy of 13 said "The Foreman's Bride" was his favorite and that he had read it several times. Another home contained about 50 dime novels. For the man who is accustomed to receive a daily, weekly and monthly paper, who owns a few private shelves of favorite books, who possesses a library card, and considers these to be necessities, it may be rather difficult to realize what these conditions in rural communities have been. But they also have been characteristic of sections of the country nearer the great cities. In a seaboard state not more than 300 miles from New York city, where railroads and trolley lines are numerous, more than 50 per cent of the people reported that they had no books at home whatever. More than 25 per cent took no newspaper, and out of every 1000 children in one county, 44 per cent had read nothing at all.

What Libraries Overcome

Just such conditions as these the traveling library has been overcoming. Today, at least 33 of the states are sending good books into the rural communities. Some of these are furnished by city libraries. Occasionally a township or county supplies its own from a local fund. But mostly the work is done by state library commissions, which are sending out traveling libraries that reach hundreds of homes otherwise without books. A traveling library is a collection of from 35 to 100 books of good fiction, of travel, history, etc., packed in a strong wooden box. They are suited to the needs of adults and children. In some districts they are printed in an alien language for the benefit of immigrant communities. And when a club desires to study a particular subject, they can be supplied with collections on anything from Egyptian art to sociology. When a collection has been read by a community, it is returned, checked up, repaired, and sent out again. The usual place of distribution is the postoffice and general store, the center of rural activity. Again, a local merchant looking for trade may offer to house it. Or a mill, a schoolhouse or even a private residence may serve.

Writers on farm topics who prepare books for the farmer often have disappointment in store for them in one respect. Farmers, it appears, refuse to read the book theorists think they should, and the best book on farm topics is likely to be less popular in the country than in the city. On the other hand, the book that is popular among city people is usually a favorite among country folk, and more read since it does not have there the competition of the poor but attractive "quick seller." Country boys, too, like just about the same books that city boys like. Youth is youth the nation over, in spite of environment and training, it would seem. And this has been shown recently in a very interesting and convincing way.

Boys' Tastes All Alike

A few months ago Prof. B. A. Heydock of the high school of commerce in New York city asked 600 boys to vote on the books they liked best of all. About the same time, O. S. Rice of the state superintendent's office in Wisconsin was making the same request of the pupils in the high schools of that state. The results will ally any apprehension that the books cherished and loved by our fathers and mothers in other days are forgotten by the present generation. Among the New York boys, the leading votes were distributed as follows: Stevenson's "Treasure Island," 222 votes; Dickens' "Oliver Twist," 100; Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans," 81; Dumas'

"Three Musketeers," 78; Cooper's "The Spy," 61; Stevenson's "Kidnapped," 58. "The Tale of Two Cities," "Monsieur Beaucaire," "Sherlock Holmes," and the "Talisman" also received a goodly number of votes.

In Wisconsin, among the best sellers chosen by the boys were: Stevenson's "Treasure Island"; Scott's "Ivanhoe"; London's "Call of the Wild"; Cooper's "The Crisis"; this list included also the "Leopard's Spots," "The Virginian," "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "The Deer-slayer," "Ben Hur" and "Silas Marner." In glancing over the full lists, it is worth while noting that both are headed by "Treasure Island," while the presence of "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Spy," "The Tale of Two Cities" and "The Call of the Wild" indicates that boys will be

boys, whether their playground is on the asphalt street or in the back pasture. On the whole, it is apparent that the taste of American youths is clean and wholesome, and that while virility and heroism are in demand on the printed page, that virility is not to be lawless, and the heroism must be sincere.

States' Work Telling

In accounting for the excellent choice made by the Wisconsin scholars it may be well to quote Mr. Dudgeon's own explanation for that which has to do with the great benefits of the traveling library in his state: "The vote taken by the boys living in rural Wisconsin bears evidence that good use will be made of book facilities when they are offered. The Wisconsin boys' acquaintance with the best books grows out of the fact that under the Wisconsin law each school district is required to expend for books, out of the funds coming to it from the state, at least 10 cents for each person of school age within the district. Something over \$85,000 is thus spent annually for books in these schoolhouses. None of this is spent in the large cities so that this sum goes into the smaller cities, villages and into the country districts. In addition to this the state expends a considerable sum of money in

maintaining a state traveling library system and during the last year over 40,000 volumes were sent out to over 600 different rural communities scattered over the entire state."

Some time ago a careful investigation was made of the efficiency of the traveling library. In six representative states, chosen at random, it was found that the books of these libraries circulated much more than did those on the shelves of the city libraries. The city-owned volume was sent out only 2.22 times a year on the average, whereas the rural book was called out in one district as many as 4.07 times. It should be noted that this is an average figure for all the books, the more popular ones of course going the rounds until they were worn out. It also should be remembered that the book which enters a farmhouse is probably read by every member of the family, and therefore gets eight or 10 times as many readers as the city book.

Relative Cost Less

It has been discovered in addition that it costs less to circulate books in the rural districts. The city library, it is estimated, expends 12.6 cents every time it sends out a book. The traveling library spends between 7 and 8 cents, and

some have reduced this figure to 5. Speaking as the secretary of the Wisconsin free library commission Mr. Dudgeon says:

"We think we may safely assume that the need for books in the country is greater than the need in the city. If this is correct and if the traveling library systems circulate the books on their shelves more frequently than do city libraries, and if it costs the traveling library systems less to deliver good books in book-hungry rural districts than it costs to deliver the less needed books to urban dwellers, are not the traveling library systems more efficient than are city libraries, and may it not be safely concluded that to put money into traveling libraries is a better investment than to put it into city libraries?"

This is the conclusion of the commission in one state. But four facts seem to have been established that are applicable to the whole country: First, country people will read when given the opportunity; second, country people do not seem to differ greatly from the city people in their choice of books; third, there is great opportunity in many rural districts to distribute good reading matter; and fourth, money invested in traveling libraries is well invested.

NEW YORK GALLERIES SHOW MODERNIST ART



"Progression No. 1," by Walter Pach, showing lighting concept

(Continued from page ten)

is done in front of the frame, by those who would like to find out where the wrestlers are, however, than within it. Maniere Dawson shows certain "Steps" which can be nowhere but in Central park, with a few frolicsome children, making a graceful composition. "The Blue Plume," a figure, full length, intense both in mood and color is by Allen Tucker, whose poetic "Veils of Spring" shows a pond seen through the drooping branches of weeping willow. William J. Glackens seems scarcely so advanced as his compatriots. The things he paints may still be recognized visually by their form and color rather than mentally by their effect. His coloring is delightful.

The bright particular star of the exhibition, however, has been Joseph Stella. The large canvas "Battle of Lights, Coney Island" is his. This composition is made up of fragments. Here is a fragment of an audience watching a fragment of dancers. Fragments of steel construction are seen, fragments of architecture, a word or two from a sign, all picked out in a confusion of lights. It is such a picture as, let us say, an inhabitant of Mars might make, after a visit to New York, in an effort to make his fellow Marsmen understand what Coney Island was like when he saw it.

At the Arlington galleries has been a vigorous and varied summing up of the work of Bertrand Rasmussen, who paints in the most pronounced modern manner. His "Hymn to the Prophets of Modern Art" in which the heads of Van Gogh, Cezanne and Gauguin appear against a background filled with rhythmically swinging forms expresses sufficiently well the artist's ideas about his own art. Mr. Rasmussen, who is a native of Arendal, Norway, and is only 23 years old, studied under good instructors in Paris. His "Garden of the Luxembourg, Evening" as well as the "Roses" and the still life of flowers and fruit reveal the technical training he has back of him.

Brown's Work

While interested crowds have been going through the galleries of the "modernists" down on Madison square south, in the American art galleries, old-fashioned folk

have been as eagerly scanning the works of J. G. Brown. Mr. Brown's new boys and his delightful dogs are sufficiently well known. But what a dear, homely, old world his farmers bring back. The very wall paper in the rooms where they sit on splint bottomed chairs, the "wall pocket" with its contents, the "bracket" with its cut paper fringe, the turkey wing brush hanging up with the dustpan, the tapers of twisted paper, the "Boston rocker" and rag rug, what a homely, wholesome, friendly world it is!

Here are three independent American farmers sitting on two boxes and a chair against the harness-hung wall of the stable. They are gazing intently out of the picture, undoubtedly at a "boss," since perhaps nothing else could possibly call forth the shrewd intension depicted on their faces. Here is a builder of boats, patient, kindly, sitting with his back to a leather-hinged door. Here is a comfortable grandmother, knitting, as she warms her feet at the kitchen stove. The water pail is where it belongs, the kettle is on. The latched door in the rear admits to the woodshed and to the backyard beyond.

There is a sturdy American farmer leaning back in his rocker, his feet on a chair, the Vermont paper in his lap. He is announcing the news to the rest of the family. On the bracket above his head are his shaving mug and brush and a few peacock feathers. Here, too, is "Little Sunshine," a baby in a red skirt clambering over a stile all dappled with sunshine, the very picture which, engraved on steel—there were no half tones then—appeared in "The Ladies Repository," a magazine published before the war and the forerunner perhaps of all the American feminist current literature of today.

J. G. Brown came from the county of Durham in the north of England. His father was a lawyer and, believing that every boy should learn a trade, apprenticed his son to a glass cutter. After seven years apprenticeship young Brown followed his trade in Edinburgh, where he also attended the Royal Scottish academy, winning a prize in the antique class. He came to America in 1853 landing on the 11th of November after a rough trip of 47 days. His first employment was at the flint glass works in Brooklyn. His evenings he was able to devote to the study of art. After a few years of portrait painting in Brooklyn he moved in 1860 to the famous West Tenth street studio building, securing the studio of George H. Boughton, which he occupied for 53 years.

In recalling his first visit to Boughton's studio Mr. Brown said he found the artist engaged in painting a group of boys to the great delight of a friend

who stood by his easel and who proved to be Thomas Bailey Aldrich, then like Boughton a young man in the twenties. Mr. Brown was made an academician in 1863, was vice-president of the academy and president of the American Water Color Society. He was also president of the Artists Fund. The trait of kindness which shows in his pictures was characteristic also of the man. But the deeds of kindness for which his brother artists remember him were unostentatiously done. "My artist experience," said Mr. Brown, "has been a pleasant one. Messrs. Kensett, Suydam, Bierstadt, Cassilear and others bought my little pictures either for themselves or others. The artists of Paris and London have said the most kindly things about my pictures and have always hung them on the line when I have sent them to their exhibitions."

Kensett, Suydam, Bierstadt, Cassilear and Brown. What an interesting contrast with Davies, Prendergast, Stella, Pach and O!

Italians' Canvases

At Folsom's the works of two Italian painters, Gino Perera of Boston and Dante Ricci of Rome, have been shown. Mr. Ricci paints in tempera, a medium little employed now, as well as in water color and pastel. He finds his favorite subjects among the Roman fountains of the seventeenth century. Particu-

larly calm and impressive is a moonlight view of the Vatican gardens. Mr. Ricci etches well and his monotypes are unusually delicate. There is good live color in Mr. Perera's landscapes, particularly in his "Sunset on the Charles River" and his "Cape Cod Marshes," "Roman Hills," "Guaianamo," "Jamaica Sunset," "Midoccean," and "Woodstock Valley" are other subjects which indicate artistic wanderings.

At the Italian Club, 117 West Forty-eighth street, Carlo de Fornaro has been exhibiting, besides his posters and caricatures, a series of paintings made of lower New York from the bay, presenting the hour between dawn and sunrise. It is natural that this hour should charm Mr. Fornaro, who is gifted with simplicity of vision. In the hour before sunrise the buildings seen from the water loom up in a massive way, all detail subordinated and all trivialities eliminated.

F. L. Stoddard, who spent the summer painting at Mt. Kisco, has been exhibiting at Powell's, 983 Sixth avenue, a number of landscapes as well as decorations and nocturnes of the city. The Architectural League has opened its twentieth annual exhibition at 215 West Fifty-seventh street, and divides artistic interest with the one hundred and ninth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which opened the same day in Philadelphia.

TO TALK ON JAPANESE ART

Francis S. Kershaw of the department of Chinese and Japanese art will lecture on the special exhibition of paintings and prints of the popular school of Japan temporarily placed in the Renaissance court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 3:45 tomorrow afternoon. His lecture will be preceded by a talk on pottery and porcelain in the nearer Orient room by Henry L. Seaver of the department of western art.

Among the prints shown in the exhibition is one by Harunobu. The print represents two women buffeted by the wind while walking along a path on a hillside. The flying draperies, swinging branches and bending reeds indicate in a simple, expressive way, the force of the wind. The print is an example of the manner in which the artist of Japan eliminates all details save those needed to tell his story. In color the scheme is simple and beautiful, black and tan predominating.

SUBJECT OF MUSEUM TALK



Harunobu print, example of Japanese art

GOODWIN-ANDREW PICTURES SHOWN

An exhibition of paintings by Richard Andrew and Arthur C. Goodwin is to be held at the St. Botolph Club Feb. 16 to 27. The public will be admitted on presentation of cards signed by a club member.

Mr. Andrews shows again the handsome mural decorations which attracted much favorable attention when shown last year. They are masterly in composition and charming in sentiment.

Mr. Goodwin discovers what a large number of picturesque spots there are in Boston. His bits of T wharf, the Public Garden, Common, Boylston street and the Charles river embankment have all the gusto and flavor for which we usually look abroad, because so few painters are able to discover the picturesque in the familiar. Equally notable are his landscapes, which are individual in mood and execution and do not hesitate at difficult subjects. The whole makes a most interesting display.



Personality in Luggage

Your luggage is as true an index of your station and education as your mode of dress and manner of speech.

The traveler with CROSS Luggage is stamped as a person of refinement and discrimination and is treated accordingly.

Suit Cases, Toilet Cases, Kit Bags; in fact everything to make your journey pleasant.

Mark Cross

145 Tremont Street, near Temple Place, BOSTON
NEW YORK—210 Fifth Avenue—253 Broadway P. 80 Regent Street—LONDON
World's Greatest Leather Stores Dealers Throughout the World

PAINTINGS AND BRONZES BY MR. AND MRS. VONNOH SHOWN

Robert Vonnoh and Bessie Potter Vonnoh have opened their exhibition of painting and sculpture at the gallery of Doll & Richards, where it will continue until Feb. 25.

Mr. Vonnoh shows 59 paintings, occupying the wall of both galleries and the stairway. The dominant picture is the full length portrait of Charles Francis Adams, painted for the Massachusetts Historical Society. This large work is interesting both as interpretation of the subject, whose character is finely lined, and as a successful solution of a difficult problem in color, for four shades of red

the portrait of Mrs. Vonnoh, which has something of a Greuze in quality, and is wholly Mr. Vonnoh's decorative talent at its best. The portrait of Talcott Williams is full of power and character.

The landscapes are first of all poetic in feeling, with a considerable singleness in the dreamy mood that runs through them all.

One returns more than once to look at the shimmering garden scene with its pool, and pretty grouping of mother and child. "Old Bridge at Grez" is a large work that is handsomely decorative, a dreamy memory of a softly luxurious

EXAMPLE OF ROBERT VONNOH'S ART



(Photo copyrighted by Robert Vonnoh)

"Little Louise," one of the works by New York artist now exhibiting paintings in local gallery

enter into the scheme. The finely modeled head stands out well against the gold frame of the Copley portrait of his grandfather, John Quincy Adams.

Another center of interest is Mr. Vonnoh's clever group picture of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and her three daughters. The work is characteristic of this artist's vivid yet nice color sense, and the disposal of the figures, their use as elements of a composition, and the successful painting of many shades and textures give the work detailed interest.

Also shown is the portrait of Daniel French, the sculptor, at work, and "The Green Bowl," a color tour de force described and pictured in the Monitor at the time of Mr. Vonnoh's New York exhibition in December. Perhaps the most fascinating work in the whole show is

spot in a mood of lavender and grey. The shadowing of the colors and masses of the view reflected in the water is finely done.

Mrs. Vonnoh's small sculptures reveal the many charming qualities of her work, which is filled with sweeping feeling for line, rippling motion, constant sureness in handling of masses, and a nice instinct for harmony and color line.

Above all her work is filled with sentiment, and most tender are her portraits of modes of sheltered childhood. Her work has distinction, elegance, and a sure sense of character, as is seen in one or two peasant groups, when contrasted with such pretty bits as "On the Sandman's Trail," and "Enthroned." "A Modern Madonna" is among the several tender expressions of motherhood.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S PICTURES

An exhibition of the latest water colors by F. Hopkinson Smith is on this week and next at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street.

All the works are in the vein of quiet truthful transcription of nature that has marked Mr. Smith's work in recent years. There is warmth and richness in his interpretation of the mellow old inn room in "Marmoset Inn of William the Conqueror." The contrasting tones of the many fabrics in the scenes, and the old brasses and plate are eloquently pictured.

Truth is beauty with Mr. Smith, one feels, in looking at his low-keyed Venetian bits. He is now interested in less gorgeous moods of Italian sunsets than once occupied him and the result is a charming reticence and distinction in such a work as "Purple and Gold." The lavender mists of early nightfall deepen into purple in the shadow of an old stone wharf and the canal sparkles with the lemon tints of the reflected sunset. Distinguished, too, are the renderings of weather-brick and plaster and the iridescent hues of the water in "Rio Olio." "Dietrich's Mill, Dordrecht," is a finely balanced composition, fragrant in its atmosphere of placid greens and grays of canal and windmill. The buff tints in the blue-gray clouds give the sky a singing quality of tone.

Of equal charm are "Where a Doge

Lived" and "Exterior of the Marmoset Inn," two widely contrasted but thoroughly painted works. In fact, all the pictures are successful products of a man who can record the charming things he sees.

HOWE COLLECTION ON VIEW

Oil and water color paintings, old engravings and other objects of art from the collection of Lemuel R. Howe are on view at the rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co., 597 Washington street, where they may be seen through Feb. 18 and 19.

There are steel engravings of many noted Americans and of foreign sovereigns, old sporting prints, rare lithographs, Cruikshank etchings, fine Rembrandt reproductions in steel and copper Japanese prints, Unger's etchings of Dutch masterpieces, old maps and naval prints, pictures of clipper ships, samplers, yachting prints, miniatures on ivory and small engraved portraits, water colors by Casanova, Gruppe, Poli and others, and oil paintings by Calini, Champney, Cobb, Enneking, Meissner, Rousseau, Vernon, Wunnenberg and many others.

Frames and Crank Shafts Straightened
All kinds of gears made and old ones RECUR
Rebbiting, Brazing, Forging and Autogenous
Welding, General Machine Work and Automobile Repairing.
BEACON AUTO MACHINE CO.
Te. 2640 Box. 21 Hampshire St., Boston.

Week's Review of American Events

Lincoln's birthday, a holiday in 22 states, not to mention Georgia, where it is Georgia day, has come to be the time for the foregrounding of politicians who mingle their discussion of party prospects, policies and candidacies with their tributes of respect to the President of 1861 to 1865. Formerly so used by the Republicans, whose claim upon Lincoln is politically historic, it has been even more generally appropriated by the Progressives, who assert the similarity of their departure to that of the party that broke away in 1856 and elected its President at the second attempt. These gatherings in a year when political calculations are being made on the extent to which the Republicans and Progressives will reunite in the congressional elections have a national interest. They may be summed up in the statement, which seems to have no exceptions, that the followers of Mr. Roosevelt show no disposition as a party to capitulate to the Republicans and repel all proposals of reunion. Wherever they met for the holiday they proclaimed their determination to maintain the organization and to present full lists of candidates for office. In Ohio the day brought the announcement from James R. Garfield, son of the Republican statesman elected President in 1880 and himself a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet, that he would be a candidate for Governor.

A congressional election in the second district of Iowa, coming on Tuesday, was hailed as likely to afford some indication of the changes in party following. In the election of 1912, the Democratic candidate for Congress had neither Republican nor Progressive opponent and was elected by more than 21,000 over a Socialist. The vote for President in the district stood: Wilson 19,371, Taft 8,303, Roosevelt 13,802. The Democrat was elected Tuesday in a vote that was divided between the parties thus: Democratic 12,285, Republican 10,435, Progressive 3672. The gain of the Republican vote and the loss of more than 10,000 in the Progressive is significant of the drift which has been steadily indicated in the elections throughout the country since 1912. The change in the Iowa district is a loss of 37 per cent for the Democrats, a gain of 25 per cent for the Republicans and a loss of 73 per cent for the Progressives.

President Wilson a Party Leader

President Wilson is represented at Washington as concerned in the congressional elections of the coming fall and the probability that he will take the stump is being discussed. The administration has had the fortune, not always enjoyed by Presidents, of having a Congress in political sympathy. Not otherwise could measures like the tariff bill and the currency bill have been carried through in the forms these great acts took. The continuance of the policies that are known to be those of the President so far as they depend upon congressional action is more than a personal concern. It will be easy for the President to enter into the congressional elections on this ground and his direct participation in the campaign is counted upon as the main hope of his party. There is precedent for this course, going back as far as the Harrison administration, when a President with campaign gifts used them to hold the party majority in Congress in the middle year of the administration. Mr. Wilson is recognized as a campaigner such as seldom has occupied the presidential chair.

Deference to the President as a party leader was shown this week in the journey of Governor Glynn of New York to Washington, where he joined William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, in a conference at the White House. Governor Glynn has declared his independence of Charles F. Murphy, the head of Tammany hall, and after his conference with Mr. Wilson he proceeded to bring about the organization of the party's state committee on plans which it may be assumed the President approved. The activity of Mr. Wilson in politics, his attention to details of party management, his sharing in state and district contests arouse no criticism, although they are more outright and thorough than have been marked in other Presidents. He is the practical politician in a sense that carries no reproach.

Tolls Exemption Repeal Left to Congress

President Wilson has been called upon to make an important amendment to the rule he announced to the woman suffragist delegations, that his opinions as an executive were bounded by the platform of his party. It has been discovered that the platform of the Baltimore convention contained a clause in favor of the exemption of coastwise shipping from tolls at the Panama canal. The President has made known his wish that the exemption be repealed. To reconcile the two opinions and preserve the respect for the convention's declarations to which he pledged himself in the votes for women instance, the President points out that the platform could not bind the party or its leaders and representatives when it concerned a matter over which the party has no control and over which it has been put in a different light by subsequent developments. The changed conditions are taken to be the appearance of the protest of England, which was made to the Taft administration and while not yet pressed upon the present government is taken to be in suspense only until there is some indication that it needs renewal.

Any appeal to Congress to repeal the

exemption is not expected from the President. He is represented as regarding the matter as now entirely in the hands of Congress and his own opinion as sufficiently well known. The Senate is likely to take it up within the present session and there has been this week announcement of a plan to consider it in Democratic caucus. The Democratic majority is not united in favor of the repeal, but it is estimated that the minority is likely to furnish votes for the President's side of the case enough to offset any defections. Recollection of the success of the administration in bringing the majority party into line in other times of need is the other and perhaps better ground for belief that the exemption clause is not likely to stand.

Immigration Restriction May Not Be Pressed

President Wilson's views on the restriction of immigration, particularly as to the reading and writing test, were so eagerly sought that reports that he had committed himself against the bill as it is now in the Senate were given wide currency. They appear not to be warranted. The President is now understood not to intend to advise the Senate on the matter but to let the bill take its course. He has, however, expressed a hope that there could be arranged some compromise that would meet all views. The Senate majority is now apparently reluctant to bring the issue to the front and it is questioned if it will be considered at this session. While some method of reducing the number of immigrants is apparently favored by a majority, the criticism of the literacy test as not a fair or a sound one has evidently had an effect. Amendments to the Burnett bill, which are said to be only awaiting the appearance of the measure in the Senate, show a disposition to curb its sweep. It is proposed to exempt some classes, the Jews for instance, but it is not to be supposed that if the test is thought wise as to some races of immigrants it will not be applied to all.

The race question in the agricultural education bill, which passed the Senate Saturday, was avoided by an amendment that put the use of the funds apportioned to any state in which more than one agricultural college is supported, in the hands of the secretary of agriculture and the governor of the state. The division of the fund between the college for white and that for colored students in any state where the two existed was defeated. The bill makes an outright gift of \$10,000 to each state and provides \$600,000 to be distributed the present year according to rural population, with this amount increased each year until in seven years it reaches an annual provision of \$4,800,000. The conference between the two houses has yet to consider the amendments, and it is not assured that the House will agree to the careful avoidance of the race issue that the Senate devised. It is, however, apparent that the government cannot consistently allow a use of this bounty that practically excludes a portion of the population whose higher development in agricultural methods is both for their good and that of the nation.

Good Roads Help Given by Congress

Opening a new avenue of federal expenditure, the lower House of Congress has passed the bill giving \$25,000,000 annually for the making of roads. The apportionment was another achievement of congressional ingenuity. An equal division between the states, which would give Texas and Rhode Island the same portion would have no support in good sense. The device to avoid that disproportion is that one half will go to the states on basis of population and the other half be divided on the basis of the mileage of rural free delivery postal routes. The vote in the House was emphatic, 282 to 42 and the Senate may be expected to divide on about the same proportion.

The warrant for a national appropriation for roads is reached not through the much used interstate commerce clause of the constitution but through the postoffice. The bill is supposed to provide for rural post roads. It carries into effect one of the most commendable of recent devices for governmental help by making the grant of money from the federal treasury depend upon the equal appropriation by the state. The stimulus to local cooperation is apparent. It has become the rule in some of the states, Massachusetts leading in the use of it, by which the towns or counties get aid conditionally upon their raising equal amounts. Copartnership between the nation and the locality in which federal aid is to be enjoyed appears in the river and harbor appropriation bill as it is reported to the House of Representatives. The amount of this bill is \$5,000,000 less than last year's. It, however, provides for many new undertakings, the completion of which mounts to estimates that are only hinted at in the initial provision. New York harbor gets immediate help towards improvements that in their completion will cost \$13,400,000. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal, a link in the intra-coastal waterway along the Atlantic front, is to be purchased and improvements are foreshadowed to cost \$8,000,000. The new projects for the improvement of the Mississippi, the levees in Missouri, are to cost \$7,000,000. If economy in national expenditure is not marked in the addition of agricultural college aid and good roads to the budget and only slightly indicated in the harbor and river grants, it gets expression in the retirement of the omnibus public buildings bill, by which the large number of cities and towns that have had only a promise of federal build-

ings will be made to wait. The projects begun will be provided for in an emergency bill.

Lincoln Day Brings Beginning of Memorial

Lincoln's birthday, more widely observed with each return, had its distinguishing mark this year in the turning of the first spadeful of earth at the site of the nation's memorial at Washington. There was no ceremony. The spade was in the hand of an ex-Confederate, an indication of the fact that the honoring of Lincoln is not factional nor sectional but truly national. There will be ample ceremony when the memorial is dedicated, three years hence. The site chosen for the marble testimony of the nation is in Potomac park, a large undeveloped area on the bank of the river, giving free opportunity for the completion of its setting consistently with this central feature. The memorial will stand on a foundation 45 feet above the level of the park in the center of a terrace 1000 feet in diameter. A rectangular stone terrace, 256 by 186 feet, will rise 14 feet from this area and in its center will stand the marble structure, 156 by 84 feet, with a central hall, in which will stand the statue of the President and on whose walls will be inscribed the Gettysburg speech and the second inaugural address. It will rank as one of the world's most beautiful structures and will be visible from a wide range of country.

Satisfaction in the outcome of the long discussion of the form the memorial to Lincoln should take is fully warranted. None now but feel that it is fitting, as the once favored national highway would not have been, nor the triumphal arch design, nor the quite as pretentious building in the midst of the city. There is a fitness in the design to the character and the service of the great President and a recognition in its detail of the union of states that he sought to preserve.

Inland Waterways Getting Attention

Balancing the interest shown in the development of the ocean harbors on both American coasts, the enterprise of inland cities is working out problems of hardly less commercial importance. A report from Secretary of War Garrison to Congress, this week, embraces a discussion of Chicago's shipping future which points to the need of provision hardly less extensive than that for a seaport. The occasion is the pendency of the project to extend the shore park holdings of the city, aiming at a continuous lake-front park from the heart of the business section for a distance of more than 10 miles to the south. The Burnham plan, as it is known, is embraced in a bill before Congress and in its extensive reclamation reservations are made to the future of the commercial need. These the secretary of war declares are ample but must not be lessened. The future he sees for Chicago is its development as a port equal to its importance as a railroad center. Chicago's greatness began in its water transportation importance and while its shipping is now great enough to place it among the world's large ports it is small as compared with the traffic of the 40 railroads that enter the city. The expansion of the port facilities will proceed on the prospect that the great ocean ships will load and discharge here, reaching the Atlantic through the St. Lawrence and through the Mississippi.

New York city, in addition to new projects of piers for ocean traffic, is concerning itself in the deepening of the channel of the Hudson to make possible the more efficient handling of freight and a corresponding increase in the shipping of the city. Meanwhile, the inter-coastal waterway from Boston to Beaufort is making its steady advance and just now appears in Congress in the approval by the river and harbor committee of the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, connecting the Delaware river and Chesapeake bay. While the proposed way from the Delaware to New York is not to be recommended to Congress at the present session, the achievement of the canal has its significance in arranging for a link in the chain of which the connection with New York is another feature, and looks to the completion of the inland passage parallel with the coast all the way from Boston to the Carolinas.

Inaugural Date Not to Change

By the decision of the committee on judiciary of the national Senate not to report a constitutional amendment changing the time for the inauguration of Presidents, this alteration, which is reasonably believed to have the support of public sentiment, is denied consideration for two years. The committee's reasons are not prejudicial to the project, upon which it takes no position, but are that Congress has more pressing problems in hand and that consideration could not well be reached. The reason for delay is an illustration of the situation that demands the change in the national calendar. Along with the change of the inaugural time would come the change in the sessions of Congress, making them annual and of such length as business required instead of poorly balanced, as now, between the long and the short sessions. The pressure of business that bars the consideration of the amendment is one of the consequences of alternate sessions being limited to four months, and the others, which may run for a year, being loaded with the national business.

There is only the persistence of cus-

tom to defend the present arrangement. Conditions have changed since it was thought necessary to have Presidents elected in November wait until March to begin their service and Congress wait for more than a year before meeting unless called in special session. Whatever change in policy is shown to be the wish of the people is delayed unreasonably in its consideration. If the election has indicated a demand for the retirement of a party in power, it is denied effect for a period during which that party continues to act not only contrary to an expressed wish of the country but perhaps mischievously. No later instance could be a stronger one than the waiting from November, 1860, to March, 1861, for Abraham Lincoln to take up his work of saving the Union with the task made harder by the developments of the waiting months. "But the increase of national business has brought a pressure for the reform that will not long wait."

Canada Inquiring Into High Prices

Granting a demand from various parts of the Dominion, the Canadian government has provided for an investigation of the high cost of commodities by a commission consisting of the commissioners of customs, agriculture and statistics; and the commission, with a promptness that marks the Canadian way of investigating, is already gathering evidence. In the debate on the address from the throne, the free trade cause was set out by a member from Alberta, Dr. Clark, with the claim that the protective policy was the cause of the high prices, either directly or through its stimulation of monopoly. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is pressing the question upon the government in a way to indicate that it is presently to become a national issue, and that the Borden government will have ample occupation in holding up the tariff policy before the people. Sir Wilfrid declared for the removal of duties on agricultural products, and Premier Borden came back with a declaration for the farmers as deserving protection as much as the manufacturers.

Canada has found only too good a market in the United States since the removal of the duties in the States tariff from farm products. The exportation of cattle immediately assumed large proportions. In three months of the last year, the value of cattle sent to the States was \$25,245,094, against \$817,259 in the corresponding period of the year before. The unavoidable consequence is that the price of beef has advanced greatly at home. Meanwhile England, it is reported, has almost ceased to be market for the Canadian

live-stock products, the value of the cattle sent there being little more than a fourth of that of the same months in the previous year. The commission of inquiry can hardly avoid discovering that the removal of the duty in the States has been to give an advantage to the stock-growers and a corresponding disadvantage to consumers of beef.

Commission inquiry has been carried on widely in the United States, with some contribution to information but hardly any to the reduction of prices. The Canadian investigation appears to have a political purpose, and may be taken as the forerunner of an engagement between the two parties on the tariff question. The customs are the main point of controversy, now that the navy has been tucked away, and Mr. Borden is likely to need all the information a commission can gather to aid him in upholding the protective side of the argument.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOLS

Haydn's eleventh symphony is being rehearsed by the Orchestral Club of the Lowell school in Jamaica Plain for its concert to be given the last week in April. This club is one of the features of the school, although composed largely of graduates. For years the school has had an orchestra, but on leaving the school the pupil left the orchestra also. This was with such regret on the part of both former pupil and school that the orchestra club was formed. Through it the children return again and again to the school, and present pupils are led to even greater effort than they made before. The master of the school, William Lester Bates, conducts the orchestra and leads in the music work. The club has 50 members.

Interest in music is growing. This year the school has four violin classes, instead of two, and a cornet class. The classes and the school orchestra, as well as the orchestral club, are conducted after school. The interest they arouse in the pupils is found to improve the scholarship, vitalizing the regular studies. Even to those who are not participants in the music making, but auditors only, it gives added pleasure in the school life and cultivates appreciation of what is good in music as well as a love for it, for music forms a part of school programs and exercises.

LECTURE ON PRESIDENTS

"Our Presidents from Washington to Wilson" is the subject of a talk to be given to the pupils of the Agassiz school in Jamaica Plain next Wednesday afternoon as a part of the exercises attendant upon the Washington anniversary. It

will be given by Harrison Cummings and will be repeated in the evening for the Parents Association.

WORK SHOWED NEED OF STUDY

A boy of 19 appeared before J. Langdon Curtis, master of the Dwight school in the South End, applying for admission to the school. He had left at 14 before he had finished the course and gone to work. Experience in the world of wage-earning had convinced him that education was necessary if he was to get ahead, so he wished to return to school and take up the work where he had left off.

Mr. Curtis pointed out to the boy that he was much older than the other boys in the school, but would have to be placed with them. That did not deter the ambitious youth. He still wanted to go to school. He was admitted and placed in the eighth grade, where he is working hard to get all he can out of the school course. He is an example to the other boys as to the value of remaining in school as long as they can instead of leaving on the day they are 14 years old in order to go to work.

CHILDREN AND SPELLING

In response to criticisms frequently made by business men that the children from the public schools "cannot write a short letter and spell the words correctly, are not thorough in anything," Lincoln Owen, master of the Rice school, submits the following composition written in a class room in about 20 minutes. It is a simple description, yet many older people would not be able to do so well. It is about the alcohol lamp, and reads thus: "The alcohol lamp is a small lamp without a chimney. It burns alcohol. When uncovered, it is about five inches high. The body of it is made in shape of a glass bulb filled with alcohol. On top is a sort of short metal tube, run through a stopper, and the stopper fits air tightly into the opening at the top of the lamp. Down through the metal tube, and into the alcohol, runs a cotton wick in the shape of a thin rope, about a quarter of an inch in diameter. The light of this lamp differs little from that of the wax candle. It gives a sort of flickering, cone-shaped flame, which is dim and blue in the middle. Instead of being blown out when it is not used a small glass bulb is put on over the flame. This prevents air from getting in and puts out the flame instantly."

CLASS IN METER READING

Meter reading is being studied by the class in box making and woodworking at the Agassiz school. It has begun with the study of the gas meter. First of all each boy made a drawing of the meter's face. In order to get practice in reading the meter quickly the boys have made two wooden meter faces with hands that move like those on a real meter. Each boy has been asked to bring in readings from his own meter at home and has set the hands of the wooden meter faces to correspond with each reading. When they can read the gas meter well they will begin to study electric and water meters.

TEACHER PROVIDES FUN

That teachers do not relish fun is a mistake the girls and boys in Miss Kee's room at the Martin school are sure. She has brought into the schoolroom Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," and if they get through their lessons nicely and have time, the last

five minutes before school closes may be devoted to reading the story. Those who can read well and conduct themselves properly only are permitted to read. The honored one will stand before the class and read so that all can hear. This is pretty hard sometimes because of the laughs that almost choke the words.

Some of the children, impatient at the slow progress in school, have obtained the book at the library and read it through at home, but that does not interfere with the interest in the school reading. In fact, they enjoy hearing the exploits over again. When this book is finished there will be a funny story of special interest to girls, one which the boys also can enjoy. One object Miss Kee has in bringing this kind of books into the schoolroom is to show that a story can be funny and good literature too, and that a teacher can enjoy it.

PRESS FOR BOY STUDENTS

Type and a hand printing press have been installed in the Warren school, Charlestown, for a part of the work in manual training. The equipment is small, so only a few boys at a time can work with it. Three boys are assigned to it from each of the manual training classes. These boys do all of the school printing, and that is quite a good deal. The master, Walter J. Phelan, says that printing gives an impetus to much of the other work. It assists in spelling, in English and grammar, for the printer soon learns that if he prints successfully he must spell correctly, and must be able to use good grammar and good English.

The younger boys who study wood-working are now busy making towel rollers and bread boards and incidentally learning much about the handling of tools and different kinds of woods. While the boys are busy with saw and lathe the girls are occupied with the needle. They are now making cooking outfits and have the pleasure of making caps in a new style which they believe far more attractive than the old style. The material is especially fine. The girls sew in the big, old-fashioned assembly hall, with windows overlooking the battle ground of Bunker Hill. On warm days, glass doors that lead to the fire escapes are opened, so that it is almost like having a house in the tree tops. The kitchen opening from the assembly room also has a picturesque view.

WORK AT HALIFAX TO BE DONE BY MEN OF PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, Ore.—A group of Portland and Spokane contractors, including Patrick Welch, Timothy Foley, J. W. Stewart and the Porter Bros., have been authorized by the Canadian government to perform about \$6,000,000 worth of harbor work at Halifax, N. S., announces the Oregonian.

This will be the first unit of a project involving the expenditure of \$18,000,000, and will be one of the most extensive harbor improvements on the American continent in recent years.

R. B. Porter has returned to Halifax after laying the plans before his associates in Portland. They propose to begin operations immediately, under the terms of the contract, to complete the entire project by April 1, 1917.

One of the requirements of the contract is to construct a quay, or seawall, 5532 feet long. It will be 60 feet high and 31 feet thick. It will be of solid concrete with a facing of granite blocks. These granite blocks will vary in thickness from 15 inches to two feet six inches.

LECTURE LECTURE
The First Church of Christ, Scientist
IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ANNOUNCES

A Free Public Lecture ON Christian Science

By JUDGE CLIFFORD P. SMITH, C.S.B.
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

At ROSLINDALE, MASS.
In Methodist Episcopal Church, Ashland and Sheldon Streets

SUNDAY, AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 15, 1914
At Half Past Three O'clock

You and your friends are cordially invited to be present

SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION TAKES FORM

Buildings of Main Group All Enclosed and More Than Half of Them Practically Finished—Work on Grounds Advances

PALMS ADD BEAUTY

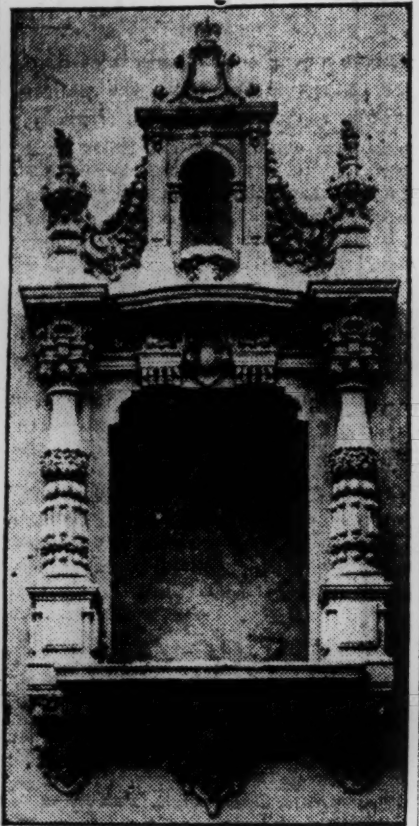
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Though almost a year will intervene between now and the opening time of the San Diego exposition, every building of the main group is advanced even further than the construction work on the main group, and 12 huge structures are enclosed, and more than half of them are entirely completed, with the exception of their final coat of paint. Work on the grounds, roadways, streets, paths, plantations and parkings, on those portions of the site to be occupied by the nations, state and county buildings, is well under way and many frames have appeared. Even along the "Isthmus," the amusement street, many structures are under way.

The men who have planned the San Diego exposition at an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 for the adornment of its site aim to present a beautiful spectacle and also to show all of the salient features of an architecture new to the United States, but expected to become popular. And with this, their intention also is to provide a setting for the buildings that will show the highest possibilities in landscape adornment.

Three years will have been all the time required to build the exposition and adorn its site, figured back from the day when its gates are opened for the first time to visitors.

Big palms lift their branches above

the arcades, and some of these are more than 50 years old. Nearby a tall eucalyptus stands. Acacias line the avenues in a uniform height of 20 feet. Creepers cling to the casements, and climb to the tips of the towers and domes of the tall



ADORNMENT OF WINDOW OPENING One of the designs for the Arts and Crafts building

est buildings. Rose vines of every variety stretch along the pergolas. Balboa park contains 1400 acres. The exposition occupies 600 acres in the center of it. Looking across a canyon from the east gate of the exposition, the visitor will see other hillsides and other meads in the park that will be still bare and brown and unadorned, just as the exposition site was three years back.

SOUTH AMERICANS AS WHOLE CALLED MOVING FORWARD

MADISON, Wis.—South America is moving in the right direction but it is moving slowly, except on the west coast. So says Prof. Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology of the University of Wisconsin, who has just returned from a tour of the entire continent made in the last eight months for the purpose of studying race, race mixture, oriental immigration, woman, the family, education, religion and government. He visited Panama, West Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

"I found the condition of the South American women pretty backward," he said. "The achievement of independence from Spain about 100 years ago doesn't seem to have impressed them much. The South American women are as much repressed as Spanish women are."

"Among those things absent in South America are the social settlement, social center, public playground, municipal bath, socialized park, library school, university extension, demonstration farms, farmers' institutes, social exhibits and the traveling library."

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

COMPENSATIONS
Come out of yourself, this golden day,
And into the light that fills
With hope and happiness the way
That leads to the shining hills.
Forget the narrowing selfish things
That dwarf your aims; instead,
Entune your heart to a voice that sings
Of the blue sky overhead.

Who strives for the brotherhood of men,
Carries sunshine in his eyes
To glad the world; and, times again,
His own joy multiplies.
And they who the larger life would live
Must learn, if they mean to win,
It is when we open our hands to give,
Our blessings drop therein.

LOUD ENOUGH
"The critics say that some of Wagner's tone pictures are not built up in a perfectly faultless manner."
"But all admit that they are on a 'sound' foundation."

In having chosen him for their leader,
It is natural to suppose that the Mexican rebels are hoping that Villa will not make a bungle of it.

NO FOUNDATION
Since the news which they wish to impart must be thrust
Out through space and through emptiness, all will agree
That the men who send wireless messages must
Have a good many words over nothing, you see.

SOMETIME, MAYBE
Wife—Shall I phone the drayman to come and take the piano to the second-hand store?
Husband—No, just stick some stamps on it and make the postman carry it.

WELCOME FROM THE SCHOOLROOM

(Professor Gilbert Murray declares himself in favor of spelling reform)

I like this Greek professor.
I want to shake his hand,
I'm sure he must possess a
Mind that can understand
The measly situation
In which we chaps are placed
Through all this education
By which the land's disgraced!

Old Smith is moved to sadness
If "yacht" is spelled "y-o-t,"
And blazes into madness
At "thumb" without a "b."
He swears his nerves are shattered
If "could" is deprived of "l"
As if it really mattered
What way I choose to spell!

Our lot is so pathetic,
We'd welcome as a boon
This—what is it?—phonetic
Orthography, and soon!
So when it's quite decided,
We'll give the thing a turn,
Always, of course, provided
We've got no rules to learn!

—W. S. in the Daily Chronicle, London.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE—One of the shrewdest men of Los Angeles, a member of the city board of education, and a citizen deeply interested in every agency for community betterment, said the other day: "The big money of the business world goes to the man or woman who incarnates efficiency, who combines broad general knowledge and experience with special ability." If any flaw can be found in this statement, under modern commercial standards, it lies in the fact that "general" knowledge is named as an essential factor in commanding big compensation. All will admit that the man who incarnates efficiency is in a position to command remuneration. Efficiency means profits and the man who organizes business to insure profits will always be in demand. When a man is in demand he has something to say in the fixing of his own salary. His earning power is a prime factor in salary adjustment. But how about "general knowledge"? The "broad culture" so idealized in the college of 30 and 40 years ago has been largely overshadowed by the modern demand for "efficiency and specialization." Yet a general culture back of the special training makes the latter more effective and less narrowing. It enables the specialist to live in a mentality somewhat broader than his immediate vocation. He can think intelligently outside of the routine of his business and that is a wholesome thing to do. The modern ideal is efficiency expressed in specialization, backed by a reserve of general knowledge and experience.

Scope Increasing

The scope of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce has rapidly increased of late years. Coordinated through the general office, in charge of the secretary as the chief executive officer, the organization is subdivided into bureaus and departments, relating to transportation and traffic matters, publicity, conventions and industries, development of Alaska, exhibit of resources and manufactured products, and stimulation of support for local industries; taxation work in the direction of watching public expenditures and making recommendations for economy and assisting public officials toward efficient administration, commerce and statistics, and to charities indorsement.

In addition to these bureaus many standing committees, such as those on national affairs, city affairs, state legislation, and numerous other branches of public interest, contribute to the activities and influence of the organization.

CAPITAL TO ASK PRESIDENT TO AID STAGE GREEK PLAY

WASHINGTON—President Wilson will be invited to become the honorary director-general of arrangements for the Greek play, "The Fire Regained," which is to be produced in Washington next June, announces the Herald. The invitation to the President is to be extended by a committee consisting of William F. Gude, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Senator Luke Lea, Senator Shields and other members of Congress on a date to be selected later.

Arrangements also are afoot to request Mrs. Wilson to head the list of honorary patronesses for the production, which is to be staged in the interest of a local charity. "The Fire Regained," of which Sidney M. Hirsch is author, will be produced with a cast made up entirely of local people. Leon Mooser, of New York, will stage the production.

Culture Backs Up Efficiency

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE—One of the shrewdest men of Los Angeles, a member of the city board of education, and a citizen deeply interested in every agency for community betterment, said the other day: "The big money of the business world goes to the man or woman who incarnates efficiency, who combines broad general knowledge and experience with special ability." If any flaw can be found in this statement, under modern commercial standards, it lies in the fact that "general" knowledge is named as an essential factor in commanding big compensation. All will admit that the man who incarnates efficiency is in a position to command remuneration. Efficiency means profits and the man who organizes business to insure profits will always be in demand. When a man is in demand he has something to say in the fixing of his own salary. His earning power is a prime factor in salary adjustment. But how about "general knowledge"? The "broad culture" so idealized in the college of 30 and 40 years ago has been largely overshadowed by the modern demand for "efficiency and specialization." Yet a general culture back of the special training makes the latter more effective and less narrowing. It enables the specialist to live in a mentality somewhat broader than his immediate vocation. He can think intelligently outside of the routine of his business and that is a wholesome thing to do. The modern ideal is efficiency expressed in specialization, backed by a reserve of general knowledge and experience.

Statesman and the Frock Coat

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—In advance of the convention of the International Custom Cutters convention at Washington dire murmurings were heard. These were to the effect that "the frock coat must go." The long-tailed garment, beloved by statesmen and of known as the "Prince Albert," was apparently doomed. The "cutaway" was to supersede it. But the vitality of so ancient and honored an institution as the frock coat had not been reckoned with. Its defenders leaped into the breach by scores, especially the tailors of Washington, Mecca of statesmen and home of frock coats. Probably, too, the tailors of the South and of most small towns throughout the country gave the Washington sartorialists able support. In all

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Feb. 17
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie Feb. 21
BARBAROSSA... Bremen direct (one cabin II)... FEB. 26
*Kaiser Wilhelm II. . . Mch. 10
SCHARNHORST... Bremen direct (one cabin II)... MARCH 12
BREMEN... Bremen direct... MARCH 19
*SAILS AT 1 A. M.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

To The Mediterranean Naples and Genoa
Gibraltar, Algiers
†Koenig Albert Feb. 28
Berlin . . Mch. 14
†Via Madeira—Omitting Algiers.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
83-85 State Street, Boston

OFF TO PANAMA

Come South—where the
skies are blue—the breeze
is warm—White Ship
sails every week regularly.
In 48 hours you don white
shoes and flannels and
prepare for summer lasting
along the shimmering
shores of the West Indies.
Great White Fleet
New Steamers from
BOSTON to
JAMAICA
PANAMA CANAL
and
COSTA RICA
Regular Weekly Sailings
Every Thursday
Liberal stop-over privileges.
Write for illustrated
booklet.
UNITED FRUIT
COMPANY
Steamship Service
Long Wharf, Boston
17 Battery Place,
New York
Or any authorized ticket
or tourist agent

MARSTERS TOURS

UNDER ESCORT

ALL ABOARD!

For FLORIDA and CUBA
Monday, Feb. 23
By Special Pullman Train,
visiting all the attractive
resorts of the East and
West Coast and Cuba.
Inclusive rates \$38 to \$100.
Tickets good for return
until May 31, with stop-
over privileges.
BERMUDA
Special tours at moderate
prices, per S. S. "Bermu-
dian," every Wednesday,
S. S. "Caribbean," Thurs-
day, and "Arcadian," Sat-
urday, covering 1000 miles a
passage only or all ex-
penses.
PANAMA CANAL
Sailings direct from Boston
every Thursday, from New
York every Wednesday and
Saturday, including Jamaica
and the West Indies.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Popular priced tours every Friday, including
Philadelphia, Mount Vernon, Historic Annapolis
and New York.
90 TOURS FOR
EUROPE
Inclusive Rate, \$170 and up
Send for Itineraries
GEO. E. MARSTERS
248 Washington St.

White Star Line

"OLYMPIC"

For LONDON Mar. 4
For PARIS Mar. 28 Apr. 18
MAY 9, MAY 30, JUNE 20, JULY 11
Boston Queenstown Liverpool
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE
\$62.50 AND UP, according to steamer
ASABIC, Feb. 28 CYPRIC, Mar. 21
Boston Azores Mediterranean
Canopic, March 14

LEYLAND LINE

Boston—Liverpool (Direct)
ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE (II) 450
Winifreda... Feb. 28 Devonian... Mar. 14
Canadian... Mar. 7 Boleynian... Mar. 21
WINTER CRUISES
Italy & Egypt West Indies
The Riviera South America
Via Madeira The West Coast
Gibraltar, Algiers, The New
Monaco Cruising
Largest Steamers in the Trade
Adriatic Mar. 7 184 to 29 days up'd
Celtic Mar. 7 184 to 29 days up'd
OFFICE, 84 STATE ST. BOSTON
Telephone Main 4920

PORTO RICO

Visit it now, during
its most delightful
season. Service more
luxurious than ever;
big staunch steamers
specially arranged for
comfort in the tropics.
16-Day All-Expense Cruise
\$110 NEW YORK TO AND
AROUND THE ISLAND
PORTO RICO LINE
GENERAL OFFICE: 11 S. W. N. Y.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICE
192 Washington St., Boston

CUNARD

LIVERPOOL—LONDON—PARIS
Calling at Queenstown
From Boston
ALAUNIA Feb. 17, 3 P. M.
ANDANIA March 5, 4 P. M.
Built 1913—Carrying only one Cabin
(II) and Third Class
From New York
CAMPANIA Feb. 18, 1 A. M.
CARMANIA Feb. 28, 10 A. M.
SPECIAL WINTER CRUISES
New York—Mediterranean
126 State St. Tel. F. H. 4000

HAMBURG—AMERICAN

Largest S.S. Co. in the World Over 400 ships in the 1,300,000 TONS

SAIL FROM BOSTON

On Palatial Steamships
Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day
NEXT SAILING
To London, Paris, Hamburg
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm... Feb. 17, 3 P. M.
S. S. Rhaetia... March 18

FROM NEW YORK

ATLANTIC SERVICE

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

America... Feb. 19, 12 noon
S. S. Pennsylvania... Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
Pres. Lincoln... Feb. 23, 12 noon
Kaiserin Aug. Vic. Mar. 10, 10 A. M.
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm... Mar. 14, 11 A. M.
12nd cabin only, Hamburg direct.

MEDITERRANEAN

MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, AL-
GERIA, NAPLES, GENOA
S. S. Hamburg... Feb. 17, 3 P. M.
S. S. Cincinnati... March 3, 3 P. M.
S. S. Hamburg... April 4, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke... April 18, 3 P. M.
*Will leave from Hoboken Pier.
*Steamers in this service leave
from Brooklyn Pier.

Winter Cruises

To the Tropics
BOOK NOW! For sailing of
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich"
February 21, 2 P. M.

Cuba, Jamaica and

PANAMA CANAL

Costa Rica, Nicaragua
BY THE POPULAR "PRINZ"
steamers of our
ATLAS SERVICE
11 to 18 Days... \$85.50
25-day Cruises... \$150 and up
PANAMA (Round Trip) \$142.50
CANAL (Trip)
Write for Information
Hamburg-American Line
607 Boylston Street
BOSTON, MASS.
Phone: B. B. 4408

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

London—Paris—Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 10 A. M.
New Amsterdam... Feb. 24
Noordam... Mar. 3
Ryndam... Mar. 10
Potsdam... Mar. 24
*Via Boulogne, Plymouth and
Boulogne.
* 39 STATE ST., BOSTON

CALIFORNIA

Delightful winter tours under escort,
February to April. Special car service,
without change, from coast to coast.
Travel in California independently or
under escort, as desired.
Send for Booklet

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

300 Washington St. 17 Temple Pl.
Also 65 Haymarket, London, Eng.

SYDNEY 19 DAYS FROM SAN FRANCISCO

AUSTRALIA Weather Fine
SAMOA Shortest Line
SOUTH SEAS Quickest Time
Splendid steamers, Lloyd's 1000 tons
(each), of Sydney. Line sailing every two
weeks.
\$110 Honolulu Round Trip Sydney \$300
Round trip, second class, Sydney \$200.
Various tours including Java, China, Japan
and Round the World. Send for folder.
OCEANIC S. S. CO.
678 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO

EUROPE

EGYPT AND RIVIERA
Steamship Tickets by All Lines
Let our travel experts tell you just what
you want to know about sailings by all lines
and comparative cost of accommodations.
Choice Steamers for Winter Cruises
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Two Offices
300 Washington Street 17 Temple Place

COOK'S TOURS

TO
EUROPE, AFRICA
ASIA, AMERICA
THOS. COOK & SON
336 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

BAY STATE LINE

VIA RAIL & BOAT
Outside 2-berth Steamer \$10
Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday—Improved Service.
Tel. Main 1741. Ticket Office 214 Washington
St., Boston.

The Hotel and Travel

Department of The
Christian Science Monitor

is always at your service and
is fully equipped to supply any
information desired about
steamship lines, sailing dates,
train connections, hotel accom-
modations, and will make res-
ervations, and purchase tickets
to any point in the world de-
sired. The Hotel and Travel
Department is always ready to
give the traveling public the
full benefit of its complete
facilities.

Address
HOTEL AND TRAVEL
DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets
Boston

SEATTLE COMMERCE CHAMBER HELPS TO BUILD NORTHWEST

Gateway to Alaska Is Outfitting Point for Gold Fields Largely Through Alertness and Activity of Trade Organization

BUILDING A SHIP CANAL

Ship Canal Under Way

SEATTLE, Wash.—Activity of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce has been one of the most potent and conspicuous factors in the development of the chief city of Washington, the state that grew faster proportionately than any other in the period from 1900 to 1910.

This organization has been the medium for the expression of Seattle's civic pride, its confidence in the future. It has joined in the united effort for the up-building of the Pacific Northwest, all ways with an eye to Seattle as its principal port. Its strength is evidence of the firmness of the hope of the business men of Seattle that this city is to become one of the conspicuous commercial, industrial and financial centers of the world.

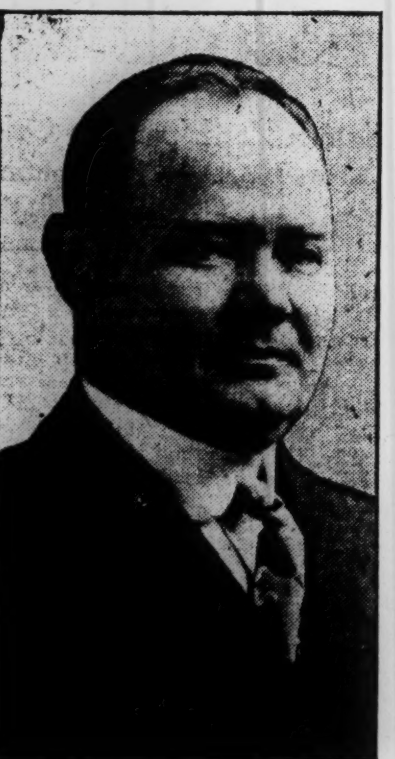
When the first gold arrived from the Klondike region in 1897, it was due largely to the alertness of the chamber, as well as to the enterprise of its individual members, that Seattle became the outfitting point for the gold fields. It captured, in spite of the rivalry of other coast cities, the great bulk of the business with Alaska, to which the city now is recognized as the gateway.

Practical Assistance

When in 1901 the Mezan company, a relatively small but ambitious concern, made a bid for the construction of the Nabors, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce took the initiative in raising from the business community a bonus of \$100,000 to be paid the company, which this was enabled to obtain the contract from the government, enlarge its plant and construct the craft.

From the time of the establishment in the early '90s of the Puget sound navy yard at Bremerton, across the sound, the intelligent and persistent efforts of the chamber in presenting to the government the need from a national standpoint of developing this important strategic location, have been effective. The navy department completed during 1913 at the Puget sound yard the greatest drydock it has yet built.

When the San Francisco-Japanese school difficulties in 1907 had stirred the Japanese people the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, in a courageous and unequivocal resolution, declared its friendship for Japan, and insisted that Japanese residents of the United States must receive all the consideration granted other



(Photo by Prince, N. Y.)
PRESIDENT J. E. CHILBERG

of the city. The United States government is building at its entrance a lock with capacity for the largest ship that can enter any lock in the world, outside of those in the Panama canal. This improvement, which will add to the waterfront of Seattle approximately 80 miles of non-tidal fresh water harbor, is a monument to the unceasing campaign of the Chamber of Commerce over a period of a quarter of a century in the face of powerful opposition.

With the resumption of Congress in January the first subject for consideration was the bill appropriating \$40,000,000 for the construction of trunk railroads in Alaska. In furtherance of its campaign of education the Chamber of Commerce shipped bodily its entire Alaskan exhibit to Washington city and installed it in the Senate wing of the Capitol, where for six weeks it has been

Amendment for Equal Suffrage to Be Plea of Women

(Continued from page one)

and which are being supported by members of all three parties.

Experienced legislators say that never have the circumstances looked so promising for favorable action on the woman suffrage question by the Legislature as they do this year. The favorable total vote has grown steadily during the past four years in the House, last year passing the majority mark but falling short of the necessary two-thirds. A majority only is needed in the Senate and the suffrage advocates believe that if they can secure two-thirds of the House members a majority of the Senate will be forthcoming.

The suffragists believe that they have a specially strong case to present this year, partly as a result of the general interest shown by Illinois in the extension of suffrage granted them, notwithstanding it is not equal suffrage.

Anti-suffragists also are preparing a stronger opposition than ever to present to the legislative committee Monday against the granting of equal suffrage. They have extended and strengthened their organization during the past 12 months, and plan to put forth a creditable array of witnesses and arguments when their side of the debate is reached at the hearing.

During the past week in the Legislature there has been a tendency to quicken the speed with which the work of the session is being done. More committee reports, numerous immediate reports on measures which the various committees in charge could not approve and a willingness to keep most of the debates short were noticeable.

Even though there was much ado in the House over the bill to increase the corporate powers of the Groton school trustees there were sprinkled in the debate many remarks deprecating "holding up the business of the state to indulge in personalities."

A unique hearing of the week was that on the bill to transfer Brookline from Norfolk to Suffolk county. A single petitioner found himself in a room well-filled with opponents of the proposition. Against the petitioner's assertions that Brookline belonged properly to Suffolk county because it was contiguous thereto, and its residents did business largely in this county, the opponents declared that the proposed change would mean larger taxes for Brookline ultimately and the shifting of a big burden of county expenses to the single city and the towns remaining in Norfolk.

The big hearing of the week from the political standpoint was that on the bills providing for biennial elections of Governor, state officials, councilors and the Legislature. Speaker Cushing, Representative Cox, Republican floor leader, and Joseph J. Corbett, retiring corporation-counsel for the city of Boston, championed the propositions. Opposition came largely from representatives of labor organizations who urged that citizens should not have to wait two years to renew their petitions for legislation.

Opinions varied as to the results of allowing the directors of the port of Boston to incorporate at a hearing on a petition to permit this step. The chairman of the board, Hugh Bancroft, said that if incorporated the directors could perform their work more expeditiously and with a freedom from legislative restraint that was needed often times to take advantage of situations which arose unexpectedly. Others, including William S. McNary, chairman of the harbor and land commission and also a member of the port directors, took issue with the chairman and asked for more time in which to continue under the present system.

The Senate disposed quickly of the bill to erect a statue of Maj. Gen. Butler, it being shown that the Butlers of Lowell, relatives of the civil war general, were willing to let the proposition rest for the present. Consequently, the Senate referred the bill to the next Legislature. The House has yet to consider the question but the action of the Senate disposes of the question for the present session no matter what the lower branch does.

It is with some surprise to many that the newspaper bill, aimed to prevent a monopoly of the distribution of newspapers in any one community, was favorably considered by the House after the committee in charge had reported it adversely. Several clear and well-delivered speeches helped the petitioners to win their case. The action of the Senate on this bill is problematical.

WAKEFIELD HIGH SCHOOL SITE REOPENED IN TOWN WARRANT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The entire high school site problem is reopened in nine articles of the warrant for the annual March town meeting, which is to be posted by the selectmen today. Although the town bought the Wakefield estate of 18 acres a year ago, neither the citizens at large nor the special committee have been able to come to a unanimous agreement that the new \$300,000 building should be built there, and consequently the committee have framed articles covering every phase of the question and making it possible for the voters to decide to build on the Wakefield estate, to sell that property and build on any one of four sites under consideration, or to use the present location near the Common and purchase additional land in the neighborhood.

The warrant contains 60 articles, being the longest on record, and it is pre-

IMPROVED FORCE OF TEACHERS ON VOCATIONS, AIM

Educators of State Seek Passage of Bill Which Would Provide System of Training for Instructors

\$5000 IS CALLED FOR

Educators throughout the state are making every effort to secure passage of House bill No. 326 now before the Legislature. This would establish means for training teachers for vocational schools. No special agency exists for this purpose at the present time and the need for it is held to be great.

The bill asks for a \$5000 appropriation, half for the current year, in the expectation that the work can be organized as soon as the appropriation is made.

It is proposed to establish evening training classes and assistantships in the larger industrial schools of the state, notably Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell and New Bedford. To these will be admitted young mechanics and others who have served an apprenticeship in their respective callings.

The difficulties encountered are acknowledged to be that the industrial teacher must in a sense be master of two callings—craftsman and teacher. This appears to apply not merely to shop teachers, but to those who expect to teach the studies and subjects related to shop practice.

To put fully into effect the plans submitted by the board would require that an agent would be employed to give his entire time to the organization and supervision, and perhaps teaching, of the classes proposed.

PANAMA TO DATE HOLMES SUBJECT

"Panama Down to Date" was the topic of an instructive travelogue given by Burton Holmes in Tremont Temple Friday night before a good-sized audience. By colored views and motion pictures the complete story of the canal construction was illustrated.

Excavating by the "enthusiastic" steam shovels, operation of the massive monolithic locks, destruction of Gamboa dike and passing of the first vessels through the canal were all effectively explained and illustrated. Mr. Holmes closes his Boston season next week with a travelogue entitled "Philippines, Three in One."

PUPILS VOTE ON SITE PREFERENCE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—To state preference on a new high school site a vote was taken Friday afternoon among the high school students. Out of 334 present and voting, 167 favored the present location and necessary adjoining estates, 123 stood for the Wakefield estate, bought by the town a year ago; 32 voted for the James H. Carter lot and Crescent street, site, and 12 favored the proposed location at Lakeside.

CHURCHES SAVED FROM FIRE

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass.—Fire early this morning damaged the Merrimack grammar school, erected about half a century ago, to the extent of about \$20,000. Miss Susan J. Thompson discovered the blaze. Firemen protected two adjacent church edifices.

MINNEAPOLIS NEEDS SCHOOLS

MINNEAPOLIS.—Two large buildings of 16 rooms or more and four smaller buildings of eight rooms each, and either eight or four-room additions for nine more buildings already constructed are considered necessary by the board of education, says the Journal.

HUNDREDS HEAR GIRL ORCHESTRA

More than 300 were present last night at an entertainment given by the orchestra of the Girls Latin School in the school building.

BAY STATE NEWS

STONEHAM

Twenty-two candidates will receive the third and fourth degrees at the meeting next Monday evening of Stoneham grange. The local degree team will work on the third degree and the Woburn degree team will confer the fourth.

"The Country School," a drama in three acts, was presented in the armory last night by Stoneham grange, with the following taking the leading parts: Miss Alice Blaisdell, Miss Hannah Tyler, Mrs. Lizzie Aldrick, Mrs. Grace Fuller, Mrs. Harriet E. Sloan, Mrs. Mildred Wardwell, Mrs. Lemuel Cochran, Mrs. E. S. Balmer, Mrs. W. B. Parker, James S. Hibbs, Mrs. Flora Hanson, Walter S. Pingree, Mrs. W. B. Parker, Mrs. George W. Knapp, E. E. Hanson, L. H. Wardwell, Miss Mary J. Orr.

DEDHAM

Samuel Dexter lodge of Odd Fellows gave an entertainment in its hall on High street last night. The program included selections by Reynold's orchestra, the Arion Male Quartet, the Misses Virginia Armstrong and Ruth Underhill, vocalists, and Mary Keene, pianist.

The Republican town committee has organized with John W. Withington, chairman; Lester A. Newcomb, treasurer, and George H. McManus, secretary.

ARLINGTON

Mrs. George H. Hamilton, representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will speak at the meeting of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock in the vestry of the Pleasant Street Congregational church.

The annual "ladies' night" of the St. John's Episcopal Men's Club takes place next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the parish house, when the Rev. W. Basil King, author of "The Inner Shrine," will read from his own works.

LEXINGTON

Miss Mabel P. Cook of this town will give her second lecture on "Rome" tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock in the vestry of the First Parish Unitarian church at a meeting of the Young People's Fraternity, illustrating her talk with stereopticon slides.

Albert Leonard Squier is to give a talk on his trip to South America last summer as a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, next Friday evening, Feb. 20, in the high school hall at 8 o'clock.

READING

Roger Walcott council, Royal Arcanum, will have a supper at next Monday evening's meeting.

Miss Marjorie Symes, Miss Margery Willis, Miss Helen Clark, Miss Olive Druggan, Warren Kershaw, Raymond Phelps, George W. Abbott and Chester Robinson have been appointed by the class of 1910 of the high school to arrange for a reunion and dinner next Wednesday evening.

BROOKLINE

New candidates for town office are George H. Abbott for selectman, Dr. Benjamin S. Blanchard and John Foggy Twombly for school committee, John H. McMahon for tax collector, against George H. Worthley, tax collector since 1884; Dominic Dineen, Charles L. Hapgood and Vernon H. Stockman for constables. All of the other town officers stand for reelection at the town meeting on March 5. The town caucus is Feb. 19.

REVERE

The No-License League is distributing a large number of cards reading "We Favor No-License," which are being displayed in the windows of homes and business places and next week will distribute posters for the cause. They are making plans for a big No-License meeting on the evening of Sunday, March 1, the election coming on the following day.

ABINGTON

Mrs. J. C. Farrar entertained the members of the Ladies Social circle at her home on Washington street Friday afternoon.

SOMERVILLE

The men of the Broadway Congregational church will hold the annual Washington's birthday dinner on the evening of Monday, Feb. 23, when former Representative Samuel W. McCall will be the speaker.

CAMBRIDGE

The February meeting of the literature department of the Cantabrigia Club will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 p. m. The program will include readings by F. S. Kershaw.

THREE CANDIDATES OUT

MAYNARD, Mass.—With the announcement of the candidacy of Frank Murray for the vacancy on the school committee a three-cornered contest has developed, with Kenneth Dampen, the present incumbent, and Dr. Howard Hambley, the other aspirants.

HISTORICAL PAPER DONATED

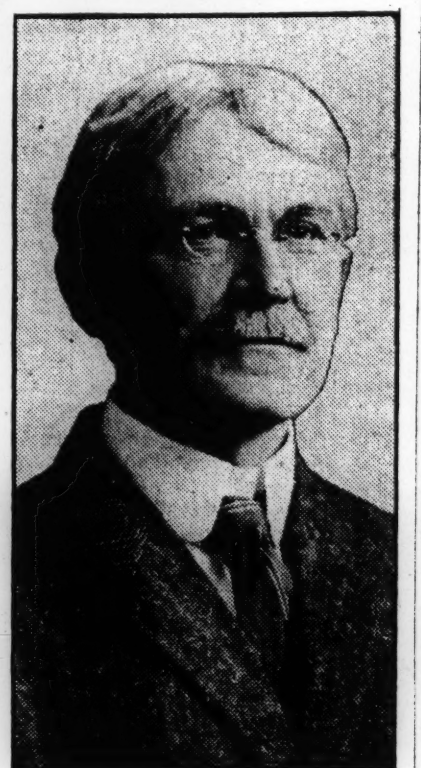
LEXINGTON, Mass.—Miss Mary E. Hudson, historian of the Lexington Historical Society, has donated the form of the receipt from Capt. John Parker to the selectmen of Lexington, dated March 14, 1776, for the drum in his keeping purchased by the town.

STATISTICS TELL IMPORTANCE OF COMPILATIONS

(Continued from page one)

a paper on their service to sociology, C. H. Hull on their service to history, and Raymond Pearl on their service to biology.

There was a discussion of "The present status of statistical work and how it needs to be developed in the service" from four different points of view—of the federal government, W. S. Rossiter; of states, Adna F. Weber; of municipalities, F. Spencer Baldwin; of private societies and or-



DAVIS R. DEWEY
Economics professor at Tech

ganizations, W. S. Gifford. The annual meeting will follow. The convention will close with a dinner at the Algonquin Club tonight.

Mr. Wilcox said in addressing the afternoon session:

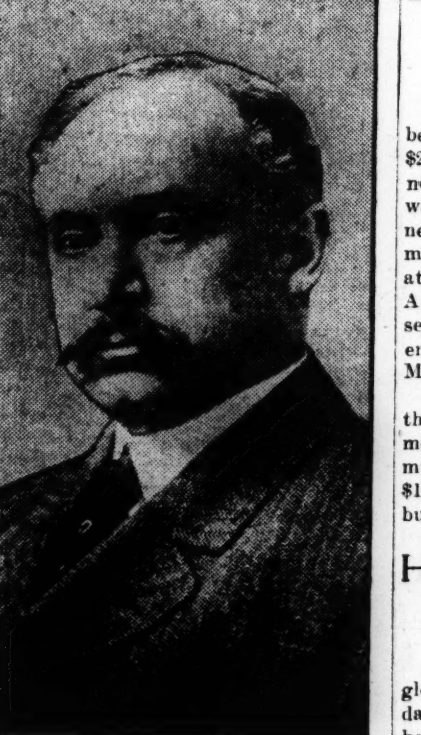
"The formation of our association was a result of a general interest in statistical societies which reached its climax between 1830 and 1840 and may be traced in France, Germany, Italy and the United States, but was nowhere so strong as in England.

"The main end of statistical societies and private statisticians may meet and fraternize. There has long been some danger that these two groups might work at cross purposes, the producer of statistics representing as unjust and unintelligent the criticism of private students who have sometimes been ignorant and content to remain ignorant of the real difficulties besetting the path of the official, the user of statistics condemning the output of an office because it does not meet his needs or satisfy his special requirements.

"Statistics, unlike economics or sociology, is an art, a profession, as well as a science, and is often, perhaps usually, guided as much by administrative as by scientific aims. Not that the truth is wrested or concealed, but that the whole truth can never be ascertained and that part which is presented must be determined mainly by the needs of administration. To further this end the meetings of a statistical society are far more important than its publications."

Statistics as the basis for the study of efficiency, for the settlement of labor difficulties through arbitration and as colleague of international law in establishing cooperation between nations were discussed by S. N. D. North, a former president of the federal census bureau, last night before the association.

While emphasizing the importance of



W. S. ROSSITER
One of the speakers

statistics to world problems, Mr. North declared that to complete the service which the government of the United States owes to itself and to its people, one forward step is necessary, as the proper supplement to the establishment

of the permanent census office, and that is a quinquennial or five-year census of population.

Mr. North declared that the five-year census of manufactures was ordained when the permanent census office was made. The five-year census of agriculture was established by the act for the thirteenth census. Both are admirable and necessary, he said, but the need for either is not quite so great as for a more frequent count of our growing, shifting, composite people. Such a movement in France and Germany he believed to be one of the great forward steps toward social progress.

Of the relation of statistics to international law Mr. North maintained that both arts were indispensable links in the lengthening chain of world unity.

Scores of conventions between nations, he said, regulate their mutual intercourse, such as the postal union, the codification of "the rules of the road" at sea, wireless telegraphy regulations, international sanitary regulations, and tend to make the world "a totality of interrelated forces."

"Forty nations," he continued, "have already adopted and are using the metric system of money, weights and measures. This agency for the convenience and simplification of international commerce and intercourse has brought to the world a gain which cannot be measured even in statistical terms. May we not then hope that the time will come when all the great nations will recognize and accept the fact that the unification of international statistics will prove an instrumentality equally potent for the uplift of the human race in every land?"

John Koren, the president, reviewed the history of the association, from its organization in 1839 at a meeting of a few ardent—if primitive—statisticians at 15 Cornhill, Boston.

BROOKLINE HAS \$6,000,000 INCREASE IN ITS VALUATION

Town Treasurer George H. Worthley of Brookline issued advanced sheets of his annual report yesterday. This shows that the total valuation of the town is \$117,722,700, an increase of \$6,669,700 over 1912. Of this amount \$73,608,600 is in real estate and \$44,114,100 in personal property.

The treasury balance from the previous year was \$110,006.96. The payments amounted to \$3,265,391.93, and the receipts were \$3,246,565.51. The cash on hand was \$91,270.54 at the end of the fiscal year.

The town debt is \$1,550,575, an increase over last year of \$21,769, but the total is still \$2,484,801 below the statutory limit. Of the tax levy of 1913, which was \$1,610,151, all but 5 1/2 per cent has been collected, and of the levies of previous years only \$5288, for 1912, remains unpaid. There are no unpaid taxes on real estate prior to Nov. 1, 1913.

SEVERAL RESCUES ACCOMPLISHED AT BROOKLINE FIRE

Fifteen families were driven from their homes and were taken care of by neighbors, two children were carried in blankets from an upper floor to the street and damage of about \$25,000 was caused by a fire early today at 30 and 32 Kil-syth court, Brookline. A general alarm had to be sounded and help came from Allston.

Observing a maid at the window on the third floor of No. 38, with escape cut off, Edward Lawrence jumped across a narrow passageway from the window opposite and stood by until the firemen from the opposite apartment placed a ladder between the two windows and afforded Mr. Lawrence a means of assisting the girl to safety.

Telephone girls at the Brookline exchange, when they heard that the fire was in an apartment house, set all the telephones in the block to ringing. Several who profited by the notification reported later to fire headquarters praising the emergency work.

B. & M. BANKS SERVED WITH ATTACHMENTS

Representatives of William Schaumburg of New York, holder of \$175,000 and \$200,000 of Boston & Maine 5 per cent notes, say that seven writs of attachment were served on Boston banks doing business with Boston & Maine, and three on members of Lee, Higginson & Co. The attachment suit was brought in Boston. A previous attachment of \$10,000 was secured in New York and served on property of Boston & Maine in hands of J. P. Morgan & Co.

No attachment can become operative through a judgment before June 3. In meantime Boston & Maine management must find a way to finance not only the \$10,000,000 notes which matured Feb. 2, but the \$17,000,000 which mature June 2.

HARVARD SINGERS GO TO HANOVER

Fifty-one members of the Harvard glee and mandolin clubs left Boston today for Hanover, N. H., where there will be a dual concert with the Dartmouth musical clubs in Webster hall. They will witness the basketball game with Yale, and this will be followed by the concert, which has been arranged as a part of Dartmouth's annual winter carnival. Most of the men will remain over night, returning on the 2 o'clock train for Boston tomorrow. They are due back in Boston at 7:25.

SIMMONS COLLEGE JUNIORS WILL ENTERTAIN SOPHOMORE CLASS

Unique among entertainments at Simmons College is the party the juniors give the sophomores at the refectory, Brookline avenue, today embracing as it does a "Shadow Pantomime" the subjects for which are taken from the "Mother Goose" rhymes. These include, "Puss in Boots," "Little Bo Peep," "Simple Simon" and "Little Miss Muffet." Refreshments will be served.

The program is as follows: Song, Elizabeth L. Kennison, Simmons, 1913; reading, Miss Elsie Gordon of the Emerson College of Oratory; dancing; reading, Miss Gordon; song, Miss Kennison; shadow pantomime; song, Miss Kennison; reading, Miss Gordon; St. Valentine favors.

The new course introduced this year at college, the history of art, under the instruction of Dr. Francis Melbourne Greene has proved popular with an enrollment of over 30 members.

At the last meeting of the Simmons Athletic Association held this week, it was definitely announced that the show case for cups so long desired by the members can be purchased soon.

The following committees for field day, May 9, were also appointed at this meeting. The track committee, which has charge of the events of field day is Constance Ekstrand '14, chairman; Alice Ray '15, Dorothy Inglis '16 and Marion Discol '17. The track managers, who are also the basketball managers of this year, are Gladys Abbott '14, Mildred Libbey '15, Marjorie Yates '16 and Jessie McMillen '17. The baseball managers are Gertrude Baker '14, Lorna Pinnock '15, Mildred Bouve '16 and Louise Johnson '17. The committee to arrange for a dinner for the first basketball teams consist of the following, Chairman Gertrude Hussey '16, Inez Bassett '14, Gladys Minott '15 and Christine Ricker '17.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE TO TALK TO LEAGUE

Former Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, and Howard H. Russell, LL.D., of Ohio, will address the informal luncheon at the American house next Thursday afternoon to be given by the national organization of the Anti-Saloon League. Their subject will be "Methods to Promote Sobriety, Safety and Efficiency."

Four former Governors of Massachusetts, John L. Bates, J. Q. A. Brackett, Eugene F. Foss and John D. Long, are expected to be present.

Joining with them in extending invitations to the luncheon are John K. Allen, Howard A. Bridgeman, Frederick P. Fish, Charles Parkhurst, Franklin P. Shumway, George E. Brock, Ernest L. Carr, Arthur H. Lowe, E. F. Merriam and Felix Vorenberg.

The gathering is held to enlist attention in the national plans now projected by the organization for the uplift of morals and promotion of industrial efficiency.

DUANE CANDIDACY FAVORED BY MANY

WASHINGTON—The Massachusetts congressional delegation may endorse Patrick J. Duane of Waltham for district attorney at Boston. Representative John J. Mitchell has received 44 endorsements for Mr. Duane from Waltham and Boston.

The attorney-general is not satisfied with any of the candidates. He wants a man who is above all an experienced attorney with high reputation. There may be important work for the district attorney to do in Boston, according to the attorney-general's plans, and he is being deliberate in his selection.

CLUB WANTS HOME GOODS USED

The Home Market Club has sent a letter to Mayor Curley protesting against the use of German manufactured linoleum in the city hall annex in lieu of American made. If there were time it requested that the order be canceled.

SECOND TRIALS LISTED FOR MT. HOLYOKE-WELLESLEY DEBATE

Sixteen Participants in Original Competition Are Posted to Undergo Elimination Tests in Extempore Speech With a General Minimum Wage for Subject

WELLESLEY.—Of a large number of trial intercollegiate debaters, 16 were chosen at the first tryout and are to compete again on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when a three-minute extemporaneous speech on the subject of a general minimum wage bill will be required. The following girls were successful: Ruth Lindsay '15, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sara Snell '10, Brookline, Mass.; Kate Van Eaton '16, Xenia, O.; Ruth Minor '16, Slingerlands, N. Y.; Elsie Jenison '16, Wellesley, Mass.; Frances Alden '15, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Elizabeth Hamblin '17, Andover, Mass.; Dorothy Phillips '17, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dorothy Havens '14, Point Pleasant, N. J.; Ruth Rand '17, Hanesville, Mass.; Helen Augur '17, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Hazel Pearson '17, Somerville, Mass.; Ruth Watson '15, Chicago, Ill.; Marguerite Stitt '14, New York city; Sylvia Johnston '14, Brookline, Mass.; Elizabeth Hirsch '14, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Mount Holyoke-Wellesley debate will be March 14, at Mt. Holyoke. Miss Marguerite Stitt '14, president of the Debating Club at Wellesley, has charge of the debate. At the tryouts the following members of the faculty are to act as judges: Miss Kelley and Miss Hughes as judges of the English composition department, Miss Bennett of the elocution department, Miss Youngman of the economics department, and Dr. Mann.

Tomorrow the Rev. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard of East Orange, N. Y., will preach the morning service at the Houghton Memorial chapel. At 7 o'clock responders, Dr. William W. Guth, president of Goucher College for Women, in Baltimore, will address the student body.

At a meeting of the Deutscher Verein, Monday evening at the Shakespeare

GYM EXHIBITION OF CITY MAY BE IN MECHANICS HALL

Big Floor Space Will Permit Work to Be Shown to Its Best Advantage, It Is Expected

As in former years the park and recreation department plans to hold an exhibition this year of the work done in the municipal gymnasiums. This exhibition, which usually takes place during the first two weeks in March, has in past years been held in the South armory on Irvington street, but an effort will be made to have the exhibit this season in the Mechanics building.

The exhibition will consist of classes from the different sections of the city, both men and women as well as boys and girls, in various gymnastic events taught by the department instructors. These consist of dumb-bell and Indian club drills, horse, horizontal bar, parallel bar and flying rings, and rhythmic gymnastic and folk dancing. This dancing has met with great favor among the nine gymnasiums that the department maintains, and it is thought that on a large floor space this branch of the work will be seen to its best advantage. There is also the possibility of arranging relay races between some of the gymnasium classes.

COMMERCIAL MEN FAVOR NEW HAVEN

Continued operation by the New Haven railroad of its steamship lines in connection with its train service is favored in a resolution adopted by the Cape Cod Commercial Travelers Association. Action was taken in the Quincy house Friday night. A dinner followed.

Present were: Charles W. Barnard of Melrose, McHenry Robinson of Dorchester, Fred Sawyer of Canton, George Hastings of Braintree, Clinton E. Hobbs of Everett, Archie Campbell of Cambridge, Arthur L. Carpenter of Melrose and former President George A. Gerald of Somerville.

SECOND TRIALS LISTED FOR MT. HOLYOKE-WELLESLEY DEBATE

Sixteen Participants in Original Competition Are Posted to Undergo Elimination Tests in Extempore Speech With a General Minimum Wage for Subject

WELLESLEY.—Of a large number of trial intercollegiate debaters, 16 were chosen at the first tryout and are to compete again on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when a three-minute extemporaneous speech on the subject of a general minimum wage bill will be required. The following girls were successful: Ruth Lindsay '15, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sara Snell '10, Brookline, Mass.; Kate Van Eaton '16, Xenia, O.; Ruth Minor '16, Slingerlands, N. Y.; Elsie Jenison '16, Wellesley, Mass.; Frances Alden '15, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Elizabeth Hamblin '17, Andover, Mass.; Dorothy Phillips '17, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dorothy Havens '14, Point Pleasant, N. J.; Ruth Rand '17, Hanesville, Mass.; Helen Augur '17, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Hazel Pearson '17, Somerville, Mass.; Ruth Watson '15, Chicago, Ill.; Marguerite Stitt '14, New York city; Sylvia Johnston '14, Brookline, Mass.; Elizabeth Hirsch '14, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Mount Holyoke-Wellesley debate will be March 14, at Mt. Holyoke. Miss Marguerite Stitt '14, president of the Debating Club at Wellesley, has charge of the debate. At the tryouts the following members of the faculty are to act as judges: Miss Kelley and Miss Hughes as judges of the English composition department, Miss Bennett of the elocution department, Miss Youngman of the economics department, and Dr. Mann.

Tomorrow the Rev. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard of East Orange, N. Y., will preach the morning service at the Houghton Memorial chapel. At 7 o'clock responders, Dr. William W. Guth, president of Goucher College for Women, in Baltimore, will address the student body.

At a meeting of the Deutscher Verein, Monday evening at the Shakespeare

MASONIC BUILDING PLANS DISCUSSED

SAELM, Mass.—Stockholders of the Salem Masonic Temple Association met Friday night in annual meeting and voted to increase the number of directors to 25. Reports of the financial condition of the project were satisfactory, and it was stated that building would begin this summer.

Plans were examined but no decision reached. The directors organized with the following officers: William H. Gove, president; William D. Chapple, vice-president; Harry Kingsley, clerk; George B. Farrington, treasurer.

City Manager Plan Is Seen to Be Gaining More Ground

Adopted First by Sumter, S. C., Several Municipalities in South and West Are Trying Government Method Comparable to Business Executive Acting

When Dayton, O., asked Col. George W. Goethals if he would accept the position of manager of the city and clean up its affairs, attention was called to a new form of city government. This innovation in America, which has become known as the "city manager plan," now is being tried out in a number of cities in the South and West, notably Springfield and Dayton, O. And if all the advantages claimed for it by its supporters be true, it promises to be one of the most significant changes that has yet appeared in the methods of caring for the affairs of American cities.

It was three years ago that Lockport, N. Y., grew weary of the way things had been progressing under the familiar and complicated mayor-and-council plan of organization. The new commission form of government, with its board of five, was attractive, but seemed to have disadvantages in being more or less a five-headed affair. And then there suddenly appeared a new scheme which was

offered as a complete solution of the problem: control by a city manager, who should be hired by a city council elected by the people.

Functions Definite

As the New York Legislature did not view this proposed change in governmental affairs in the same favorable light as Lockport, it remained for the little city of Sumter, S. C., to first adopt it, and to attract wide attention by advertising for a city manager, "preferably an engineer of standing and ability, who should hold office as long as he gave satisfaction to the commission." Hickory and Morganton, N. C., soon followed this example, the plan was recognized in an Ohio statute in the following year (1913), was adopted by

Springfield and Dayton, and a few months ago by Phoenix, Ariz., and La Grande, Ore.

The city manager plan is built upon certain conspicuous essentials of the simple type of commission government now used in Galveston, Des Moines and nearly 300 other American cities, namely, the unification of all the local powers of government in the hands of a single elective body, and the short ballot. At this point, however, there is introduced a radical change. The more familiar type of commission government makes each member of the council (usually numbering five) the head of an operating department, either in an active or a supervisory capacity. Every member of the council or commission is expected to give up a part or all of his time to the city, and is paid a substantial salary. No single member of the commission

could be called its executive head.

Doing away with the five-headed quality of administration, the city manager plan substitutes a single head, not with advisory powers merely, but with full power of administration, under certain safeguards, through actual control of appointments and dismissals.

It is the city council that selects the manager. He is not an elective officer. Therefore, it is asserted, he does not divide responsibility with the council, but is subordinate to it. He need not be, at the time of his appointment, a resident of the city, but may be chosen from any place in the country. He is not chosen for a definite term, but holds office as long as he gives satisfaction to his superiors.

Democracy Plus Efficiency

Two desirable factors have been much emphasized in considering an ideal government, whether it be the government of a nation, a city, an engineering enterprise or a business house. These factors are a deliberative body which shall act in a general advisory capacity and exercise the highest general control, and a single executive, who shall center in himself both responsibility and a single plan of action, without conflict. This is a combination of democracy and efficiency. The National Municipal League's model charter conferred this absolute power on a mayor and this is the present orthodox principle among reformers; to clear the lines of responsibility from all entanglements; to make it impossible for an official charged with neglect to say, "It wasn't my fault," and to get single-headed government instead of many-headed.

General complaint has been made that this means over-concentration of power. Even the machine politicians, apprehensive of the appearance of any machine but their own, argue that such a chief executive would use his enlarged patronage to build up a new machine. Moreover, this form of government, even in favorable circumstances, sometimes overstrains one's willingness to depend wholly on the wisdom exercised by one man.

Under the plan of an executive over whom is a council, however, everything is filtered through a group. The personal equation is reduced and, it is argued, without loss of administrative unity it abolishes one-man power. In general the plan corresponds to the general manager under a board of directors of a business corporation. It gives opportunity for the stability of the combined judgment of many men on matters of policy, but leaves execution to a single-headed, controlled executive establishment.

Some of the advantages claimed for the city manager plan, briefly stated, are:

1. It creates a single administrative

establishment, which makes for harmony between municipal departments, since all are subject to one head.

2. It permits expertness in administration at the point where it is most valuable, namely, at the head. Choice of an administrator, it is claimed, is no more a popular function than the choice of an engineer or a landscape architect. Administration of cities, it is said, is an expert's job, and experts are not always good vote getters.

3. It permits comparative permanence in the office of the chief executive. This would tend to substitute experienced men for transient and amateur executives. It also gives to the administration of a city a continuity of policy and of personnel. Under the present form of government one mayor may make the schools his hobby and give all his efforts to these to the neglect of other departments. His successor may give all his time to the parks or taxes.

4. This permanence of position permits these chief executives to migrate from city to city, inasmuch as they do not have to be a resident of a city at the time of appointment, and thus experienced men can be summoned at advanced salary from one post to another. This exchangeability opens up a splendid new profession, that of city managership.

5. By removing all requirements of technical or administrative ability in elective officers it broadens the field of popular choice and leaves the people free to follow their instinct, which is to choose candidates primarily with reference to their representative character only. And, what is of great importance, it creates positions, that is membership of the commissions, which would be attractive to first-class citizens, since the service offers opportunities for high usefulness without interruption of their private careers.

The objections to the city manager plan up to now have been based largely upon the fact that it is practically a new scheme and should be watched and weighed in the balance with great care. The most concrete objection that has been made is that the system would permit ward elections, which have been abandoned so far by every commission-governed city.

It has been said, however, that to overcome this last objection, the Hare system of proportional representation, which has been adopted for the election of the Parliament of Tasmania and of the Senate of South Africa, could easily be adopted in connection with the city manager plan.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Fall River is to hold its annual automobile show in the State armory Feb. 23-28.

The Columbus Automobile Club and the Columbus Auto Trades Association have combined to give the annual motor carnival, to be held Feb. 28 to March 7 on North Fourth street, Columbus, O.

President J. A. Wilson of the A. A. A. has appointed Robert Lee Morrell head of the A. A. A. metropolitan consulate, which has a membership of over 2000, and conducts its affairs from the A. A. A. national headquarters New York.

The motor vehicle license fund of Oregon earned \$43,492.56 for the cause of good roads in that state during the year 1913. This sum will be distributed in proportion to the registered number of vehicles among the various counties.

The Automobile Club of Kansas City, Mo., expects to move into its new quarters at 1020 Oak street about March 1. The new four-story building at that location will be occupied exclusively by the club for offices and for the garaging of cars.

The special committee of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, which has been looking for a country home for the organization, has practically decided upon a location and will recommend to the board of trustees the adoption of a 76-acre site near Dover, N. J. It is situated on the main route to Lake Hopatcong and is easily reached from all sections of the state by good stone roads. Tennis courts and baseball diamond will be part of the country clubhouse appointments.

Although the time for opening the Boston automobile show is still three weeks away, more manufacturers have already bought space in Mechanics building, according to Manager Campbell, than exhibited in either the Chicago or New York shows. There were 78 manufacturers displaying automobiles at the New York exhibit and 80 at the Chicago one and already 85 manufacturers have bought their spaces for the Boston exhibit and Manager Campbell expects this number will be increased by 15 by the time the doors are thrown open.

FIRE HORSE SLOWLY GIVES WAY TO AUTO

Departments in Up-to-Date Cities Becoming Motorized, Saving Time, an Important Factor—Tractor Solves Expense List

ANIMALS STILL LEAD

The fire horse is losing his job. Following the example of his brothers, the street car horse and the puller of cabs, he must look to some other means of employment. For the fire departments of town and city are gradually being motorized and the businesslike hum of the auto engine is drowning out the more spectacular clatter of hoofs that has delighted the ears of small boys and grown-up boys since the day the first horse-drawn piece of fire apparatus made its initial run.

It is not easy to realize the extent of this change in the fire departments until one is confronted with statistics. Then it is discovered that nearly one fourth of the apparatus used in the large cities of the United States is now of the self-propelling type. Chiefs' wagons, hose wagons, combinations, steamers and ladder trucks all are included in the list, and the gain to the communities in which they are located has been one of efficiency, economy and protection.

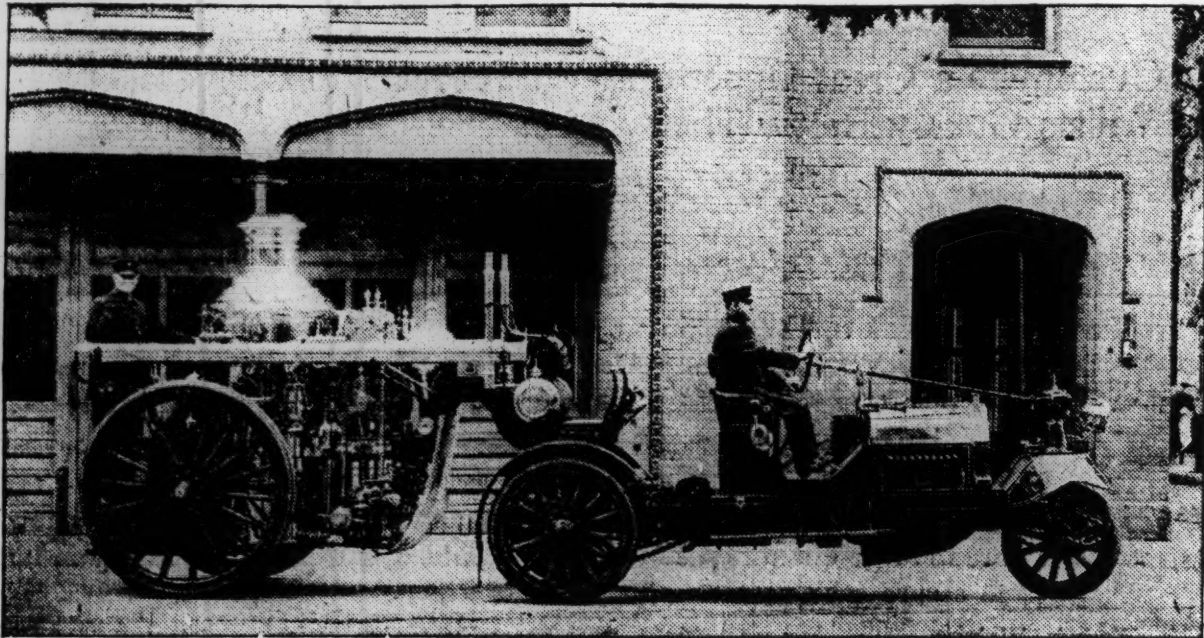
Who the first fire chief was that decided to take his professional rides in an automobile is not recorded in the annals of the service. No doubt he was in private life the owner of some machine that "swallowed whole perspectives in its flight," and made the clattering little chief's wagon seem very slow indeed. But whoever he may have been, he was the pioneer of a movement that is completely revolutionizing not only the methods of getting to a fire, but the methods of handling it after arriving there. For the gasoline pumping engine is now proving just as satisfactory as the old-style steam type and less inconvenient.

First Fire Motor

The combination wagon, that useful type of apparatus which carries all the first aids, from bags of salt for chimney fires to pony chemical tanks for incipient blazes, was the first heavy vehicle to be motorized. The advantages of the new wagon were many and at once apparent. But above all else, it saved time, and time is a most precious thing in all fire departments. To save time, a fire department is ready to go to almost any expense and inconvenience. Brass poles are used instead of stairs when the men descend from their quarters in answer to an alarm, and two seconds may be saved. The harness is dropped on the horses automatically, and two more seconds saved.

Patent snap hooks and buckles have been invented to save a little more time in the harnessing process. The doors of the firehouse are opened by falling weights. The men and horses are drilled over and over again, until they are able to swing into the street before the last bell has sounded—and then came the motor apparatus that did away with all hitching and harnessing, and saved not merely seconds but whole minutes, and often many of them, in responding to an alarm. And from that moment the value of property in the United States destroyed by fire was materially lessened.

Soon after the manifest success of the automobile combination wagons, the electric and gasoline motor manufacturers began to turn their attention to caring for the heavier pieces of apparatus. The long ladder trucks were built in self-propelling form, and finally



Steam fire engine hauled by tractor, Springfield, Mass., department

every type of vehicle from the squad wagon to the search-light truck.

A story is still told in the fire department of a large city which has many skyscrapers, about the introduction of the first motor ladder truck there. The chief of the department—so runs the story—had ordered a huge aerial ladder truck from the manufacturers, but had made his specifications so heavy that when the truck arrived it could not be drawn through the streets. They first tried three horses, then a "spike team" of five, with two in the lead and finally six horses, but it could not be handled with any practical ease.

At this time there appeared on the scene an enterprising salesman for an electric motor truck house. He had something that could handle the truck all right, he declared. There was little faith in auto trucks in those days, however, and the offer was refused. The salesman persisted, and asked the privilege of a trial. And when the motorized truck answered its first alarm it swung around the corner of a street so rapidly that it nearly collided with the chief's own automobile and caused him to come to such a sudden halt that he stalled his engine and was late in arriving at the fire. Needless to say, it was accepted and is still doing duty in the department in company with others of its kind. It was a coincidence that the convention of fire chiefs met in that same city four years after this incident and unanimously declared themselves in favor of motor-driven apparatus of all kinds.

Why Horses Remain

But in spite of the motor being in the good graces of the department heads in the United States the horse-drawn vehicles are still largely in the majority. There are two reasons for this. In the first place it is the combination horse and combination wagon that does practically all the work in a fire department. Ninety per cent of all fires are handled either by the chemicals or by lines of hose connected directly with the hydrant. And it is rarely that a fire gets sufficient start to demand the immediate service of the steamers and water towers. Therefore the department that has motorized its combination and hose wagons has brought up to date by far the most used apparatus.

A second and more important reason accounts for this slow transformation of the heavier apparatus, however, and this lies in the great amount of capital tied up in the present vehicles. A new fire engine costs about \$9000 and the price of the other apparatus is correspondingly high. The abolishment of all the horse-drawn apparatus in the country

would mean the "scrapping" of many millions of dollars' worth of first-class property and the expenditure of as many millions more to replace it. It is to meet this situation that a hauling device called a "tractor" has been invented. The tractor is often a three-wheeled, but sometimes a two or four-wheeled machine, heavily and compactly built and only large enough to carry its own motor and a driver's seat. The poles to which the horses are hitched and the front wheels of a fire engine or ladder truck are taken out and their place taken by the tractor. Thus, within a minute or two, a piece of apparatus is brought quite up to date.

In considering the primary advantage of the tractor, which is of course speed, one comes face to face with rather an interesting optical illusion. The average fire engine responding to an alarm gives an onlooker the impression that it is speeding through the streets at a tremendous rate. The bell clangs furiously, the whistle shrieks, the driver leans far over his reins and the horses bob up and down at a great rate with a most convincing clatter of hoofs. As a matter of fact nine out of ten taxicabs slip through the traffic at twice the speed without attracting any notice. And if the engine should be shorn of its bell and whistle and of its galloping horses and sent through the streets no faster than it was drawn before it would be considered a slow piece of machinery indeed. It is because of this opportunity for greater speed that the tractor has found a happy application.

Advantages of Tractor

An advantage that appeals especially to suburban and rural fire departments is the hill-climbing abilities of these tractors. A good many hills in the country towns and in the outer urban districts present unsurmountable obstacles to the heavier apparatus unless the roads are in excellent condition. Some cannot be climbed at all. But the powerful tractors seem to balk at nothing and top any hill with ease. Tarrytown, N. Y., offers a proof of this. Tarrytown has a hill with a 14 per cent grade that has always vanquished its heavy ladder truck. Now it has a tractor that pulls the three-ton truck up the hill with ease and carries 20 men in addition.

There are a good many other advantages in the tractor or the motor-driven apparatus. For instance, take the cost of upkeep. Horses must eat every day, whether there are fires or not. The motor demands gasoline only when it is working. In Mt. Vernon the hook and ladder truck cost the city \$70 a month when hauled by horses. Now the city pays less than \$2 a month for a tractor. And the maintenance cost is less, too.

since the little use that a fire motor gets in a year means that it will last for a long period. An automobilist will run his car as much as 10,000 or 20,000 miles in a year and think nothing of it. But the fire motor that goes 1000 miles in a year is doing heavy service. At this rate it is difficult to tell just when such a motor would wear out. There are other things to be thought of. The storage room needed in a fire station is much less for motor vehicles. With the horses and stalls removed, the quarters of the men are much pleasanter. And with the addition of self-starters the motors are ready for instant service and will start as soon as the driver reaches his seat.

Boston's New Apparatus

In and about the Boston metropolitan district the city of Lynn has taken the lead in bringing its fire department up to date. It has already 10 pieces of motor-driven apparatus and has completed plans to motorize the entire department within a very short time. Boston has half a hundred self-propelled fire vehicles. Twenty-six of these are the private cars of district chiefs. The remaining list includes two pumping engines, five ladders, 11 combinations and an aerial truck. Compared with other large cities, Boston may have been purchasing slowly, but it has bought with great care. It has called upon the professional services of Prof. David L. Gallup of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, to tour the different motor factories making fire apparatus and to carefully study the needs of the city.

Bids were then invited from the favored manufacturers, careful road and laboratory tests made of the motors meeting the specifications, and individual reports prepared by Professor Gallup on each motor. Thus when the new apparatus was finally purchased the city felt sure that it had taken every possible precaution to secure the most efficient. In the suburbs of Boston there has been a gradual introduction of motor-driven apparatus. Newton has a tractor engine, two combinations and two chiefs' wagons; Chelsea has an exceptionally powerful motor engine, a chemical and a combination; Somerville has just added a new tractor engine and combination chemical wagon to her ladder tractor, tender and chiefs' wagons; Malden has two chiefs' cars and a chemical; Watertown a combination; Revere two, and Milton a chiefs' car. Cambridge, however, still relies upon the old-style methods of getting to a fire.

Some interesting statistics have been prepared by the Firemen's Herald showing the growth of motor fire apparatus in the United States and in Canada. The figures are collated from 315 cities. These cities have in service and reserve a total of 8808 pieces of apparatus of all sorts. Of these 220 are hand-drawn, 7059 are pulled by horses, 1534 are motor-driven and 50 are fireboats. Divided under the various classifications the following appears: Horse-drawn engines 1975, horse-drawn hose wagons combination chemicals and hose wagons and hose reels 2320, horsed chemicals 303, aerial and service ladder trucks 964, water towers 63; all other horse-drawn pieces 1234.

These figures, which are claimed to be accurate, show plainly that although the auto apparatus is increasing rapidly, the horse-driven vehicles still form far the greater part of the equipment of fire departments, and it will of necessity be some time before the horse disappears from the fire service altogether. But according to the same authority the purchase of 833 pieces of auto apparatus is assured for this year, which makes it certain that the fire-fighting apparatus is improving rapidly.

SCENE OF VANDERBILT CUP AUTO RACE FOR 1914



PART OF FAMOUS SANTA MONICA COURSE WHERE THIS YEAR'S CLASSIC MOTOR CAR EVENT IS TO BE HELD

SANTA MONICA, Cal. — With the course in readiness and the promise of some new records, followers of automobile racing are looking forward to next week Saturday with much interest, as it will mark the holding of the great Vanderbilt automobile cup race for 1914. The Monday following is the date set for the grand prize race over the same course.

This is the first year that either of these races has taken place in the West, and the Western Automobile Association plans to make them a great success from every point of view. They are the two most famous automobile trophies in the United States and the leading race drivers of America are going to take part this year.

The first Vanderbilt cup race ever held took place Oct. 8, 1904 and was over Nassau county, Long Island, roads. The distance was 284.4 miles and there were 18 contestants, George Heath being the winner in the time of 5h. 28m. 45s. This was at an average speed of 52.2 miles per hour.

Nineteen entrants took part in the second race which was held over the same course, Oct. 14, 1905. This year the distance covered was 283 miles and Victor Hemery won in 4h. 36m. 8s., an average of 61.49 miles an hour.

Oct. 6, 1906 was the date of the third race for this trophy and there were but eight contestants, Wagner winning in 4h. 50m. 10s. The distance this year was 297 miles and an average of 61.42 miles an hour was reached.

The fourth race was held Oct. 24, 1908 with 17 competitors. The old course was used with the total distance set at 258.06 miles. For the first time in the history of the event, an American entrant won, the victor being George Robertson and his time was 4h. 48.1-5s. This was an average of 64.38 miles per hour.

Harry Grant secured the honor of being the first racer to win the event twice, capturing it Oct. 30, 1909 and Oct. 1, 1910. In 1909 the distance cov-

ered was 278.08 miles and the time was 4h. 25m. 42s., an average of 62.77 miles per hour. In 1910 there were 30 contestants and the distance covered was the same as in 1909. The winner's time was 4h. 15m. 58s., an average of 65.18 miles.

Savannah, Ga., was the scene of the seventh race which took place Nov. 27 and was won by Ralph Mulford who

covered the 201.38 miles in 3h. 56m. 67-100s. This brought the average mile per hour up to the high record of 74.07, which still stands.

The eighth and last race for the famous trophy was held Oct. 2, 1912 at Milwaukee and had only eight contestants. It was won by Ralph De Palma in 4h. 20m. 31.4-5s. This was at an average speed of 68.97 miles per hour.

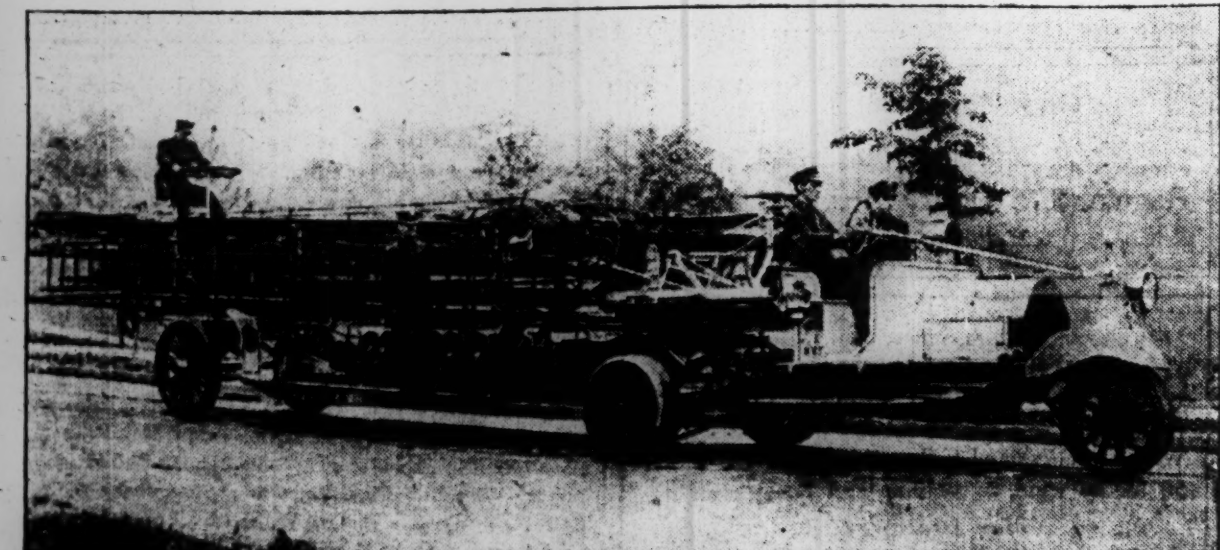
Many cities are entering the contest to secure the 1914 national convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists. The city at which the meet this year is to be held will not be chosen for several weeks, but the cities which desire to entertain the motorcyclists are already presenting to the board of directors the arguments in their favor.

Joseph Esler, of Quincy Ill., who is contemplating a world-wide motorcycle tour, has just received a letter from F. A. M. Commissioner Theodore Siddall, of the Philippines, telling of motorcycling conditions on the islands. Mr. Siddall says that although most of the islands are hilly and have very poor roads, there are about 400 motorcyclists there. Mr. Siddall is himself an enthusiastic rider and has visited most of the places that are accessible on the two-wheeler.

One of the factors in the growth of the Federation of American Motorcyclists is the touring bureau, which was established a little more than a year ago.

The seventh annual endurance run of the New Jersey Motorcyclist Club will be held May 30-31. Hereafter the club's runs have been confined to New Jersey, but this year's contest will be to Baltimore and return. The distance

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Feb. 14.....From 5:45 p. m. to 6:13 a. m.
Feb. 15.....From 5:46 p. m. to 6:11 a. m.
Feb. 16.....From 5:48 p. m. to 6:10 a. m.
Feb. 17.....From 5:49 p. m. to 6:09 a. m.
Feb. 18.....From 5:50 p. m. to 6:07 a. m.
Feb. 19.....From 5:51 p. m. to 6:06 a. m.
Feb. 20.....From 5:53 p. m. to 6:04 a. m.
Feb. 21.....From 5:54 p. m. to 6:03 a. m.



Tractor attached to hook and ladder truck, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

An entirely new purchase never shown before by Chandler & Co.—1000 Cloths and more than 700 dozen Napkins. All of one quality—all new patterns—all with napkins to match.

A Sale of New Double Damask Belfast Irish Table Linens

From the Great Firm of McCrum, Watson & Mercer. Bought at a Large Reduction and Imported Under the New Tariff

Prices 33 1/3% Less Than Formerly

The first of the month was the beginning of Chandler & Co.'s Annual Linen Sale, and this year it is the largest in their history. The personal representative of Messrs. McCrum, Watson & Mercer was in attendance during the first day, and remarked, that as large as Chandler & Co.'s preparations had been they had not been large enough, and as he was interested to continue the sale, he would make a proposition on a large shipment of linens just landed from Belfast.

This line, containing the above quantities, was in New York, the linens were all new and regular goods, and all at the full price. A net cash offer from Chandler & Co. secured them all at a heavy discount. The goods have just arrived and will be on sale Monday for the first time.

Table Cloths, 2x2 yds. Former price 4.00. Sale price 2.65	Table Cloths, 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 yds. Former price 5.50. Sale price 3.75	Table Cloths, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds. Former price 7.00. Sale price 4.75
Table Cloths, 2x2 1/2 yds. Former price 5.00. Sale price 3.35	Table Cloths, 2 1/4 x 2 1/2 yds. Former price 6.25. Sale price 4.25	Napkins, 22x22 inches. Former price 5.00. Sale price 3.35
Table Cloths, 2x3 yds. Former price 6.00. Sale price 4.00	Table Cloths, 2 1/4 x 3 yds. Former price 7.50. Sale price 5.00	Napkins, 24x24 inches. Former price 6.00. Sale price 4.00

WAISTS—Extreme Values—WAISTS

This Will Be the Sixth Year That Chandler & Co. Have Offered Their Customers a Great Opportunity in February to Buy the Finest Imported and Other New and Fashionable Waists Greatly Below Their Values

A Sale of the Most Expensive Waists at Discounts of One-Third, One-Half—Some Even More

Nearly 500 Beautiful, Expensive Waists are in this offering, and of these not less than 150 are Imported Hand-Made French Blouses from Paris. These are of Crepe de Chine and Chiffon in the very latest styles, and to all who are familiar with the smartness and style of Paris-made waists, these French Blouses will be at once appreciated.

In addition to these are White and Colored Lace Waists, Silk Net Waists, Irish Lace Waists, Crepe Waists, Lingerie Waists.

Included in this lot are 15 Chiffon Waists, value 15.00. 25 Chiffon Waists, value 20.00 to 25.00 15 Embroidered Crepe de Chine Waists, value 25.00 to 35.00. Several Lace Waists, value 35.00 to 45.00.

A Sale of the Least Expensive Waists at Discounts of One-Fourth, One-Third and One-Half

More than 800 Waists in all. Including fully 300 New Waists of Crepe Voiles, Batistes and New Novelty Wash Fabrics. Also 250 New Waists of Crepe de Chine, Laces and Chiffons, a large number of pretty Net Waists lace trimmed, and Waists of various kinds from Chandler & Co.'s own stock.

Included in the purchase are numbers of styles which are yet to be shown in retail stocks throughout the country, being the newest styles made and still undelivered on many dealers' orders.

Some of the Waists are single pieces, and some are in small lots, a few of a kind, but some of the lots are in large quantities, as it is only Chandler & Co.'s ability to buy in large quantities that enables them to secure such values.

The Most Expensive Waists	
2 Dutch Neck Eyelet Embroidered Batiste Waists, round collars. Value 25.00.	12.50
2 High Neck Striped Voile Blouses, Cluny lace trimmed. Value 13.50.	7.50
2 Figured Crepe Blouses, colored applique collars, long sleeves. Value 21.75.	7.50
1 High Neck Eyelet Embroidered Voile Blouse, lace trimmed. Value 35.00.	9.50
1 Dot and Embroidered Voile Blouse, round flat collar. Value 19.50.	9.50
1 French Voile Blouse, antique lace, square Dutch neck. Value 35.00.	9.50
1 Imported Batiste Blouse, baby Irish lace yoke and revers. Value 22.50.	9.50
3 White Georgette Crepe Blouses, open front, lace trimmed. Value 16.75.	10.50
1 Dutch Neck Imported Batiste Blouse, lace trimmed. Value 22.50.	9.75
2 Embroidered Silk Batiste Blouses, low neck, long sleeves. Value 15.50.	6.50

The Most Expensive Waists	
1 Hand-made Crepe Blouse. Value 16.50.	9.50
1 White Crepe de Chine Blouse, hand embroidered. Value 16.75.	9.50
2 Hand-made Tan Voile Blouses, open side front. Value 16.75.	6.50
2 Fine Voile Blouses, Filet lace trimmed, low collars. Value 9.75.	5.75
7 White Crepe de Chine Blouses, surplice effect. Value 9.75.	6.50
3 Cream Allover Lace Blouses, messaline silk trimmed. Value 14.50.	6.50
3 White Crepe de Chine Blouses, colored vestee. Value 11.50.	6.50
20 Shadow Lace Blouses, three or four attractive models. Value 9.50.	6.50
2 Plain Embroidered Net Blouses, high collar, long sleeves. Value 10.50.	6.50
31 Crepe de Chine Draped Blouses, pointed collar, long sleeves. Value 7.50.	5.75

French Waists	
2 White Embroidered Crepe French Blouses, short sleeves. Value 30.00.	10.00
13 Colored Crepe de Chine Blouses, low neck, mousseline lined. Value 18.00.	9.75
26 Hand-made and Hand-embroidered Crepe de Chine Blouses. Value 15.00.	7.50
7 Unlined Colored Crepe de Chine Blouses, 7 collar and front. Value 15.00.	6.75
35 Colored Crepe Chiffon Blouses, hand tucked, high collars. Value 15.00.	7.50
2 Imported Cream Lace Blouses, tucked net bib. Value 35.00.	12.50
9 Hand-made Chiffon Blouses, broadened velvet trimming. Value 25.00.	10.50
11 Colored Crepe de Chine Blouses, white chiffon front. Value 20.00.	10.50
19 Colored Chiffon Blouses, chiffon lined, shadow lace vestee. Value 16.50.	8.75
4 Imported Beaded Tunics. Value 25.00.	7.50

The Least Expensive Waists	
43 Voile Blouses, lace trimmed front and back. Value 1.50.	.85
37 Lace Trimmed Batiste Blouses, low V neck model. Value 3.00.	1.95
6 White Wash Silk Blouses, semi-tailored model, short sleeves. Value 6.95.	3.95
39 Old Batiste and Voile Blouses. Values range to 6.00.	2.95
60 Peau de Crepe Blouses, short kimono sleeves. Value 3.00.	2.00
35 Voile Blouses, fancy crepe trimmed, filet lace ruffles. Value 4.50.	2.95
33 Voile and Crepe Blouses, hand embroidered yoke. Value 6.50.	4.50
49 Low Neck Crepe and Voile Waists, short sleeves. Value 2.50.	1.50
57 Cream Valenciennes Lace Trimmed Voile Blouses. Value 3.00.	2.00
2 White Crepe Blouses, roll collar. Value 9.75.	4.95

The Least Expensive Waists	
40 Allover Lace Blouses, in a wide range of styles. Value 7.50.	4.50
6 Heavy Striped Silk Mannish Shirts, tucked bosoms. Value 8.75.	5.00
45 Colored Chiffon Lined Lace Blouses, bolero effect. Value 7.50.	5.00
4 Fancy Voile Blouses, striped vest effect, colored messaline collars. Value 12.50.	4.95
6 Figured Crepe Blouses, colored vestee, and net yokes. Value 12.75.	4.95
5 Pin Tucked Voile Blouses, high neck, long sleeves. Value 6.50.	4.50
4 Open Front Voile Blouses, hand embroidered, crepe trimmed. Value 8.00.	4.50
46 Colored Crepe de Chine Blouses, square collar, cord tie. Value 7.50.	5.00
4 Handkerchief Linen Semi-Tailored Blouses, roll collar. Value 7.50.	4.50
8 Heavy French Linen Blouses, semi-tailored models. Value 7.75.	4.50

Suits, Coats—Marked Down

6 Street Coats.....Value 16.50	All at 5.00
3 Wool Suits.....Value 22.50	
18 Linen Suits.....Value 10.50 to 25.00	
17 Charmeuse Coatees.....Value 20.00	
22 Linen and Crepe Dresses.....Value 15.00	
1 Green Sport Coat.....Value 25.00	All at 10.50
2 Long Street Coats.....Value 30.00	
19 Linen Suits.....Value 35.00	
6 Tailored Suits.....Value 25.00 to 35.00	
27 Voile, Eponge and Crepe Dresses.....Value 20.00 to 25.00	
11 Velvet Dresses.....Value 25.00	All at 15.00
3 Red Coats.....Value 25.00	
2 Broadcloth Coats.....Value 30.00	
5 Wool Plush Sport Coats.....Value 25.00	
2 Liberty Evening Capes.....Value 28.50	
2 Velvet Suits.....Value 35.00	All at 15.00
12 Wool Suits.....Value 25.00 to 40.00	
3 Linen Suits.....Value 35.00 and 45.00	
20 Evening Dresses.....Value 25.00 to 35.00	
4 Charmeuse Dresses.....Value 25.00	
2 Velvet and Karakul Cloth Coats.....Value 37.50 to 40.00	
10 Heavy Street Coats.....Value 25.00	
5 Wool Plush Coats.....Value 35.00	
1 Check Coat.....Value 40.00	

Dresses, Suits—Marked Down

	Value	Price
1 Black Velvet Dinner Gown.....110.00	65.00	
1 White Emb. Chiffon and Lace Gown.....150.00	45.00	
1 Model Gown of Lace.....200.00	95.00	
1 White Brocade Velvet Eve. Gown.....165.00	75.00	
1 Apricot Moire Evening Gown.....110.00	65.00	
1 Am. Beauty Chiffon Tea Gown.....225.00	75.00	
1 Jenny Model Gown of Lace and Chif. 175.00	65.00	
1 Premet Model Evening Gown.....125.00	35.00	
1 Black Velvet Suit.....65.00	22.50	
1 Hallet Model Evening Gown.....185.00	35.00	
1 Jenny Model Chiffon Velvet Suit.....150.00	35.00	
1 Yellow Charmeuse Evening Gown.....75.00	39.50	
1 Evening Gown of Gold Metal Cloth.....125.00	35.00	
2 Charm. Dinner Gowns, Lace Bodice 50.00	35.00	
2 Plush Suits.....65.00	35.00	
1 Crystal Tunic Evening Gown.....110.00	25.00	
1 Blue Charmeuse Evening Gown.....45.00	25.00	
4 Evening Gowns of Charmeuse.....65.00	25.00	
1 Drecoll Model Evening Gown.....250.00	75.00	
2 Velvet Dinner Gowns.....200.00	65.00	
1 Charmeuse Evening Gown.....110.00	65.00	
1 Rondeau Model Evening Gown.....250.00	85.00	
1 Black Charmeuse Evening Gown.....110.00	65.00	

New Suits, Coats, Dresses

New Spring Models Never Shown Before

New Broadcloth and Serge Suits, spring models made up for midseason wear, attractive styles, moire trimmed; colors, black, navy, taupe. Values 35.00 and 45.00. Price 25.00

Balmaceda Coats, newest style coat for women for spring. Full mannish cut, and mannish mixtures, such as homespun and other rough weaves, all wool fancy coatings in tweed and big English overplaid designs. Specially priced 16.50

New Crepe de Chine Afternoon Gowns, with vest of black satin, skirt made on graduated yoke. Value 40.00. Price 29.50

New Dancing Dresses in chiffon taffeta and charmeuse combined with laces and chiffon. Values 25.00 to 50.00. Prices 19.50 and 35.00

25 Fur Coats

Values 250.00, 350.00 to 550.00
All 150.00 to 250.00

Hudson seal, mole, karakul, Persian lamb and broadtail—balance of our fur coat stock.

Coats, Wraps—Marked Down

	Value	Price
3 Velvet Evening Wraps.....95.00	25.00	
3 Silk Evening Wraps.....35.00	15.00	
2 Imported Velvet Street Coats.....125.00	25.00	
2 Fur Trimmed Street Coats.....37.50	19.50	
1 Bolivia Cloth Coat.....45.00	25.00	
1 Bolivia Cloth Top Coat.....40.00	19.50	
1 Fur Trimmed Zibeline Coat.....65.00	25.00	

15 Evening Wraps in Silk and Chiffon Velvet. Values 75.00 to 125.00. Priced 35.00 and 45.00

Inexpensive Dresses—Marked Down

Dresses of Imported Velvetene Regular Value 18.50

	Value	Price
The velvetene used in these dresses retails for 1.25 a yard. Seven yards are required, making the cost of material alone more than the asking price of the dresses. Three models—not a complete range of sizes or colors in each style—but a complete range of sizes in the lot	ALL 8.50	
11 Crepe de Chine Dresses.....20.00	13.50	
14 Wool Challie Dresses.....18.50	11.50	
10 Odd Dresses.....15.00	7.50	
24 Wash Dresses (slightly soiled).....7.50	3.95	
15 Ratine and Voile Dresses.....10.00 and 12.50	7.50	

Misses' Garments—Marked Down

15 Misses' Velvetene Suits

Values 40.00 to 48.00
Some fur trimmed, made of imported velvetene, guaranteed fast color and fast pile-black, navy and brown. ALL 16.50

55 Misses' Top Coats

Values 22.50 to 40.00
Some have large fur collars and cuffs made of duvetyne, wool plush, boucle, mixture, broadcloth and double texture materials. Sizes 14 to 18. 9.50 and 14.50

	Value	Price
4 Junior Misses' Suits (size 13).....20.00	7.50	
11 Misses' Diagonal Cheviot Suits.....18.50	12.50	
9 Misses' Suits, odd pieces.....30.00	15.00	
2 Misses' Chiffon Velvet Suits.....55.00	25.00	
8 Misses' Plush and Velour Coats.....55.00	25.00	
9 Misses' Velvetene Dresses, fur trim. 45.00	15.00	
5 Misses' Velvetene Dresses.....25.00	12.50	
11 Misses' Serge Dresses.....20.00	11.75	
9 Misses' Serge Sailor Suits.....16.50	9.75	
8 Misses' Charmeuse Dresses.....35.00 and 40.00	25.00	

750 Pairs 1.00 Silk Hose at 59c a Pair

Women's fine quality pure thread Silk Hose—dark taupe shade, with double silk lisle garter tops, extra spliced soles, heels and toes, and in medium weight.

The manufacturer found he had made too many pairs of one shade, and made a large reduction, closing them out to Chandler & Co.

India Mirzapore Rugs

For Dining Rooms, Libraries, Dens, Offices, Banks, Public Buildings, Bungalows and Summer Homes

At About the Price of Domestic Rugs

Due to the low price at which these rugs were purchased, and the new tariff which affects them, it is possible for the first time to sell hand-made Oriental rugs at the prices of domestic rugs.

Size about 8.3 x 10.4. Former value 60.00 to 70.00.	Price 38.00
Size about 9.1 x 12.3. Former value 85.00 to 95.00.	Price 50.00
Size about 10.2 x 13.5. Former value 90.00 to 100.00.	Price 65.00
Size about 6.3 x 9.3. Former value 40.00 to 45.00.	Price 26.50

East India Druggets

These India Druggets are the same as were brought to Boston and Salem by the famous Calcutta merchants who flourished in the olden days.

Specially suitable for Dining Rooms, Living Rooms, Halls, Stairs, Bath Rooms and for all rooms, also the porches of summer residences.

2.3 x 5.0. Originally elsewhere.....	5.50	2.35
3 x 6. Originally elsewhere.....	8.00	4.00
4 x 7. Originally elsewhere.....	12.00	5.75
6 x 9. Originally elsewhere.....	22.00	11.50
8 x 10. Originally elsewhere.....	32.50	16.50
9 x 12. Originally elsewhere.....	45.00	22.50
2.3 x 9. Originally elsewhere.....	9.00	4.00
3 x 9. Originally elsewhere.....	12.00	5.50

Prices of Muslin Underwear Reduced 1-3 and 1-2

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1914

Barges Begin Trips on Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers

Thousand-Ton Craft of Amsterdam Type Carry Coal and Iron From Alabama Fields to the Gulf of Mexico

CALLED FORERUNNERS

There has just been inaugurated in Alabama an inland ship line that promises to mark a significant step in the development of the waterways of the South and of the whole United States. This new line, following the winding courses of the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers from the mountains of northern Alabama to the bay of Mobile, has brought some of the largest coal and iron deposits in the United States into direct connection by water with the gulf of Mexico, and provides a natural highway through the heart of a great productive country that hitherto has been reached only by long and mountain climbing railway routes.

Three important results are expected from this enterprise, which has been so long discussed, planned for and in preparation. It promises to revolutionize the methods of carrying coal and iron from fields whose production already measures millions of tons each year. It is expected to lead to the promotion of other barge and ship lines that will afford low freight rates to the large Alabama steel and iron works as well as to Alabama farmers. And it is believed it will be accepted as another proof of the possibilities lying in the many waterways that sweep through the middle West from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

Projectors See Completion

When this barge line service was formally opened recently at Tuscaloosa, the northern terminal, the thousands of spectators and delegates from neighboring cities and towns listened to two men who described the project as a dream long cherished and at last realized. These men were Senator John H. Bankhead, United States senator from Alabama, and John H. Bernhard of New Orleans.

For more than 20 years Senator Bankhead, as congressman from that district, had guided and fostered and urged the legislation that would provide for locking and damming of the Warrior and

Tombigbee rivers. He had gone to Washington carrying a vivid impression of the needs of his state, with its valuable mineral deposits awaiting the benefits that low water rates would bring. He took up then a campaign of development

that has been continuous from that day, and to him belongs much of the credit for the final opening to navigation of the waters from the gulf to the coal fields. In all it has required from the government the expenditure of \$9,000,000 and

15 years of intermittent work. To much the same end had Mr. Bernhard worked. His father was the head of the largest inland waterway company in Europe. Mr. Bernhard was a native of Holland. In his own country and in Germany he

had been accustomed to see extensive utilization of the waterways. Through all the network of rivers and canals from the broad, placid waters of the Rhine to the narrow, tortuous streams of Holland he had been familiar with the sight of countless barges and steamers.

In the United States he was surprised to find the waterways, many of them much larger than those on the continent, comparatively neglected. Boats, terminals and connecting canals were lacking and unseized opportunity was much in evidence. Three years ago, as the active head of a company which had large interests in Alabama coal fields he instituted a campaign of speech making and promotion that culminated in the operation of the present service.

One concern now has four self-propelled barges in actual commission and five others in the water. A fleet of 15 is planned. When all these are in service it is promised that there shall be a boat either arriving or leaving between New Orleans and the coal fields every six hours, and it is calculated that there will be a yearly shipment of 600,000 tons of coal. As New Orleans alone consumes half of this amount each year, and as there is expected to be a greatly expanded market upon the opening of the Panama canal, it is predicted that other barge lines following this route will quickly be established.

A novel type of barge is used on the "Gulf-to-coal-fields" line, one which bears a resemblance to the Dutch rijnboat, the Amsterdam dekschuit boats. It is a long, slim, low-lying craft, drawing but six feet of water and carrying its load on a deck unobstructed by masts or deck houses. At the very stern are the engines, the pilot house and bridge. Its engine plant is unusual, as it first propels its own gas from coke and then burns it in a pair of gas engines.

When the line was first projected it was found that economic conditions required a speed of seven miles an hour.

It was also decided that a size of 240 by 32 feet was best suited to the length of the various locks along the rivers, and a propelling equipment of 150 horsepower. Engineering authorities declared at the time that it would be impossible to make more than five miles an hour under these conditions, and that an attempt to increase this to seven miles an hour would shake the boats to pieces.

Without a single tryout, however, the first boat designed by Mr. Bernhard made its maiden trip at the rate of seven and a half miles an hour. The boat glided along almost without wash or wake. And what was unlooked for, it turned in its own length, as if it were working on a center pivot, a valuable quality in a sharply curving channel. Now the boats are making eight and a half and nine miles an hour.

Connected with this transportation line has been installed a system of terminal and loading and unloading machinery that is considered as worthy of notice as the barges. At the New Orleans end are three fast unloading towers, self-propelling and steam driven, that can handle 500 tons an hour. These towers pick up the coal and deliver it either to waiting lighters, to coal cars underneath, or to the great storage bins.

The barges are regarded as well adapted for carrying general merchandise, and are loaded with such cargoes on the return trips to the inland. It is calculated that the tariff on the return cargoes will pay all the running expenses of the boats for the round trip. Rates charged always will be four fifths of the railroad rates, whatever the railroad rates may be, it is announced. The competing railroads make an average speed of eight miles an hour on the freight lines, it has been figured, so that, it is claimed, the new boats really carry their loads down the 500 miles to New Orleans as quickly as the trains.

Mr. Bernhard's own views on the value to the South of this new inland waterway service may be gathered from his remarks as set forth in a recent number of the Manufacturers Record.

"The type of boat we have installed," he says, "may be utilized, with variations in size, to suit any local situation. It is called the Amsterdam type, being a combination of the Holland rijnboat and the Amsterdam dekschuit boats. In Holland, where the streams are frequently shallow, narrow and tortuous in their course, there are many boats of this type as small as 40 tons capacity. On the Rhine there are boats of 3000 tons. Ours are of 1000 tons.

"I haven't the slightest doubt that such boats will entirely revolutionize river

Project Realized After Twenty Years' Effort to Give Lower Rates on Minerals and Also on Farm Products

WORK COST \$9,000,000

traffic in the South. With proper terminal facilities—which means not only wharves, sheds and warehouses, but mechanical loading and unloading devices to suit local conditions—and with the Amsterdam type of boat, there should be an amount of water transportation developed on the Mississippi, for instance, that would far surpass anything she ever saw in her palmist days. The big, cumbersome, costly type of river boat was never fit for the purpose. With their enormous crew, carried at great expense and idle more than half the time, and with little better in the way of terminal facilities than the landings nature provided, it is no wonder the railroads put them out of business by their cheaper charges.

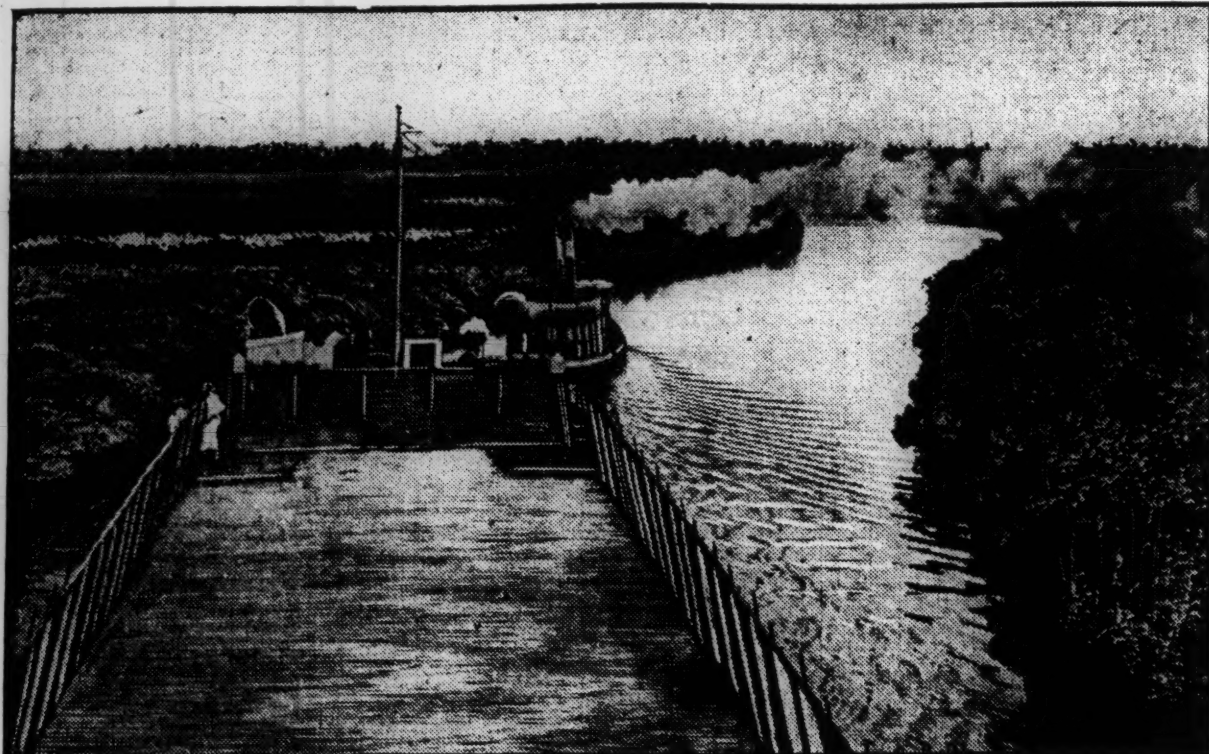
"The people themselves have the solution of the problem in their hands, and it is not through the medium of legislative enactments that relief need be sought."

If all the good results promised by the promoters of this undertaking come to pass, the introduction of this Amsterdam type of boat not only means the practical utilization of the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, but looks to the development of thousands of miles of water courses that pattern the southern country. It calls up pictures of a new industrial development of the towns and rivers and the farms and plantations in all the localities adjacent to navigable streams. And it invites the visualization of swarming water craft, bustling wharves, and towns and cities ever busy in industry and commerce.

PITTSBURGH PLANS MASONIC EVENT

PITTSBURGH—The cornerstone of the new Masonic building on Fifth avenue will be laid at noon on Tuesday, March 10, by the Right Worshipful Grand Master J. Henry Williams, assisted by the other officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, according to the Gazette Times.

It is the intention to have a parade of all the lodges in Allegheny county as a feature of the ceremony.



Looking ahead from barge nearing coalfields, tug towing craft temporarily

GREAT WHALING FLEETS ARE RECALLED

Marine Museum Brings Reminders of New England's Early Activity on Seas—Viking and Chinese Ship Models Shown

OLD 'TARS' SEEN AGAIN

One does not have to know the difference between a brig and a sloop or between a clipper and a packet ship, to enjoy the treasures in the marine museum installed in Boston's old State House, for there one finds pictures and models of all kinds of vessels, carefully labeled,

and an accommodating custodian to make explanations and answer questions. Although the museum was opened only three and a half years ago it can claim a goodly number of visitors since that time for almost without exception every one who comes to inspect the old State House—and there were 45,000 last year—stops for a while in the marine museum. In fact, that is as far as many of them ever get for they spend such a long time looking at things there, they don't have time for the rest of the building.

It would be difficult to say what interests them most in this room, for nearly everything there is sufficiently novel to attract attention. Many of the objects have been brought out of dusty New England attics and are valuable reminders of the days when shipping was an important factor in the upbuilding of Boston, and New England vitally concerned in the development of an American merchant marine. From the standpoint of history, therefore, the museum collection possesses unusual value. It serves "to recall New England's part in the discovery of the Columbia river, the establishment of trade with the northwest coast, with China, India and the east; it serves to kindle visions of the largest fleets ever engaged in the whale fishery, as they fitted out at Nantucket and New Bedford; of the deep-sea fishermen of Marblehead, Salem, Gloucester and Beverly; of the part New England sailors played in the navy, in the revolution, and the war of 1812; of the work of her privateers and our famous fleets of clipper and packet ships."

But one does not have to be versed in New England history to feel interested in the exhibit. Take for example a large glass case in one corner where there are picturesque models of a Chinese junk, of the hull of a French fourth rate war ship dating back over two centuries, of a viking ship of the tenth century, and of a Dutch sloop of the type used on the sea-coast and canals of Holland. Almost any man, woman or child would stop here out of mere curiosity and laugh at the queer little Chinese men squatted on the junk or admire the gay red and white sail on the viking ship, which, the label says, could carry a crew of 150 men. And one is sure that every one of those 150 men could have told a tale that would make all the stories of Captain Kidd pale into insignificance.

Another case contains models of life-boats, one of them on a truck with large wheels to facilitate the boat being carried quickly along a sandy beach. Two cases in the center of the room contain models of merchant ships, one with three masts belonging to the early nineteenth century, the other with four masts and of modern construction. A whale's tooth would not ordinarily be thought of as an object of beauty but when the tooth is polished and engraved with figures and scenery it loses its original forbidding appearance, and commands admiration. There are many of these teeth in the museum, as well as pretty things made from walrus tusks. One point worth noting is that many of these curiosities were made by sailors during long voyages. This is true also of some of the models of ships and gives one just a glimpse into an interesting phase of "life on the ocean wave" in days gone by.

Everywhere about the room there are pictures. One shows a floating dry dock or "camel," such as was used for lifting whale ships over the bar at Nantucket. Then there are several colored drawings of merchant ships of the type built nearly a century ago. The captains of these ships used to have the drawings made, their idea being to let some important port show dimly in the background, with the ship itself the conspicuous feature of the picture, sails set and flags flying to the breeze, a handsome craft and one any captain would be proud to call his own.

Loans and gifts to the museum are constantly coming in and larger quarters are now an imperative need. The museum requires a permanent endowment and a large membership, to meet the expense of presenting to the public, and of main-

taining a collection worthy of the interests which it represents. The present officers are: President, A. Wadsworth Longfellow; vice-president, George A. Goddard; secretary and treasurer, Harold Blanchard.

KANSAS CITY INDUSTRIAL PLANT HAS BATHTUBS THAT RECEIVE RAILROAD TRAINS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—At Twenty-third street and the Blue river is a busy little industrial electric railway. It is quite unknown to Kansas City, save as seen from car windows of passing steam trains, yet it operates over a narrow-gauge trackage of six and one half miles. The trackage is in the yards of the American Creosoting Company and the tracks for the most part lose themselves in a maze of stored railway ties. Usually there are 800,000 ties seasoning in the yards.

The Kansas City plant of the American Creosoting Company is not a commercial plant in the ordinary sense. It was built to take care of a single contract. Its sole function is to give a creosote bath to the railroad ties used on the first and second divisions of the Rock Island system. Last year 1,213,000 ties were creosoted. It is estimated that the process doubles and even triples the ties' term of service, says the Star. Thus the process is not only a great railroad economy, but a part of the nation-wide movement for timber conservation.

There are two bathtubs at the creosote bathing plant and there is nothing quite like them in Kansas City. The tubs, for instance, are 130 feet long and eight feet in diameter, and hold a small railroad train.

The narrow gauge tracks, over which the electric locomotive operates, extend through each of the bathtubs or giant retorts. A train of trucks loaded eight feet high with ties is run into the retort. The locomotive pulls away and the five-ton doors to the retort, or bathtub, are closed and bolted airtight with a great circle of screw bolts.

The train of ties then is deluged with the oil. The pressure pumps are set and at the end of two or three hours three and one-third gallons of oil has been forced into each tie. The oil then is drained off. An 80 per cent vacuum subsequently is created and for a period of one and one half hours the vacuum sucks oil from the tie, until it is left impregnated with about two and a half gallons of the oil. Between 870 and 1000 ties are treated with one bathing.

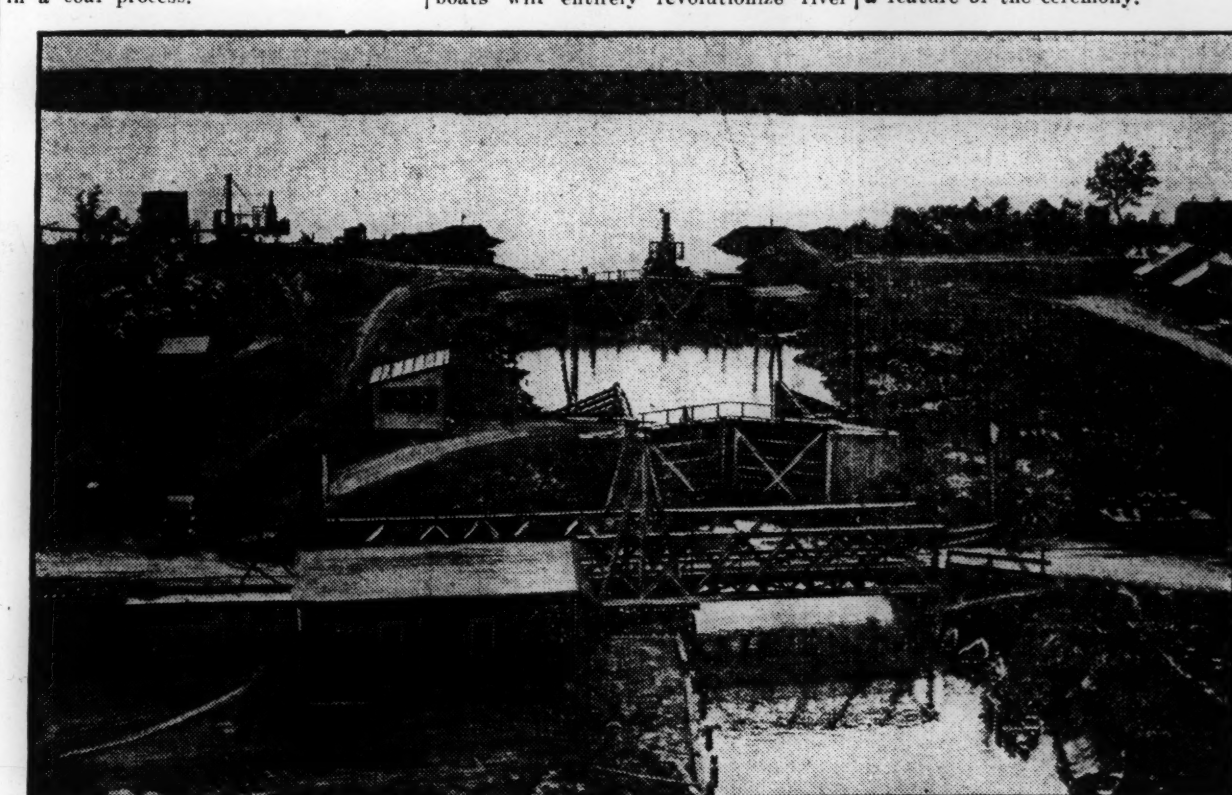
The year will see 1,500,000 ties blackened with creosote oil, it is estimated.

There are now a hundred timber preserving plants in America, mostly in the timber regions. The Kansas City plant was placed here in 1908 because this location was convenient to the Rock Island lines in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, northern Texas and Colorado. The local plant is adjacent to the Blue river. The management of the creosote plant as a precautionary measure has just spent \$1200 in a settling pond and filtering basin for their plant's drainage.

In Kansas City, as in its 12 other

plants, the active operating force is recruited in large part from recent college graduates. The 13 plants could put a football team of recognized collegiate standing into the field.

The larger per cent of the oil used is imported from England. It is obtained in a coal process.



Entrance to Gulf-to-coalfields waterway from Mississippi river, near New Orleans

WIRELESS PLANS OF SCHOOL WOULD LINK THREE CITIES

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—The Gazette prints an item from Burlington to the effect that Burlington, Chicago and St. Louis will soon be connected by wireless telegraphy, according to the plan of Professor Leslie Lyon of the Burlington high school.

Professor Lyon has organized a club among the pupils and purposes to follow a special course of study outside of school hours, paying especial attention to wireless telegraphy.

A large wireless station will be erected on the top of the Burlington high school building, one of the highest buildings in the city. Professor Lyon says the equipment which he will have erected will be strong enough easily to radiate as far as Chicago and St. Louis, if not farther.

PRATT LIBRARY PRESERVES PAMPHLETS FOR THEIR DATA

BALTIMORE—Nowadays when a pamphlet, either of private or governmental issue, is received by the Pratt library it is placed with others of the same sort in a large envelope marked "Immigration," and the envelope is then filed in its proper alphabetical position in the cabinet. An inquirer in the read-

ing room for material on the subject is given the best books available and he is given also as an additional aid in his research the envelope of pamphlets.

Once in two years or thereabouts the file is examined and all material which has become out of date or which is ephemeral in nature is removed, according to the News.

CITY TUNNEL TO COST \$250,000 IS BEGUN AT RICHMOND, CAL.

Bore to Connect With Wharf and Inner Harbor Main Channel Is Expected to Be Finished in the Fall and Spells Increase of Freightling Facilities

SAN FRANCISCO—Giant machinery built to tear the cores out of the hills, is arriving at Richmond daily for use in the boring of the municipal tunnel, the \$250,000 contract for which has been signed by the city council and Shattuck, Edinger & Co., of San Francisco, says the Examiner.

The machinery and a force of something like 100 men will be tearing into the hill soon and the tunnel that is to connect through an open cut and roadway with the 740-foot wharf on the channel of the inner harbor, near the Santa Fe terminal wharves, will be under way.

The tunnel and roadway will be finished some time toward the end of the next fall, it is stated. Operations will be carried on at both portals of the bore and on the open roadway at the same time. The money is in the treasury from the sale of \$300,000 worth of bonds, and there is nothing to delay the progress of the work.

The object of this tunnel is to give the city a quick and direct connection with the outer deep waterfront while

the inner harbor is being constructed. The Macdonald avenue electric line will be extended through the bore to the wharf. The roadway and tunnel will give facilities for freight traffic and will supply the most convenient way possible for automobiles from the other side of the bay to enter this city. At present they have to come around by way of Oakland.

While the freight facilities will be the most important feature of the new tunnel, wharf automobile traffic is expected to develop to large proportions through use of the improvement and especially because of the Panama-Pacific exposition. Through Richmond and the municipal tunnel and across to San Francisco by fast ferry will be the most direct route for autoists to the north as far as Oregon.

TENNESSEE MAKES INSPECTIONS MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A brief of the work accomplished by the department of workshop and factory inspection of Tennessee shows that 1487 inspections were made during December, 1913, says the News-Semitar.



Barge leaving New Orleans on return trip with merchandise

CONSOLIDATION PLAN TO SAVE RURAL SCHOOLS OF KANSAS

Many Abandoned Last Year, While Others Had Average Daily Attendance of One Pupil, Reports Superintendent — Proposed Changes Aim at Efficiency

TOPEKA, Kan. — Consolidation of schools is the aim of a movement now under way as the result of action based on the recent report of W. D. Ross, state superintendent of schools, that nine of the districts maintained schools last year with an average daily attendance of one pupil, while country schools were abandoned owing to lack of students. It is believed by advocates of the proposed plan that it will work toward preventing the abandonment of schools and also prove to be a long step in the direction of economy.

In his report Mr. Ross pointed out that it costs practically as much to maintain one of the small schools as it would to keep up a school with 20 pupils, owing to the salary of the teacher and the expense of fuel and repairs. The 22 schools with an average daily attendance of two, and the 26 schools where the average is three are almost as expensive, he said, as is the school with 25 pupils. This was what made the Kansas school bills so high and the efficiency so low.

The nine districts mentioned are not far out on the western Kansas prairies. One is in Nemaha county, 65 miles west of St. Joseph, Mo. Nemaha's population exceeds 19,000, yet within its borders is a school district probably three miles square which sent but one pupil, a little boy, to school. His teacher, a young woman, who braved the solitude of that schoolhouse five days each week for seven months in the year received perhaps a total of \$280 for her sacrifice of time. Two other such schools were maintained in Barber county, one in Barton, two in Cheyenne, one in Finney, one in Kearny and one in Lane. So far as is known young women taught all these schools. The law says a school must be main-

tained seven months a year in every school district in the state.

There were 200 rural schools abandoned in the state last year. Some of these districts did not have a single pupil who wanted to attend, and others had only a few, so it was found cheaper and generally more convenient to send the children to other districts. Some districts paid the tuition and also provided teams to haul the children to other schools rather than employ a teacher and pay the expense of conducting the schools for three or four pupils.

Seventy of the 105 counties in Kansas abandoned schools last year. Many of these are in the eastern and central sections of the state where the population is heaviest. Crawford, Labette, Sedgwick, Miami, Nemaha, Linn, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Sumner and Cowley are in the list. It was cheaper for the parents to club together and hire wagons and other conveyances for sending the children to nearby districts.

There were nearly 3000 school districts where the average daily attendance was less than 12 pupils for the entire school year. Regretting that so many schools are lying idle and the school property going to waste, Superintendent Ross says he believes, in the end, it will bring to the attention of the people of the state the need of a more efficient system for the rural schools. The small school, he says, always has the poorest teachers, while the larger or consolidated school pays the higher salary and gets the best. "The building of a two- or three-room school, the employment of two or three good teachers and the hauling of the children will cost less per capita," says Superintendent Ross, "than maintaining three separate schools, and the efficiency of the teachers will be better."

Playhouse News Here and Elsewhere

WIDELY LIKED MELODRAMA TO OPEN MONDAY

"Within the Law" Coming to the
Majestic—Crane and Fair-
banks in "The New Henrietta"
at the Hollis Theater

FARCE AT THE CASTLE

"Within the Law," a topical melo-drama by Bayard Veiller, comes to the Majestic theater Monday evening with Miss Jane Cowl, who headed the cast which played the piece for 73 weeks in New York. This play is perhaps the most popular stage entertainment of the day, being now acted by 10 companies in this country. It has had two Chicago runs, and has been seen by every sizable American city, except Boston. Contracts were long ago made that the New York company should come here, hence the delay. The play is significant in its journalistic treatment of the minimum wage, the ethical responsibility of large employers of labor for the welfare of their workers, and contains a heated argument that the socially submerged do not have equal rights in the courts with persons of the upper classes. These economic ideas shine through a fabric that is interesting if not an exciting entertainment. The story is that of a shop girl who is falsely accused of stealing an article from the store stock. Her employer determines to make an example of her, and aids in railroad-ing her to prison without fair trial, which would have proved her innocence. The rest of the play is devoted to her operations in revenge upon "society" in general and the employer in particular. All ends happily for the persons of sentimentally worthy motives. Miss Jane Cowl will play the role of Mary Turner, which she acted so long in New York. She will be remembered as a handsome emotional actress of considerable talent seen here in Charles Klein's drama, "The Gamblers," and in a small role in "Is Magrimony a Failure," both at the Majestic. A capable support is promised.

HOLLIS—THE NEW HENRIETTA

Monday, for a two weeks' engagement, "The New Henrietta" comes to the Hollis street theater with William H. Crane, Douglas Fairbanks, Miss Amelia Bingham and Miss Patricia Collinge, surely an interesting quartet of varied talent and appeal. It is announced that this play is presented on its merits as an up-to-date entertainment, not as a mere revival of a successful old comedy. Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, experienced playwrights, revised the play that was so long acted as "The Henrietta," dropped several characters, eliminated out-moded dramatic devices, and readjusted the relations of several characters so as to put the play in touch with the life of today. The results are said to be successful, and the entertainment preserves all its original qualities of wholesome fun with a plentiful dash of intrigue and sentiment. Mr. Crane will appear as the peppery and humorous "Old Nick," Wall street broker. Miss Bingham will play the widow Opydyke. Mr. Fairbanks is the droll new Bertie, the role Stuart Robson used to act, and Miss Collinge will play the gentle and pretty Agnes. Others in the company are Zeffie Tilbury, Malcolm Bradley, Arthur Hull, Halbert Brown, Lyster Chambers.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

"Stop Thief," a lively farce by Carlyle Moore, which was seen at the Park theater early this season, is the attraction next week at the Castle Square theater. The story is that of the mysterious happenings to the valuable presents at a fashionable wedding as a result of the operations of two schemers. William Carleton, Miss Doris Olson, Miss Florence Shirley, Donald Meek, Miss Mabel Colcord and others will have play for their talents. Feb. 23 John Craig will produce a play without a name, for which he offers a prize of \$100 for the best title.

Burton Holmes will deliver a special pair of lectures next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Tremont Temple, entitled "Manila, Luzon and the Philippine Cruise."

March 2 George Bernard Shaw's most popular comedy, "Fanny's First Play," comes to the Park theater for a run. The play ran through last season in New York.

Raymond Hitchcock comes to the Tremont theater Monday evening in "The Beauty Shop," a musical comedy by Channing Pollock and a Remond Wolf, with music by Charles Gebast. These three men also provided Mr. Hitchcock with "The Red Widow" which was intelligent and tuneful entertainment, and not in bad taste. The new piece is said to be of similar quality.

As the third dramatic recital in his Dickens series at Steinert hall, Frank Speaight will present "Nicholas Nickleby" next Tuesday evening.

Miss Beatrice Herford will give an evening of her unique humorous monologues Feb. 23 at Steinert hall.

The Three Twins, a popular musical comedy, will be the bill of the Morton opera company next week at the National theater. The performances are fair in quality, considering the low prices.

FOUR PRINCIPALS IN HOWARD COMEDY



Miss Patricia Collinge, William H. Crane, Douglas Fairbanks and Miss Amelia Bingham in "The New Henrietta"

DRAMA DISCUSSES PROBLEMS WHEN THEY ARE WELL WORN

Handling of Topics in the Theater Must Wait on Their
Exploitation in Other Channels, Since the Successful
Play Constitutes the Voice of the Mass

"Journalistic" drama has come to be such a large factor in the theater of today that the "tired business man" of tradition, who happens in at anything but a musical comedy must feel as if he is working nights as well as through the long, long days.

About half the New York and Chicago theater offerings this season have been theatrically "timely," that is, they presented problems that were threshed out in the newspapers and magazines long ago and now have come to be material for the theater. The latest piece of the sort to be seen is "Help Wanted," a revival of the business man-stenographer topic, that has now become taboo even in the comic weeklies.

Most of the topical plays are written by men new to the theater, who have little skill in putting a play together. Yet their crudest efforts appear to interest playgoers, who evidently long to see elements of today (or yesterday), visualized on the stage.

Lovers of the drama welcome this sentiment among playgoers, even while longing to change the traditional law that the theater cannot touch a topic until it has passed through all other forms of presentation. The consequent result is that the topic in dramatic form tends to be as boring to thinkers because it is so hackneyed.

Theater "Timeliness"

Thus we get "Within the Law" as the first American play on the subject of the long-discussed minimum wage and class distinctions in the administration of justice. When the majority of thinking persons have come to look beneath these surface indications for causes, the theater has just begun to interest itself in the surface indications of wrong conditions beneath. Thus we get "Under Cover," a story-telling society melodrama, two years after the smuggling conditions that inspired it were news.

The drama, probably because it is the one art that reflects the thought and feelings of the masses, naturally lags behind the vanguard of thinkers, but in so doing is spared from considering the hundreds of ephemeral topics that float past daily to be heard of no more.

That many girl employees are subject to humiliating discourtesies, not to say insults, is an unhappy fact in the modern business world.

So "Help Wanted" is not to be sniffed at because the theater has taken up a problem that the funny papers have worn threadbare and have even ridiculed, without doing anything to correct the conditions set forth. Such conditions can be abolished only by raising personal standards of integrity, standards that are fixed by a man's own sense of right, not the negative standards indicated in laws of punishment.

The jests at philandering, which fill our musical comedies, are more to be deplored than the unpleasant realistic scenes that compose the journalistic dramas of the day. Moreover the latter have the interest that always responds to sincerity in a writer, however well worn his subject; but the stupid vulgarities of the musical comedy have not even the merit of being witty. The best they can do is to amuse with intelligent silliness.

Here in Boston

The Shubert theater has been packed during the past fortnight with throngs glad to pay the \$2 scale to see Forbes-Robertson act. Apparently they went to see him rather than his company, and were more than repaid by this fine actor's artistry. Even the warmest among his admirers, however, were conscious of the commonplace average of his support.

The Forbes-Robertson engagement has been the most profitable, probably, that has been played by any male star here since Joseph Jefferson's last engagement at the Colonial theater 12 years ago. At every performance since the second night, Jan. 27, every seat has been sold and the full number of persons who may legally be admitted have stood behind

the orchestra rail. Several persons are known to have watched every performance during the three weeks.

Memorable are the sentiment of his Mark Embury, the pathos of his Dick Helder, the intellectuality of his Caesar, the deep humanity of his Hamlet, the uplifting effect of his Passer-by. Of his Shylock and his Othello there were differences of opinion; and those to whom the impersonations were convincing took much delight in them, too.

Construction of "Othello"

School children have long been assured by Shakespeare commentators that "Othello" is a "perfectly" constructed play. Those text-books should be revised to define the play as a good tragedy according to Elizabethan standards. According to the standards of dramatic truth today this play is a tricky melodrama, missing its due effect of tragic pity because it seeks to arouse sympathy upon a false foundation of tricks. Ibsen abolished that ideal of playwrighting for good.

We have outgrown the dramatic age when there is any illusion in a scene of anguish based on a misunderstanding, like that of Othello's eavesdropping when Iago makes the Moor think that Cassio, boasting about Bianca, is referring to success with Desdemona.

That scene leaves the audience of today cold, as does all the falsely founded emotion that follows it, however much the audience may enjoy the poetry and the imaginative emotion of the play.

No, "Othello" is not a perfectly constructed play, though it was a surprising achievement of unified action in a day of loose-jointed playmaking. Considering his models, it is astonishing that Shakespeare wrote such a well-knit play.

Iago's soliloquies, being merely conventional talks with the audience about the progress of the plot, are intolerable today, unless they are handled by an actor of elocutionary skill. Why these soliloquies are not omitted in modern production is a mystery. The action of the play is perfectly clear without them, and they have little poetic value because of their preoccupation with plot.

Faversham as Iago

"Othello," like "King Lear," is a play that the sincerest lovers of Shakespeare prefer not to see acted unless acted superbly. Yet William Faversham has chosen to revive "Othello," and even to "popularize" it as he did "Julius Caesar." Perhaps he feels that only by giving a colloquial human interest to the performances can he make his expenses. So there is the difference.

One element among playgoers will never be satisfied with less than an exalted poetic performance, such as Southern and Marlowe sought and often achieved. Another element is satisfied with a performance that admits interpolations of sentimentality, such as Portia's attitudinizing and stage fall upon the body of Caesar, and with the ranting reading of lines for the mere sound and fury, without thought for sense or cadence.

Mr. Faversham's "Othello" appears to be in the same "popular" vein as his "Julius Caesar." He plays the role with vigor, and achieves the effect of thinking aloud, according to the reviewers in New York, where he is now playing. He dominates the play.

R. D. Maclean's Othello is conventional in all, according to the Sun, but intelligent and artistic. Pedro de Cordoba is an admirable Cassio. Miss Cecilia Loftus as Desdemona and Miss Constance Collier as Emilia satisfied the eyes rather than the ear.

The production is picturesque in the extreme, and in the elaborate and heavy style and period requiring long waits between acts for changes.

"Movie" Invasions

The Criterion theater, New York, a fashionable playhouse in that city, is now called the Vitagraph, and it is offering four shows daily, with feature films as the attraction. Webbers and the

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Majestic—"Within the Law," topical melodrama by Bayard Veiller, with Miss Jane Cowl; indefinite.
Park—Robert Hilliard in a detective play, "The Argyle Case."
Court-Joseph Sanley, in "When Dreams Come True," musical comedy; indefinite.
Hollis—William H. Crane and Douglas Fairbanks in "The New Henrietta," comedy of business and sentiment; two weeks.
Boston—Way Town East, long-popular rural melodrama; indefinite.
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Stop Thief," farce; one week.
Plymouth—"Under Cover," society mystery drama of laughs and thrills; indefinite.
Tremont—Raymond Hitchcock in "The Beauty Shop," musical comedy; indefinite.
Metropolitan—Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth, daily at Keith's and Castle Square, Wednesday and Saturday at others.

Park theater have had the films two seasons, and Belasco has turned his Republic theater over to the Napoleon Celluloid for the rest of this season at least.

Edmund Brees, who was the lion in "The Lion and the Mouse," is now playing a special stock engagement in Pittsburgh, announced as his last on the regular stage. Next Monday he starts for the "movie" metropolis, Los Angeles, to engage permanently in acting for the films.

It is estimated by one writer that 365,000 men, women and children go to the "movies" every day in New York.

The figures for the United States are still more astounding. There are 18,000 motion picture theaters in the country, which means an average daily attendance of 7,200,000. Carrying the figures still further, it is estimated that between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 people patronize the cinema theaters daily throughout the world, he says.

Frank L. Dyer, president of the General Film Company, which distributes the films of the licensed manufacturers, has prepared some interesting statistics about the industry. According to these statistics over \$20,000,000 was paid by exchanges to manufacturers and more than \$25,000,000 by theaters to exchanges the past year. On the other hand, the public gave up \$275,000,000 to see the pictures. It is estimated there is \$25,000,000 invested in manufacturers' plants in this country, \$50,000,000 in finished pictures and stock and \$120,000,000 in theaters. More than 200,000,000 feet of film was used last year, or 40,000 miles.

The casual patron who drops in a theater for a few minutes' diversion knows what he likes and lets it go at that, but the real fan knows the various makes of pictures, the players by their names and all their mannerisms.

It is he who applauds when a new character, whose presence means nothing to the uninitiated, steps upon the screen. Of all the American picture players perhaps the name of John Bunny is best known. And then there is Maurice Costello, one of the first of the film heroes; G. M. ("Broncho Billy") Anderson, Mary Fuller, Mary Pickford, Edith Storey, Alice Joyce, Clara K. Young, Arthur Johnson, Crane Wilbur, Earle Williams, Romaine Fielding, Tom Moore, Augustus Phillips, Lottie Briscoe, William Walker, Beverly Bayne, Mabel Normand, Blanche Sweet, Warren Kerrigan, Edwin August, James Cruze, Owen Moore, Muriel Ostreich, Pauline Bush, Vivian Rich and Florence La Sadie. All these are names as familiar to the real reel enthusiast as are the names of the greatest players on the stage.

"Comedy acting nowadays is not something of eccentric externals, not pantomimic trickery. Indeed, good comedy was never this, but something unctuous expressed from within. At least, I believe so, for I am a naturalist. To me a false intonation is an artistic offense, an impossible happening if one is thinking every word and act of one's part freshly as if for the first time.

"Of course, one must keep the outlines of an impersonation and the stage business intact, else chaos would result; but I cannot act a part exactly the same way twice and act it sincerely. Comedy acting must be an expression of instinctive humorous sense with me; each moment has a little touch almost of inspiration in its reflection of fresh thinking.

"So, to do good work, one has to watch one's moods, for the impersonation will take on the color of the mood. That is another reason for thinking right, isn't it? Sometimes a single scene in a play will slip away from one's best performance, then there is hard work to be done, alone, until the mood that strikes the right note is regained.

"Yes, comedy acting, all acting, is a mental art. Think and feel the character, and the externals will largely take care of themselves, granting a definite individuality that will hold attention to some degree of itself, and granting, too, the essential skill in control of physical visualization which comes with experience.

"I enjoy my role in Mr. Megrue's play, because the part is human and natural in its humor, and because it is part of such an agreeable and entertaining story."

B. F. KEITH'S NEXT WEEK
Louis Simon and company in "A Persian Garden," a musical playlet, and Miss Maggie Cline in songs head the bill at Keith's vaudeville theater next week. Others are George W. Day, German comedian; Josephson's Icelandic troupe; Will Oakland, tenor; Farley and Morrison, singers and dancers, Aerial Shaws.

NEWMAN TRAVEL TALKS

E. M. Newman, traveler and lecturer, will begin his fifth annual series of photographic journeys at Symphony hall, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, March 6 and 7. This season, by means of new color views and motion pictures, Mr. Newman will conduct his audiences to London and through the boulevards and cafes of Paris. The latest fashions in women's garments, will be shown by means of pictures sent to Mr. Newman weekly from France. The third week, Rome and its environs will be described and Florence and Venice will comprise the fourth subject. The last will be Vienna, one of the progressive cities of the world. The lectures will be given on five successive Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

MISS LUCILLE WATSON
Plays comedy role in "Under Cover" at Plymouth theater

(Photo by Sarony)

seem a unique and living thing. Each of his characters had the artistic semblance of life that made it a delight to act even small roles in his comedies," continued Miss Watson. Miss Watson, many will recall, appeared here in "The Girl With Green Eyes," at the Park, and in "The City," at the Globe. These were both written by Fitch.

MUST FEEL ROLE TO ACT WELL SAYS MISS WATSON

"Comedy, to me, is something that must be felt before it can be expressed. To be amusing in a role I must sense the humor of it, and until I do sense the humor as a natural emotion I am unwilling to try to amuse an audience with a comic characterization," said Miss Lucille Watson in a talk with a Monitor caller before Thursday afternoon's performance of "Under Cover," in which she is acting as the Plymouth theater.

"I have had playwrights complain that I did not get the effects they imagined when writing roles for which I have been cast. I have replied that I could get the effects if they would tell me how to feel the part. The trouble was, I felt, that they had not done their part in establishing the illusion which every situation should have.

"Clyde Fitch was a master at weaving make-believe, that individual atmosphere which makes each well-written play



(Photo by Sarony)
MISS LUCILLE WATSON
Plays comedy role in "Under Cover" at Plymouth theater

seem a unique and living thing. Each of his characters had the artistic semblance of life that made it a delight to act even small roles in his comedies," continued Miss Watson. Miss Watson, many will recall, appeared here in "The Girl With Green Eyes," at the Park, and in "The City," at the Globe. These were both written by Fitch.

"Comedy acting nowadays is not something of eccentric externals, not pantomimic trickery. Indeed, good comedy was never this, but something unctuous expressed from within. At least, I believe so, for I am a naturalist. To me a false intonation is an artistic offense, an impossible happening if one is thinking every word and act of one's part freshly as if for the first time.

"Of course, one must keep the outlines of an impersonation and the stage business intact, else chaos would result; but I cannot act a part exactly the same way twice and act it sincerely. Comedy acting must be an expression of instinctive humorous sense with me; each moment has a little touch almost of inspiration in its reflection of fresh thinking.

"So, to do good work, one has to watch one's moods, for the impersonation will take on the color of the mood. That is another reason for thinking right, isn't it? Sometimes a single scene in a play will slip away from one's best performance, then there is hard work to be done, alone, until the mood that strikes the right note is regained.

"Yes, comedy acting, all acting, is a mental art. Think and feel the character, and the externals will largely take care of themselves, granting a definite individuality that will hold attention to some degree of itself, and granting, too, the essential skill in control of physical visualization which comes with experience.

"I enjoy my role in Mr. Megrue's play, because the part is human and natural in its humor, and because it is part of such an agreeable and entertaining story."

B. F. KEITH'S NEXT WEEK
Louis Simon and company in "A Persian Garden," a musical playlet, and Miss Maggie Cline in songs head the bill at Keith's vaudeville theater next week. Others are George W. Day, German comedian; Josephson's Icelandic troupe; Will Oakland, tenor; Farley and Morrison, singers and dancers, Aerial Shaws.

NEWMAN TRAVEL TALKS

E. M. Newman, traveler and lecturer, will begin his fifth annual series of photographic journeys at Symphony hall, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, March 6 and 7. This season, by means of new color views and motion pictures, Mr. Newman will conduct his audiences to London and through the boulevards and cafes of Paris. The latest fashions in women's garments, will be shown by means of pictures sent to Mr. Newman weekly from France. The third week, Rome and its environs will be described and Florence and Venice will comprise the fourth subject. The last will be Vienna, one of the progressive cities of the world. The lectures will be given on five successive Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

MISS LUCILLE WATSON
Plays comedy role in "Under Cover" at Plymouth theater

(Photo by Sarony)

seem a unique and living thing. Each of his characters had the artistic semblance of life that made it a delight to act even small roles in his comedies," continued Miss Watson. Miss Watson, many will recall, appeared here in "The Girl With Green Eyes," at the Park, and in "The City," at the Globe. These were both written by Fitch.

Thirty Organ Pieces for Church Use

Edited by WALTER E. YOUNG, Organist, Boston.
Contains 10 Preludes, 10 Offertories, 10 Postludes. Bound in Cloth, \$2.00 Postpaid.

Sacred Songs for Church Use

Edited by MRS. HELEN ALLEN HUNT, Soloist, Boston.
Contains 25 songs of value proven by the editor. It is published for high and low voice. \$1.00 each, postpaid.

Our Catalog of Sacred Songs for Church Services;
All approved by Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt and other soloists, will be sent free on request.
It is the handsomest catalog of Church Music we know of.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

150 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

STORE NEWS

A branch of the continuation schools of the city has been opened in the store of the Gilchrist Company with 22 junior employees in the class. The sessions are on Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 9:30 to 11:30. Miss Elizabeth N. Keneally is the teacher appointed for the work.

E. J. Frost of the William Filene's Sons Company will speak before the Women's Publicity Club, at 1 o'clock next Tuesday, at the Hotel Thorndike. His subject will be "Ideals in Business."

F. W. Tully, publicity manager of the R. H. White Company, has returned from a three weeks' trip through the South.

F. A. Burdick, buyer of coats for the Jordan Marsh Company, has returned from Europe, where he has been for several weeks.

John Holmes is a new member of the sales force of C. F. Hovey & Co., and is located in the shoe department.

The Smith Patterson Company Benefit Association will hold its annual party on the evening of Feb. 16, at Howe hall. Officers of the association are: President, James Kingman; vice-president, Henry L. Reynolds; treasurer, George W. Saunders; secretary, D. Joseph Manning. Floor director will be Edwin Lyons; assistants, Miss Mabel F. Brusio and Henry E. Tabb.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include C. E. Bradley and S. Koenigsthal of the William Filene's Sons Company, Mrs. M. F. Hirsch of the R. H. White Company, J. A. Belyen of the Jordan Marsh Company, Miss A. F. Hickey of the Magrane Houston Company and T. N. Wilson of the Gilchrist Company.

ACTORS HEAR OF SUFFRAGE WORK

About 150 persons, most of them members of the theatrical profession, attended the reception given by Mrs. Guy Currier, president of the Players National Equal Suffrage League, to Lady Forbes-Robertson, president of the Actresses Equal Franchise League of England, at the Currier home, 398 Commonwealth avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Lady Forbes-Robertson discussed the way in which people of the stage may help in the suffrage movement. Miss Adeline Bourne, a member of the Forbes-Robertson company, and founder of the English league, gave hints in regard to carrying on the work through the members of the theatrical profession.

ARLINGTON HAS OFFICE CONTESTS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—At the caucus for the nomination of town officers next Monday night in the town hall at least three of the town offices will be contested for. Frank V. Noyes, Herbert W. Rawson and Jacob Bitzer, members of the present board of selectmen all declined reelection. There are six candidates for the three vacancies, including Thomas J. Donnelly, C. E. Warren, Max H. Myer, Philip Eberhardt, Edward P. Ryan and Truman L. Quimby.

For assessor, James M. Mead seeks another term, and will be opposed by Samuel E. Kimball. Another contest is expected for the office of tax collector, with Edward A. Bailey out for reelection, and George Tewksbury also seeking the office.

OFFICIAL URGES EARLY ASIATIC ACT

WASHINGTON—Asiatic exclusion legislation was urged by Commissioner-General Caminetti of the immigration bureau before the House immigration committee Friday. Mr. Caminetti said the Chinese and Japanese have become so acclimated to the United States that new laws to prevent smuggling of immigrants should be passed at the present session of Congress.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
Sat. Eve, Feb. 14, at 8:00
Soloist—Elsabeth van Enderl
Tickets Sat. Eve. only

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Dr. Karl Muck, Cond.

JORDAN HALL
MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 16, AT 3
Katharine Goodson
Only Boston Recital This Season
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Symphony Hall.

Philadelphian Orchestra
Leopold Stokowski, Conductor
\$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c

JORDAN HALL
MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 16, AT 3
Katharine Goodson
Only Boston Recital This Season
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Symphony Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

TREMONT TEMPLE

BURTON HOLMES

FRIDAY EVE. 8:15

SATURDAY MAT. 2:30

THE PHILIPPINES

3 in 1

BEING A COMBINATION OF THE

BEST Colored Views From His "Movies" and Manila, Luzon and Travel-Talk and Cruise

POP. PRICES, 25c to \$1.00. NOW

Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 11. Pop. Prices 50c to \$2.50.

MARTHA (In English). Courtney, Septin, Ramella, White, Everett, Cond., Lyford.

TOMORROW, 8 to 10. Prices 25c to \$1. Box seats \$1.50. Alice Nielsen, Sapin, Ramella, Fernat, Wronski, Orchestra of 25.

MON. 7 to 11:30. DIE MEISTERSINGER VON NURNBERG. Amstien, Henskaja, Lafitte, Jon-Jerville, Ludkar, Wierspoo, Leuchardt, Cond., Andre-Caplet.

WED. 8 to 10:20. LAST TIME THIS SEASON. DON GIOVANNI. Deslin, Teyte, Amstien, Tanlongo, Marcoux, Ludkar, Maronnes, Cond., Andre-Caplet.

SAT. 2 to 5. ONLY TIME THIS SEASON. MANON. Mary Garden, Mirador, Deages, Madones, Cond., Strony.

SAT. 8 to 10:30. Prices 50c to \$5. THE BUTTERFLY. Maggie Teyte, Swartz-Morse, Lafitte, Blanchard, Cond., Moranzoni.

Box Office, Week Days 2 to 6; Sundays 2 to 9. Reg. Prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston St. Mason & Hamilton Piano used.

WASHINGTON

Personally Conducted Tours

February 20, March 6 and 30, April 3 and 17, May 1 and 15, 1914

FROM BOSTON

All Expenses \$26.50 For One Week

(Except May 1 and 15, \$28.50)

Stop-over privileges at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York returning

FLORIDA TOURS

Mme. Van Endert Symphony Soloist

German Soprano Makes Acquaintance of American Musical Public Interpreting Songs With Orchestra Assisting

VIOLINS APPLAUDED

With Mme. Elisabeth van Endert, soprano, as soloist, the Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, gave its fifteenth public rehearsal in Symphony hall on Friday afternoon. The program was as follows: Tchaikowsky, symphony in F minor, No. 4, op. 36. Songs with orchestra: Hugo Wolf, "Verborghenheit," Richard Strauss, "Wiegenlied," "Cécile," Paul Dukas, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," scherzo. Songs with orchestra: Humperdinck, "Es schauen die Winde," D'Albert, "Mekka-Val Hymn to Venus," Cornelius, overture to the opera, "The Barber of Bagdad." Mme. van Endert made her first appearance in America at this concert.

Though described in the official program note as an opera singer, Mme. Van Endert brought no dramatic piece for presentation to the Symphony audience. Instead of singing arias, which are practically the only sort of vocal pieces with orchestra which either give the artist a fair opportunity or have strong claim on the interest of listeners, she gave pieces belonging to one of the musical art forms which are of questionable success at best, to wit, songs with orchestral accompaniment. The song with orchestra is of doubtful appeal, even when music, vocal line and orchestration are written in the first place as the composer's design. It carries almost no conviction of its own when the orchestral scoring is arranged from a piano accompaniment. And the result is no more warrantable, generally speaking, when the composer himself is the arranger than when somebody else is.

As the program described Mme. Van Endert's talents, her voice is of the rich, brilliant type which the singing of Miss Elena Gerhardt last season and of Miss Frieda Hempel in the past two seasons has made familiar to American hearers. Her execution is not nimble enough to classify her among light sopranos and her interpretation is not searching enough to classify her among dramatic sopranos. She has that middling quality of schooling and that indefinite power of communication which send her into the refuge of the lyric soprano class. As an instrument of tone her voice rings clear in the large Symphony auditorium, but it hangs in uncertain manner at times above or below the precise pitch of the written note. It may, and it should, sound better and give more effective interpretation in a program of songs with piano or in arias with orchestra.

The brilliant orchestral number of the rehearsal was the Tchaikowsky symphony. Though probably not presenting the conductor or the men one of the difficult tasks of the season, it gave them one of the best opportunities they have had to let go and tell their feelings. The entire reading of the work was extraordinary even for the remarkable organization that played it, and the third movement, with its long, swift passages for the plucked strings, was something to put high in the record of the year. The audience applauded with uncommon enthusiasm after this movement, letting itself go a little after the manner of the players, and Dr. Muck called the violinists to their feet to acknowledge the clapping.

The Dukas piece lacked its usual humorous point, being in company with the scherzo of the Tchaikowsky fourth symphony. The descriptive fun of the French composer did not hold its own against the abstract kind of the Russian. The overture to "The Barber of Bagdad" opened out the tone of the orchestra, but gave no interesting test of its execution or of its expressiveness.

The People's orchestra, Jacques Hoffmann, conductor, gives the second of its series of concerts for wage-earners at the Huntington Avenue theater on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Mme. Marie Sundelius, soprano, assisting. The orchestra will play the overture to "Semiramide," by Rossini; the andante from the "Surprise" symphony of Haydn; a selection from the opera, "Samson and Delilah," by Saint-Saens; a Strauss waltz, and the overture to "Freischuetz," by Weber. The soloist will present a waltz song with the orchestra and a group of songs with piano.

The Gertrude Belcher trio, comprising Carolyn Belcher, violinist; Charlotte White, violoncellist, and Gertrude Belcher, pianist, give a recital in Steinert hall on the evening of March 5. Emil Ferris, viola player, will assist.

Miss Elizabeth Dodge, soprano, gives her first Boston recital in Jordan hall on the evening of March 3, assisted by Carl Webster, cellist; Alfred De Voto, pianist, and William L. Bates, organist.

The regular series of concerts in the Tremont Temple course ends on the evening of Feb. 19, with the following artists presenting the program: Miss Ethel Frank, soprano; Miss Hertha Heyman, soprano; Alfredo Ramella, tenor; Rodolfo Fornari, baritone, and Jose Mardones, bass. The selections include the duet from "Rigoletto," the serenade from "Faust," Elisabeth's air from "Tannhauser," the duke's air from "Rigoletto," Figaro's song from "The Barber of Seville" and the sextet from "Lucia." The manager of the course is arranging extra concerts.

BARITONE TO SING AS ARCHIBALDO



(Photo by Fairchild, Boston)

Vanni Marcoux will appear in Montemezzi's "Kings"

Vanni Marcoux, the Boston opera baritone, appears in two important roles at the Boston opera house next week, interpreting the character of Archibaldo in Montemezzi's "The Love of Three Kings" on Wednesday evening and taking the title part in the revival of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" on Friday evening. His record as impersonator of Golaud in "Pelleas," as Scarpia in "Tosca," as the father in "Louise," and as Guido in "Mona Vanna" promises well for his impersonation of the principal tragic figure in "The Kings." Mr. Marcoux has won his greatest acclaim in operas of the modern school, and naturally he prefers them because their dramatic plans as a rule assign the most important responsibilities of character portrayal to a baritone. He has not done much in old school works. He is more at ease in realistic or fantastic schemes of action than in those where cavaliers with sword and plume figure. His talents are right at home in the serenade of Raffaele at Malicella's garden grating in "The Jewels" or in the scene of Dr. Miracle and Antonio in "Tales of Hoffman." Sentimental and decorative characters are not the kind he has preferred. But those that drive the action on implacably

"Kings," with Mme. Luisa Villani, Mr. Marcoux, Mr. Ancona and Mr. Ferrari; Mr. Moranzoni conducting.

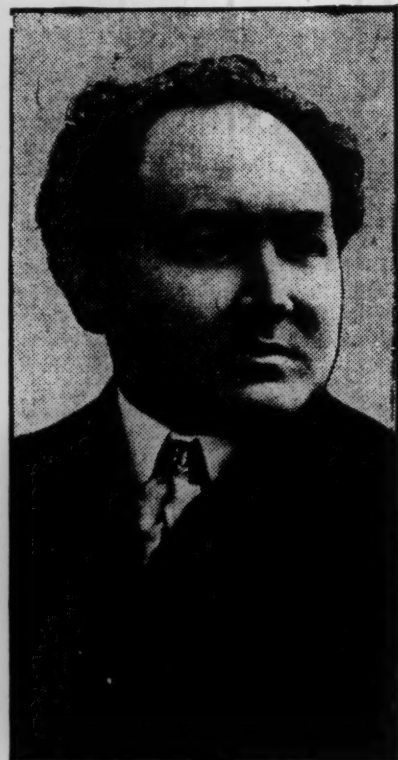
Friday, "Don Giovanni," with Miss Destinn as Donna Anna, Miss Amsden as Elvira, Miss Teyte as Zerlina, Mr. Marcoux as Don Giovanni, Mr. Ludikar as Leporello and Mr. Mardones as the commander; Mr. Caplet conducting.

Saturday afternoon, "Manon," with Miss Garden in the title role, Mr. Muratore as Des Grieux, Mr. Danges as Lescaut and Mr. Mardones as the count; Mr. Strony conducting.

Saturday evening, with mixed regular and popular prices "Madam Butterfly," with Miss Teyte, Mme. Swartz, Mr. Lafite and Mr. Blanchard; Mr. Moranzoni conducting.

Miss Maggie Teyte will be the principal soloist at the opera house concert of Feb. 22. Among her numbers will be songs by Stephen Foster. Artists appearing with her will be Miss Gauthier, contralto; Mr. Danges, the French baritone and Mr. Tanlongo, tenor. The orchestra will assist.

Eugene Ysaye, violinist, Jean Gerardy, violoncellist, and Leopold Godowsky, pianist, give a concert in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Feb. 20, presenting the Beethoven trio in C minor and the Schubert trio in B flat. Messrs. Ysaye and Gerardy will play the "Missa and Poet" of Saint-Saens. Mr. Gerardy will play the "Symphonic Variations" of Boellmann, and Mr. Godowsky will play



(Photo reproduced by permission of C. A. Ellis)
LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
Pianist who appears in concert of trios and solos with Mr. Ysaye and Mr. Gerardy

to a tragic conclusion he has always made impressive.

He has been successful in comedy on occasion. His Basilio in "The Barber of Seville" is a triumph in characterizing a half hypocritical, half droll and altogether grotesque type. Mr. Marcoux has lately added to his American portrayals the hero of Massenet's opera, "Don Quixote." His record in this work in Chicago and New York is one of successful blending of fantastic and tragic motives of impersonation. His study of the title role of "Don Giovanni" last season was not such a fully-developed piece of work as his delineations of characters from the operas of his own day. The chief difficulty was to make the music with its exactions of technique respond to a modern declamatory voice. A secondary difficulty was the courtliness of the figure of the chevalier whom Don Quixote, in dialogue and Mozart in melody defined. There was a conflict between book demand of character and method of impersonator that perhaps a year's time has settled.

Besides Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Massenet's "Manon" will be revived at the opera house the coming week. The repertoire is as follows: Monday, "Meistersinger," with Miss Amsden as Eva, Mr. Witherpoon as Pogner, Mr. Sudikar as Sachs, Mr. Lafitte as Walther and Mr. Leonhardt as Beckmesser; Mr. Caplet conducting.

Wednesday, "The Love of Three



(Photo by Mishkin, New York)
MISS INGA OERNER
Soprano who gives recital of Scandinavian and American songs

solos as follows: Chopin, ballade in G minor and nocturne in G major; Liszt, "Gnomesreigen."

Max Landow, the German pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Feb. 23, playing the Brahms sonata in F minor, the Schumann "Davidsbündelntänze" and the Liszt "Consolation," "Sermon to the Birds" and "Ricordanza."

The Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski conductor, gives a concert in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, with Mischa Elman, violinist, assisting. The program is as follows: Brahms sym-

phony No. 1; Korngold, "Schauspiel" overture; Wagner, overture and bacchanale from "Tannhauser"; Saint-Saens, concerto in B minor, No. 3, for violin and orchestra.

Miss Katharine Goodson, pianist, appears in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Feb. 16, playing the Mozart sonata in A major, the Brahms "Vier Klavierstücke," op. 119; the Beethoven sonata in A flat, op. 110; and pieces by Chopin as follows: "Berceuse," fantasy, op. 49, two studies, waltz in A flat, op. 34, and polonaise in A flat, op. 53.

Raymond Havens, the Boston pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Feb. 18, playing the following program: Brahms, scherzo in E flat minor, op. 4, and intermezzo in E flat major, op. 117, No. 1; Baermann, study in C sharp minor; Henselt, "Ave Maria," op. 5; Chopin, scherzo in E major, studies in A flat major and G sharp minor, impromptu in F sharp minor and ballade in F minor; Debussy, "Le vent dans la plaine"; Strauss-Godowski, paraphrase on "Artist Life" waltzes.

The Boston Symphony orchestra goes on its February tour to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities of the southern circuit next week, taking Mme. Elisabeth van Endert as soloist.

The program for the Boston concerts of Feb. 27 and 28 is as follows: Mahler, symphony in C sharp minor, No. 5 (repeated by general request); Wagner, "Siegfried Idyl."

The Tchaikowsky symphony in F minor, No. 4, will be the principal number in the Cambridge concert of the Symphony orchestra in Sanders theater on the evening of Feb. 26. Mme. Van Endert will be the soloist.

Mme. Elisabeth van Endert, soprano, appears in concert in Symphony hall on the afternoon of March 1, assisted by an orchestra of Boston Symphony men under the direction of Otto Urack. She will sing with orchestra, Agatha's aria from "Freischuetz" and Elisabeth's greeting from "Tannhauser." With piano accompaniment she will sing the following songs: Brahms, "Stiller Nacht," "Vergebliches Ständchen," "Wiegeliend," Grieg, "Ich liebe dich," Bizet, "Vieille Chanson;" Carey, "Pastoral;" Mozart, "Wiegeliend;" Beach, "The Year at the Spring." The orchestra will play the "Freischuetz" overture, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music of Mendelssohn, the "Dance of the Sylphs" from the "Damnation of Faust" by Berlioz and the prelude to "Meistersinger" by Wagner.

An orchestra of mandolins, banjos, guitars, flutes, clarinets and other instruments is announced to appear under the direction of G. L. Lansing and H. F. Odell in Jordan hall on the evening of March 27.

RENAUD PIANO RECITAL

In Steinert hall on Thursday afternoon Emiliano Renaud appeared in piano recital before an appreciative house, playing works of classic and modern epochs. One of the numbers which brought out his talents at their best was the "Symphonic Variations" of Schumann. Mr. Renaud performed this work with the zeal of a deep-thinking musician and not only gave a masterly exposition of its content but went far toward achieving an authoritative interpretation. All his playing showed him to have practised his program with great earnestness and some of it showed him to have arrived at interesting and individual conclusions about the composers



(Photo by Mishkin, New York)
MISS EMMY DESTINN
Metropolitan artist who sings dramatic soprano role in "Don Giovanni"

he chose to present. There are no uncertain moments in Mr. Renaud's readings. He knows what he means to say and his control of the mechanism of his art is such that he can speak directly to his listeners. His tone generally is well adjusted to a small recital hall, though sometimes in expressing a joyous and triumphant mood he is perhaps louder than is desirable.

Miss Nielsen and Mr. Scotti Revive One-act Comedy "Secret of Suzanne," by Wolf-Ferrari, to Delight of Opera Audience

"PAGLIACCI" ON BILL

With Antonio Scotti in the role of the Count Gil, Miss Alice Nielsen in the role of the countess, and Mr. Tavecchia in the pantomime part of the servant, the Boston Opera company gave a performance of Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Suzanne" on Friday evening. Andre-Caplet conducting. It was followed by "Pagliacci" with Miss Nielsen as Nedda, Mr. Ferrari as Canio, Mr. Ancona as Tonio, Mr. Giaccone as Beppe and Mr. Fornari as Silvio. The conductor of the second work was Mr. Moranzoni.

Mr. Scotti carried off new honors as operatic visitor in the engrossing role of the count. His acting was on the high comedy order, so far as operatic acting can be. There must always be something a little fantastic and exaggerated in the singing drama of manners. It cannot be put on an absolutely natural basis. But whatever is demanded for realizing the type that Wolf-Ferrari has presented for baritone characterization in "The Secret," Mr. Scotti found it. His work was strictly a singing performance. There was no dropping off into a half speech. Music was the vehicle for the comedy, vocal tone was symphonically worked into the scheme of expression with instrumental tone. The whole piece was treated consistently as a dramatic scherzo, the performers never becoming too self-conscious as play-actors, the orchestra always alert, with its comment.

Miss Alice Nielsen, soprano, sings in the concert at the Boston opera house on Sunday evening, presenting an Arditi waltz song, a group of German and French songs and a group of songs in English, as follows: "Annie Laurie," Lindsay, "Swanee River," Foster; "Love Backed Car," Lover; "Believe Me, if All Those Endearing Young Charms," Moore. Other artists appearing are Miss Sapin and Messrs. Fornari, Wronski and Ramella. The orchestra, directed by Messrs. Strony and Lyford, will assist.

Mme. Ottilie Metzger, the German contralto, appears for the first time in Boston on the afternoon of Feb. 22 in Symphony hall, with the Apollo Club of male voices, Emil Mollenhauer conductor. Mme. Metzger will present songs in German and English, including a group by American composers. Her numbers will include works by Schubert, Weber, Schumann, Brahms, Brecher, Mary Turner Salter, Harriet Ware, Alexander MacFayden and Augusta Holmes. The Apollo Club will sing "Lochinvar" (Hammond), "The Broken Melody," "The Maid of the Valley," "Summer Lullaby," "In Piccadilly" and "Prayer of Thanksgiving."

On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a free municipal concert in Franklin Union hall. The program will be presented by an augmented orchestra of 25 members, William Howard, conductor. Louis C. Elson will lecture and Mrs. Flora Frauleigh Goodwin, soprano, will sing: Nicolai, overture to "Merry Wives"; Dvorak, largo; Thomas, air from "Mignon"; Schubert, allegro from B minor symphony; Sarasate, "Faust" violin fantasy; Helmesberger, waltz; Lacombe, selection from "Citanella"; vocal selection, "June"; Leoncavallo, fantasy on "Pagliacci."

Other municipal concerts are as follows: Feb. 17, 8 p. m., George Putnam school, Roxbury, orchestral concert, George H. Boynton, tenor; David M. Wilkinson, flutist. Mozart, overture to "Magic Flute"; Lacombe, "Under the Stars"; Verdi, air from "Aida"; Wagner, selection from "Siegfried"; Terschak, flute solo, "Babilid"; Coleridge-Taylor, minuet; White, song, "So We'll Go No More"; Widor, Breton dance.

Feb. 19, 8 p. m., Faneuil hall, orchestral concert, William H. O'Brien, baritone; Herman Hecker, violoncellist. Nicolai, overture to "Merry Wives"; Coleridge-Taylor, minuet; Gounod, air from "Queen of Sheba"; Wagner, selection from "Siegfried"; Servais, solo for violoncello; Lacombe, "Under the Stars"; Sarjaent, song, "Blow, Blow"; Dvorak, Slavonic dance.

Feb. 20, 8 p. m., Longfellow school, Roxbury, musical concert, Miss Ida McCarthy, pianist; Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist; Carl Webster, violoncellist; Miss Ethel Hague Rea, soprano. Schumann, allegro from trio in D minor, op. 63. Three songs, Schumann, "Moonlight;" Ronald, "Daphne's Love." Two piano pieces: Raff, "La Filieuse;" Scott, "Danse Negre;" violin solo, Wienawski, "Russian Airs." Three songs: Napravnik, "Lullaby" (with cello obbligato); Wolf, "Secrecy;" Massenet, "Open Thy Blue Eyes." Solo for violoncello, Servais, fantasy: Hummel, presto from trio in E flat, op. 12.

Miss Inga Oerner, soprano, gives a recital of Scandinavian and American songs in Jordan hall on the evening of Feb. 21, presenting works by Sibelius, Lembecke, Berger, Heise, Sundens, Grieg, Grandahl and Sinding and two Swedish folksongs, besides works by Chadwick, Kahn, Foote, Fairchild and Cottenet. Miss Oerner will have the assistance of Charles Shepard at the piano.

The Cecilia Society, Arthur Mees, conductor, gives its second concert in Jordan hall on the evening of Feb. 19, with Alvin Schroeder, cellist, assisting. The program comprises short works by Bach,

Would You Save \$100? Then Ask Us To Prove To You Our Piano Value.



We believe we offer the most liberal and satisfactory plan ever devised for the investigation, and proving for yourself in your own home, that our strictly high-grade Pianos and Player-Pianos possess the quality, tone and ENDURANCE you so much desire in an instrument.

THE FUEHR & STEMMER
Piano has been sold for many years on this plan, viz: a 30 days' free trial in your home, backed by a 25-year guarantee.

Let us send you our Piano Book free, and list of hundreds of musical instructors, music lovers, and homes using this Piano. It tells you how we save you from \$100 to \$150.—You to be the judge, after testing the instrument and comparing with any high-grade Piano you wish. We do not compete with ordinary, cheap mail-order pianos, so do not confuse us with them.

We ship direct from our factory and save you the middle-man's profits. Don't pay more than you need to for the highest piano value.

FUEHR & STEMMER
E. 24th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Instruction Book, Stool and Scarf, Free

Listen to What Those Who Know Say—
"We are very well pleased with the piano. Critics express themselves favorably with their tone."—A. W. Meyer, Pres., St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.
"We are all much pleased with your piano."—H. D. Hooper, Pres., Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.
"We are more than satisfied with our Fuhr & Stemmer Piano. Enclosed you will find check to pay for same."—The Hon. George, Pres., Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

Di Lasso, Chabrier, Daniels, Bartock and Grechaninoff and choral arrangements of folk songs.

Mme. Schumann-Heink's name is back in the Symphony hall Sunday concert schedule, her date being Feb. 28.

NOVELTIES FOR PIANO PRESENTED

MONTREAL—Presenting one of the "Drei Klavierstücke" of Arnold Schoenberg, Stanley Gardner, a Montreal artist, at his recital at the Ritz-Carlton won the applause of his audience. The work belongs to the advanced style of the composer.

Other pieces on Mr. Gardner's program were by Busoni, comprising arrangements of the Brahms chorale preludes and of Mozart's gigue bolero and variations and "Paganinisco."

AID DENIED ON SHIP CALL PLEA

WASHINGTON — Secretary Redfield has notified the Providence (R. I.) Board of Trade, in answer to a request for aid, that the department of commerce had no power to make Providence a port of call for trans-Atlantic steamship lines that do not touch there now, and could not become a special pleader for any single port. Mr. Redfield advised the board to collect business and present it through usual commercial channels as an inducement to steamship companies to make calls.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Here are a few pertinent remarks from our old friend T. W. N., which, if we take them to heart, may keep some of us from being more or less of a bother to our friends on occasions: He says in The World of Golf:

The old joke about the golfer's "if" score always recurs to me on medal day. We golfers are undoubtedly the best "ifers" it is possible to imagine. Apart from the borer who pin one in a corner of a room, and hold a conference on all the shots they have played, the ordinary normal man is full of "ifs."

We cannot get away from it: we are all the same. I was playing in a 36-holes medal competition recently, and "if" I had only taken a three at the thirty-sixth hole (bogey 3) I should have been in the prize list. For no very apparent reason I took a six.

I suppose there is no game that is so uncertain as golf. The best of players (not that I am one myself), have the most extraordinary lapses. Take Ray and Vardon in the recent American championship. According to all accounts they did not do themselves anything like justice in that final round. They got in bunkers or in the rough just like you or I might do.

That is why we are full of "ifs" when the game is over. We know that if we had only to play our Waterloo hole over again we could save any number of strokes.

It would be a good thing to make it a breach of golfing etiquette for any man to say, "If I had only done so and so;" our discussions on past matches and competitions would then be infinitely less monotonous. I have met some champion "ifers" in my time, and although in a good many cases a man does have hard lines, I have no sympathy with the person who says such things as—"I should have got a three, if I had only hit my putt a bit harder," when as a matter of actual fact he was probably about two yards short.

Apart from the "what might have been" during the actual round, there is

the—"If I had only had this club, or that club, or another pair of boots, or a different caddy," the sum total being sufficient to make the non-golfer positively disgusted if he overheard a typical conversation between two disappointed competitors.

There is, of course, the humorous side to all this. I was once playing with a man who attributed his failure to a barrel organ being played about a mile away. It was on one of those hedge and ditch courses, and after he had extracted the ball for the fourth time from a hedge, at the penalty of a stroke, he remarked, "How can any one play with that organ playing all the time!"

I am quite certain that in other sports there are not anything like so many "ifs." Why is it? The only explanation I can think of is that golf is really more intricate and dependable upon a greater combination of perfections than any other game, and if any trifling one of these is missing the shot goes astray. It is possible to do fairly well at a good many ball games if one or two essentials are observed.

For example—a batsman is often completely beaten by a bowler, but the ball will miss the wicket by a fraction of an inch, and we frequently hear of mis-catches from bad strokes. Bowlers often send down a wide. Any similar serious relapses on the part of a golfer are immediately and positively punished. You can have a certain amount of fortune at golf in skipping bunkers, hitting trees, and such like, but it is certain that if we take our eye off the ball two or three times, it is goodbye to a good medal round, whereas a cricket player or tennis player can commit the same sort of blunder and escape.

Non-golfers frequently say that they have not taken up the game because there is not enough excitement in it. Personally, I find golf quite as exciting in its way as cricket, hockey, or football, even though it is not quite such a violent form of excitement.

You Will EVENTUALLY Buy a PLAYER-PIANO

Surely, then, it is worth your while to inform yourself rightly as to the merits and demerits of the instruments being offered. The particular Piano you choose will affect your future pleasure for less than the cost of the instrument itself. Therefore, if it is your duty to obtain all the information available on this important topic, the manufacturer of the

Gulbransen Piano Player

Obtainable in the Piano of Your Choice

bransen player mechanism, these books tell the truth, and contain much valuable technical information about piano-players in general. Write for them today.

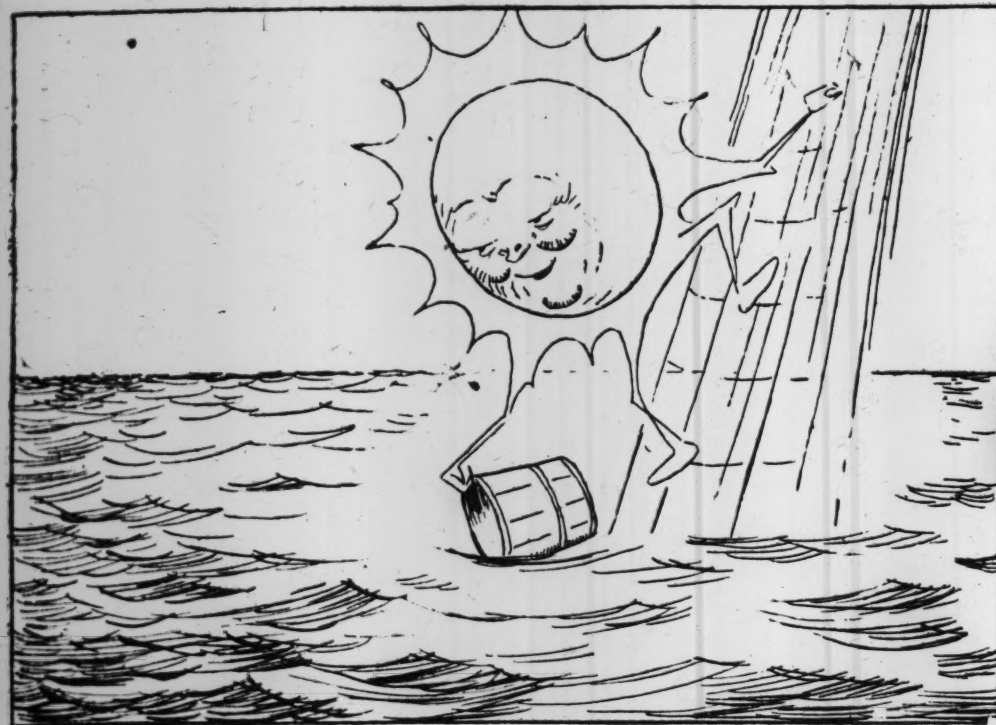
To learn the technical facts, ask for "THE BOOK OF THE GULBRANSEN Piano Player" really will do in piano playing, ask for "THE GULBRANSEN Piano Player."

For either, or both, address
Gulbransen-Dickinson Co. 1224 North American Bldg., CHICAGO 237-53 East 29th St., NEW YORK

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

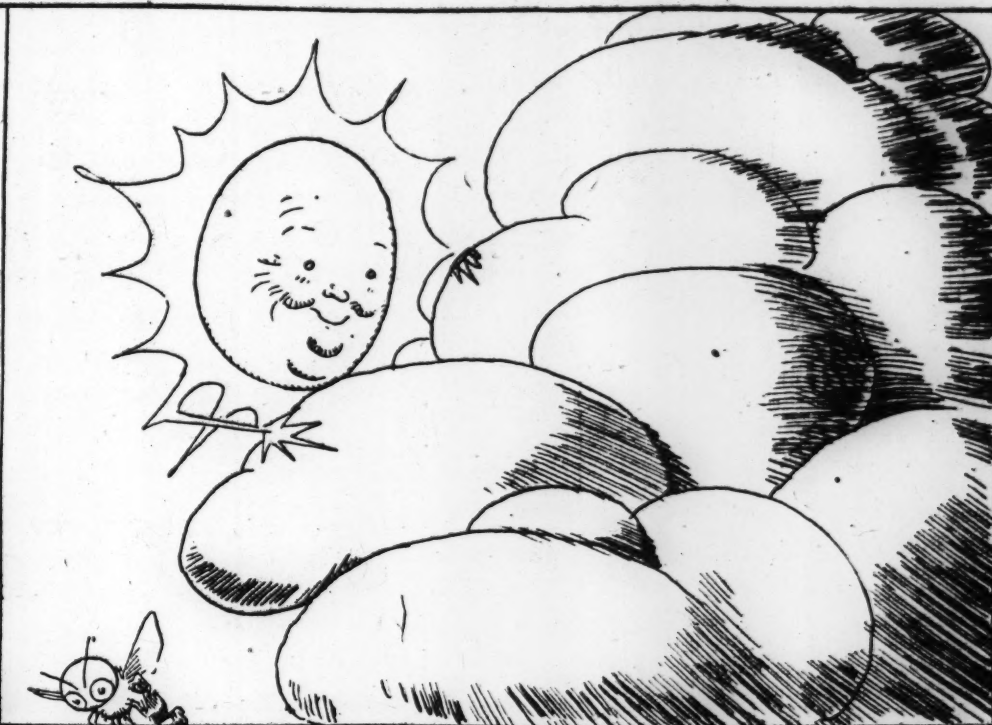
THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

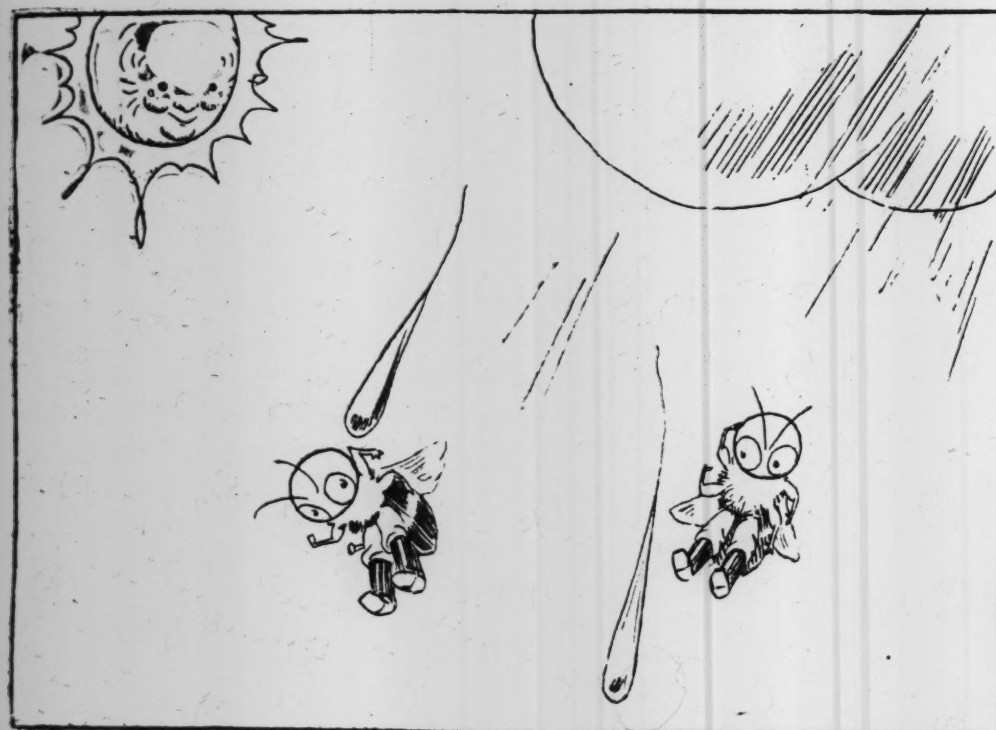
Jolly Mister Sun today
Clambers down his ladders.
Dips his pail with graceful motion,
Drawing water from the ocean,
Says, "I'll cast some shadders."



Sun can make the shady clouds
Out of air and water,
Mixes up a bouncing batch
Piles them in a purple patch,
While the day grows hotter.



Sun then piles the clouds together,
Heaps of black and white;
Thick and wavy like a billow,
Soft and round as any pillow,
Till they hide his light.



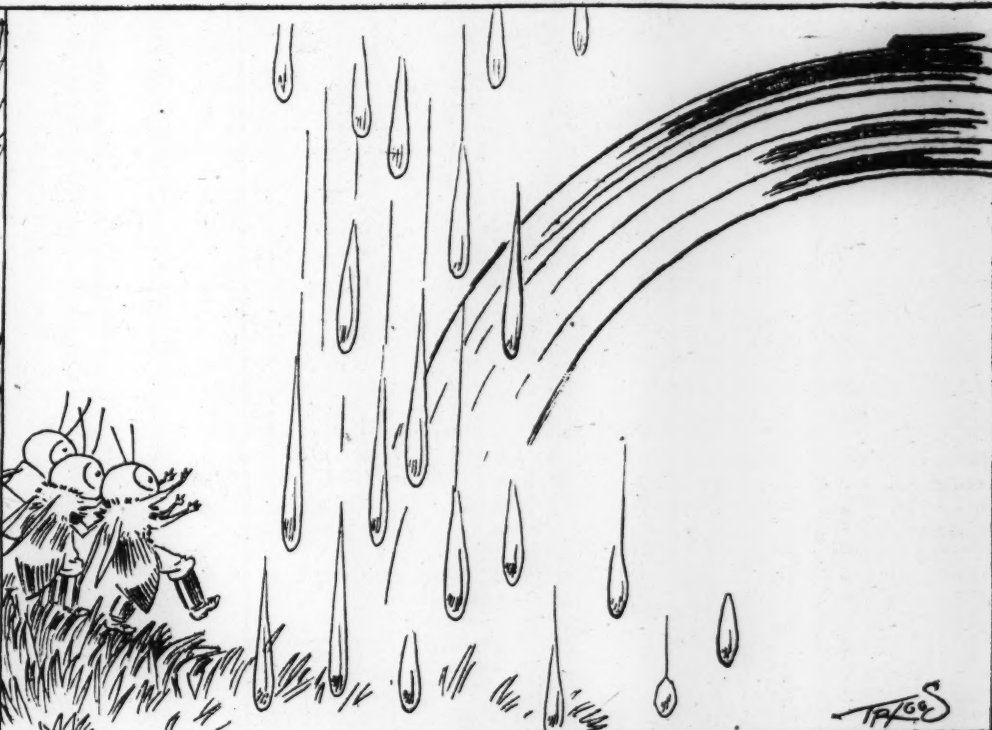
Leaves and blossoms get a drink,
How they nod and twinkle!
Bees are sheltered in a tent,
Made of grasses nicely bent,
Yes, it's quite a sprinkle.

Grasses perk their funny heads,
'Neath the pitter pat,
Mr. Lady, naughty fellow,
Calmly holds his green umbrella,
Over his own hat.



Hopper's waistcoat's "fast" in color,
Yet it does not run;
Not his Sunday one, unspotted,
But his rainy, polka dotted,
Made of duck—what fun!

Sun at last pops out to see
What is to be seen;
Then he draws a splendid bow,
Violet, blue and indigo,
Orange, red and green.



"Flow'rs are blooming in the sky!"
Shouts Alida Jane;
Busy wants to go and raid them,
Buzz explains that Sun has made them,
Smiling through the rain.

PLEASURES FOR CHILDREN AT
GEORGE WASHINGTON PARTY

Why don't you honor the memory of George Washington by giving a party on the 22d of February? asks Emily Rose Burt in the Mothers Magazine for February.

The invitations, sent out one week before, may be in the form of a hatchet, a bunch of cherries, or a flag. Square white cards are quite as attractive with a hatchet or cherry tree painted in one corner, a little red cherry border, or red, white and blue decoration. If you wish the party to be a colonial affair, paint two little old-fashioned figures in water colors on the invitation and let the words be something like this:

Colonial sir, colonial dame,
In honor of George Washington's name,
May come and spend a merry while,
In costume of old-fashioned style.

For a real Washington party, however, the invitations will say:

We much desire your presence, please
(With hatchets! and on, cherry trees!)
On twenty-second, for some fun,
In honor of George Washington.

The house ought to be decorated with red, white and blue bunting, and you should hang pictures of George and Martha Washington in conspicuous places.

For the fun there are some new games and amusements which are very jolly to do. The first is a cherry-picking contest. For this you need a little green cherry tree set in a tub. All over its branches and twigs you have tied red cherries, so that it looks like a miniature cherry tree covered with ripe fruit. You give each guest a needle and a long thread and tell them that they are to see how many cherries they can string on the thread in a certain length of time, five or ten minutes.

Such fun as there will be over the cherry picking and such merriment over the stringing! When the time is up, the one who has the longest string of cherries is the winner, and may receive as a prize a tiny potted Jerusalem cherry tree or a string of red beads. Have a hatchet hunt next. Tiny carded hatchets tied with narrow red, white and blue ribbons are hidden about the room. Every one must search until he has found 10 of these, and only 10.

On each hatchet is a letter, some letter in the word Washington. Now, the object is for each person to have 10 hatchets whose letters placed in the right order, spell the name of "Washington." Thus, after the players have found their 10 hatchets each, they must look at the letters on them and see what letters they need to complete the word. Of course, some people will have two "W's" and other people none; somebody will have no "a's" and another will have two "a's" but no "t." By exchanging letters cleverly with one another, the players will each finally get the 10 right letters to spell Washington.

The one who succeeds in getting his word complete first is the prize winner. Chopping down the cherry tree is splendid fun. On the wall is hung a large green paper cherry tree with a hatchet in its trunk, and every player is given a brown paper hatchet. Each in turn must have eyes covered, be turned around three times and then must try to pin the hatchet to the back in the cherry tree. When the contest is over, it will be amusing to view the number of hatchets hanging in the branches of the tree, and lying among the roots.

A pencil and paper contest is always interesting. Ask the guests to draw a man with a hatchet face. There will be some good laughs over the results of this game.

Now have each one write the funniest rhyme he can, with the cherry-tree story as the subject. The rhymes are collected and read aloud. There is a good guessing game which every one will enjoy. Bring out a glass can filled with canned cherries and let the players guess the number of cherries it contains. The one who comes nearest to the right number has the can of cherries as a reward.

LINES UNJUMBLED

The jumbled lines printed in the Monitor a week ago today when properly rearranged, read thus:

Let those who deal in mystic rhymes
This transposition trace,
And to the Joke Book send betimes
Each letter in its place.

—New York World.

WHY?

Why is it that the sea never gets any larger? This is a question about which many persons have wondered. No doubt children will be asking the same question 1000 years from now, says a contributor to the Children's Magazine. Let me tell you how it was asked and answered by the Hebrew preacher long years ago (Ecclesiastes i. 7):

"All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again."

So we see that this question is answered in the Bible. What happens is that the power of the sun sucks up some of the water from the sea and then it is poured back upon the land in the form of rain, and that makes the rivers. Besides this, in many parts of the world the sea does get larger, because it wears away the land; but in other parts of the world the land extends and the sea gets smaller.

CORRECT ENGLISH

Query—"Will you kindly tell me if the word 'though' is properly used in the sentence, 'It looks as though the freshman class will be the largest the college has ever had'?" It seems to me that 'if' would be the word to use in this sense."

Reply—"As though" and "as if" are synonymous expressions, and either is permissible in the sentence you submit, but in our judgment "as if" is preferable and more euphonious.

Query—"Will you kindly advise me as to the correctness of the sentence, 'The contents of the car was refused'?" Several people maintain that the word 'contents' is a collective noun and takes the singular form of the verb, while others agree with me that 'contents' is a plural word, and the sentence should read 'The contents were refused.'"

Reply—"Not since the seventeenth century has 'contents' been construed as a singular. To this day, since then, it has been construed as a plural. 'The contents is'; 'The contents are,' etc.—Literary Digest.

PUZZLE ANSWER

The solution of the "Weather Note" printed on the Children's Page one week ago is: "Season was backward."

HOW DEBATERS BRING OUT
MERITS OF THE QUESTION

When you are considering the proof of your facts, do not waste your time on those facts which are either self-evident or taken for granted, writes William Horton Foster in an article on "Debating for Boys." For example, in your discussion of conservation you can assume that the policy of the United States government is to aid the people of the United States. After you have marshaled the facts you wish to prove, you must consider the classes of evidence by which you wish to prove them.

There is in the first place the direct observation of the facts by witnesses, or the opinions of witnesses qualified to act as experts. Then there is circumstantial evidence, inferences fairly drawn from facts; in other words, reasoning about facts. Thus if you wish to prove that cutting the forest off of the northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan had lessened the rainfall in that state you could present three classes of testimony. You could bring forward one who had known Michigan when it was wooded and when it was stripped of its timber; if from his own personal observation he could testify that as the timber was cut off the rainfall had diminished, that would be direct evidence of that fact. If you presented the statements of a naturalist who would testify that when lands were stripped of their trees, there was less rainfall, his opinions would be entitled to consideration as proof of the facts just in the proportion that his observation and experience had been extended and at the same time exact.

Suppose the cutting of the forests in Minnesota near the head waters of the Mississippi were under discussion. The testimony of a man who lived on the banks of that river in Iowa who could testify that the volume of water in the river had decreased from year to year in a certain proportion, would be valuable as tending to establish your position if you could also show that the cutting of the timber of Minnesota had proceeded in the same ratio. It would then be a fair inference that the two facts were so connected that one tended to prove the other.

In weighing the value of the testimony offered to prove your facts—testimony is those statements of the witness which

make up his evidence—you must ask certain questions. If he were a witness in a lawsuit the lawyers would bring out these points by questioning him directly. You will first ask: "Is he honest or prejudiced?" In the conservation question considered, you will ask whether he was one whose statements would be influenced by his interest in lumber companies, or a homesteader whose only use for land was for farming purposes, or was he a banker or merchant who served both classes equally, whose interest lay equally with each party to the controversy?

You will next ask if his testimony is consistent with known facts. If he testified that absence of trees had nothing to do with rainfall and insisted that there was a heavy rainfall in Sahara where there were no trees, you would disregard his statements because they were inconsistent with the known facts.

You should then inquire under what circumstances were the statements made; were they forced from him, or were his relations such that he was a voluntary and willing witness endeavoring to assist investigation and find out the facts? If so, his testimony is valuable and worthy of credence.

Then in the last place, if the statements are made as those of an expert, the value of his testimony is in the exact ratio of his experience in the particular field discussed. Here is the opportunity for a very common error in argument. In discussing the question of conservation, the opinion of the most eminent theologian or the greatest electrical expert would not be received in questions of soil moisture or timber culture. It is not the standing of the man generally, it is his knowledge of the subject discussed, which makes his opinions acceptable as evidence. A farmer or hunter or trapper, although unable to read or write, might outweigh the so-called expert as a witness.

VERY LONG "DAY"

An owl who had found an eye light thought, "The sun's still exceedingly bright,"
Then he made the remark,
"I can't hunt till it's dark."
So he stayed there the whole of the night!
—Children's Magazine.

FRENCH CREAMS

Two cupfuls of granulated sugar, add to it half cupful of sweet milk, set upon the stove and bring slowly to a boil and boil for five minutes. Take off the fire, set in a pan of cold water and stir rapidly until it cools. Shape into balls with the hands. Put nuts on top of the creams, or layers of figs and dates can be placed between and then cut into squares. Fine chocolate creams can be made of this mixture by dipping the balls in melted chocolate, leaving until cold on buttered white paper.—Farm and Ranch.

MORE IMPORTANT

"How are you getting on at school, Johnny?" asked the father, when his boy came home for the spring vacation. "Fine, father," was the encouraging answer. "I can say 'Good morning' and 'Thank you,' and 'If you please' in French." He was going to add to the

list of things he could do, when his sister broke in, "How soon are you going to learn to say them in English!"—Christian Register.

THE NEST

I found a bird's nest in a tree:
Now what was that to you or me—
A last year's bird's nest in a tree?

And yet I marvel when I saw
The tiny nest of hair and straw,
Designed and built by nature's law.

A vacant home, and lovely still,
Though buffeted by winds at will;
A finished work of wondrous skill.

A thing of beauty to conceive,
With only beak to form and weave,
A dream of art, so soon to leave.

The little nest that pleased and thrilled
My heart with reverence had filled—
God taught the robin how to build.
—Our Dumb Animals.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

PROFILES

Darken the room by closing the blinds. On a little table snug up against one side of the room place a lighted candle or lamp. Call in the guests one at a time, seat them in a chair close to the table so that the shadow of their profile will fall on a sheet of paper which has been pinned against the wall over the table. With a heavy soft lead pencil trace out the profile. Call in another person and proceed as before, and so on until all of the party has been represented. Carefully cut out the profiles by the pencil marks.

When the company is assembled and each person is provided with slips of paper and pencil, the profiles are to be displayed separately on a black background of some kind tacked on the wall.

Pin each profile (which is numbered) to the black background for a minute or two, giving the guests an opportunity to guess who it is, and write the name opposite the corresponding number on the slip.

To make the game more interesting, it is well to offer prizes for those who have the largest number of correct answers. If the party is to be given in the evening it is well to save time by doing the tracing and cutting during the day.—New York Press.

SCHOOL GAME

We call it "Traveling." I tell a pupil to step up to the large map and say, "I live at New York and I am going to take a trip to the South. I will stop at these cities—Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Savannah and Mobile." As the names are pronounced the child points to them immediately. If he fails to do this he must let some one else take his place. When they understand the game I call upon some member of the class to take a trip while another child is at the map, and we have them going North, East, South or West. In my case I have found it very good in teaching the location of places, as not only cities have been used, but states and countries as well.—School Education.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

POINTS FOR BOYS WHO HOPE
FOR A BUMPER ACRE OF CORN

In these days of boys' corn clubs and competitions, many will be interested in learning how to grow a "bumper" acre. The first thing to do is to get good seed of a well-adapted variety of corn. If you are not satisfied with the corn grown on the home farm, write to the state experiment station for information concerning the best variety to grow, and the means of procuring seed. Pick out about a bushel of the best seed ears you can find and test the whole lot for germination. In testing, take six kernels from each ear in such a way that all portions of the ear are represented. If one of the kernels fails to grow, discard the ear. Remove the tip and the butt kernels on all the ears, and any others that are ill-shaped.

The acre selected should be naturally fertile if possible; an old clover field is excellent, says the Youth's Companion. The best results can be secured on level or gently rolling land. This does not wash, and is easily cultivated.

To secure a very large yield of corn you must use fertilizers. Ordinary barnyard manure, if it is well rotted, will give the best results. If you have a spreader, put 10 good loads of manure on the acre of land. If you have to spread it by hand, put on more. Under average conditions, light applications of manure are preferable. It should be thoroughly disked into the land before you plow. At planting time broadcast steamed bone meal over the field, and work it into the soil thoroughly.

If the land has been plowed in the fall, give it a thorough double disking as soon as it can be worked, but do not try to work it when it is too wet; otherwise you will put yourself out of the race at the start. Wait until the dirt shows dry patches on top and crumbles easily.

Disc the land after every rain, or, if no rain falls until planting time, once every 10 days. That will make the soil fine and pack it underneath and save the moisture.

If your land was not plowed in the

fall give it a thorough double disking as soon as it can be worked, and plow it about six inches deep. You will probably be able to plow the land in one day. If possible, harrow it the same day; or if you cannot do that, harrow it the first thing the next morning. Then go over the land with a disk and follow with the spike-tooth harrow again. Use the harrow once every 10 days until planting time.

See that you have the proper plate in the corn planter. In order to get the best adjustment take the ears that are unfit for seed, grade the corn, place it in the planter box and test the drop on a level piece of ground. Use the plate that gives the most perfect drop.

Put the corn in as soon as the season will permit. The best yields have been obtained by drilling. Set the planter to drop the kernels 15 inches apart. It is well to drop four kernels to the hill. Then, as soon as the corn is well up thin it to three stalks to the hill.

The planter boxes should be full when you are planting in order to drop the kernels accurately. Therefore you should have a bushel of corn at the start. Do not plant too deep. From two to two and one half inches is enough.

As soon as the corn is up through the ground go over the plot and replant every missing stalk or hill. Big yields depend on a full stand.

Level cultivation is invariably the best. The later cultivation should be shallow; it may even be surface cultivation, for the main object is to save moisture. Should you be unable to keep the weeds down with the cultivator use a hoe; keep the land clean, at all events.

Do not "lay your corn by," but continue to cultivate with a little one-horse harrow until the ears are well formed. It is best to go over the field every two weeks, or after every rain, in order to keep the soil mulch effective in saving the moisture.

CAMERA CONTEST



Doll's house made of cardboard boxes by little girl in Ottawa

"The picture I am sending," writes an Ottawa girl, "was taken in a bright room one afternoon in January. The small house was bought, but I made the larger one of cardboard boxes. It is a little over two feet high and has three stories, with 11 rooms and two halls. The furniture is all made of cardboard, too. All the rooms are not furnished yet, as the family has just moved in."

"Near the tower room on the lower floor are the stairs, and underneath, a cupboard with shelves which would delight any doll housekeeper. On the top floor is a large storeroom with tiny cardboard trunks around the walls, and the playroom in the tower beside it. The dolls are five inches high and just fit the house."

"The runabout at the door was cut from the advertising pages of an automobile magazine and was added at the

last minute to make the picture more real."

One-dollar award: Marian H. McElhinney, Ottawa, Ont. Honorable mention: Ruby Armstrong, Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. F. C. Loba, North Yakima, Wash.; Ralph G. Dussell, Denver, Col.; Violet Barlow, Chicago.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

NO SOUND HEARD IN THE SKY
BEYOND THE ATMOSPHERE

Outside the atmosphere of the earth there is no sound, and never has been sound, and never can be sound, for there can be no sound without air, says a writer for the Children's Magazine. Sound is caused by waves of air. We cannot see the waves because the air is transparent, and we cannot feel the waves with our hands because the waves are very small and light, but clever men have measured them, and know how long they are and how fast they flow.

We can easily imagine how the waves are made, and when we throw a stone into water we see the circle of waves it makes, and in the same way, when we beat a drum, and the skin of the drum shakes, the skin hits the air and makes air waves.

It is quite easy to show that there is

no sound without air. If we put an alarm clock inside a great glass bottle, and then pump all the air out, we shall not be able to hear any sound when the alarm goes off, and we shall not be able to hear the ticking of the clock, however loudly it ticks and however intently we listen.

The air extends only about 200 miles above the surface of the earth, and so for millions and millions of miles through space there must be absolute silence.

It is strange to think that the sound of music and laughter, and voices should be possible only in such a small region, and that outside the air there should be such a tremendous silence.

GIRLS WISHING POSITIONS
SHOULD STUDY SHORTHAND

There is no field that is not open to women today, and the college girls who apply are passing into every possible line of endeavor, and succeeding, too. They succeed because they have had the years of discipline, because they know how to work, and work hard, writes Mary Snow of the intercollegiate bureau of occupation in the New York Press.

That is why the demand for the college-trained girl is so tremendously great and is constantly increasing. Men in every walk of life appreciate the advantage of the college-bred girl. The years of discipline are of inestimable value, and the broad training and special specialization as has been indulged in make it possible for them to adjust themselves rapidly when they get out into the world of work. They are able to see things in their true perspective—to grasp things as a whole and see the proper relation of cause and effect.

The college girl, however, goes into work with much the same attitude as the untrained girl. She knows she must serve an apprenticeship and she is willing to. If she differs from her untrained sister, and from many young men, too, it is in this—that she knows how to work, and no amount of detail is too irksome or too immaterial for her. However subordinate her early tasks may be, she accepts them and performs them in the proper way. She knows she has a certain amount of experience to get, and she sets herself to get it with the least possible amount of friction.

Aside from teaching, the work into which the majority go is secretarial, and then social service—either state, city or county. And for them all, stenography is the key.

The girl who wants a position in almost any field today must know stenography. She may not be compelled to confine herself to it for long, but for considerable time it seems to be a prerequisite. Then, if she masters whatever comes within her employer's ken, she can become his private secretary or attain an important administrative position.

There isn't any reason why a girl should not have as much chance of succeeding as a man. Sometimes the matter at hand is as unbecoming as possible. She must be prepared to have the most ordinary experiences. Unless she passes

through these she cannot attain to the extraordinary ones she wishes. She must have tact. She must be willing. She must be direct. The sign-posts that direct a man to the goal of achievement must be her sign-posts, too.

Last year we had 1000 applicants, and all of those who started out to fight their way are doing well. They haven't any complaints to make. They know that it's a struggle, and if they fail they can blame only themselves.

LITTLE PROBLEM

105—The puzzle editor called his typewriter to his desk the other day and asked her to typewrite a simple sentence of seven common dictionary words, each of one syllable, and he dictated to her. Committing the seven words he dictated to memory, she sat down at her machine and proceeded to rattle them off. But she failed to finish the task. After several vain attempts to write down that simple little sentence of seven words, each word containing only one syllable, she declared that it couldn't be done. The seven dictated words could not be expressed in seven written words, said the typewriter. The puzzle editor would publish that simple little sentence of seven words, but no compositor was found able to set them up in type. So the puzzle editor finds himself in a predicament. He cannot show you that seven-word sentence in seven words of printed type. And the typewriter cannot write it on her machine. The office boy tried to write it in longhand, but he, too, failed. What is that seven-word sentence?

Answer to Little Problem No. 104—The farmer had 120 sheep.

NAME WANTED

Here is a puzzle credited to Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland."

A Russian nobleman had three sons, each of whom chose a different profession. The oldest son, named RAB, became a lawyer. The second son, YMRA, became a soldier. The third son became a sailor. What was the name of the third son? (Solution one week from today.)

TRICK PLAYED
WITH DOMINOES

"Pick out any double you like," said an onlooker to some domino players, "and match the dominoes so that they will all be used. I will go out of the room, and when I come back will tell you what number is on either end. But you mustn't build out sideways."

"Must you know the double?" "No."

The players banished him from the room, and started with a double three. When the dominoes had all been used, there was four on one end and two on the other. One of the players went to the door, and asked, "What have we?"

"Four on one end and two on the other," came the answer.

"Perhaps they always come out four and two," said the player.

"What would you like them to come out?"

"Three and five," proposed some one. Starting with a double six, the expert ended his lines with three and five.

"Perhaps a double six will always bring a three and five," hazarded the skeptic.

"Try it," said the expert. "I'll go out and walk up the road, and be back in five minutes."

For five minutes the skeptic worked over the dominoes, but all he could get was one on one end, and two on the other! It looked uncanny.

A mathematically inclined man began to work out the problem according to a theory that he thought might explain it. Suddenly he stopped.

"Where's the one and two?" he asked. It was not to be found. Finally the expert produced it from his pocket.

"I don't know why it is," he said, "but one night I was playing with the dominoes, and I noticed that if I kept one out, I'd get the numbers on that one at the ends of my lines. I've had lots of fun with it. But don't take a double. Somehow it will not always work with a double."

The players all pronounced it a good trick, and now the mathematical man is trying to explain the principle upon which it works, and why it only works occasionally with a double.—Youths Companion.

POOR BOYS WHO
BECAME RULERS

John Adams, second President, was the son of a grocer of very moderate means.

Andrew Jackson's parents lived in a hut in the pine woods for which the state of North Carolina is famous.

James K. Polk spent his early years digging a living out of a farm in North Carolina. He was later a clerk in a store.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer and his home was an humble one. He learned the business of a clothier.

James Buchanan's home was in a small town in the Alleghany mountains. His father cut the logs and built a house in what was then the wilderness.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a poor farmer in Kentucky and lived in a log cabin until he was 21 years old.

Ulysses S. Grant was a village boy in a plain home on the banks of the Ohio river until he was 17 years of age.

Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of 10. He was never able to attend school and picked up all the education he ever had.

James A. Garfield's early home was a log cabin. He worked on a farm until he was large enough to use carpenter's tools, when he learned the trade. He afterward worked on a canal.

Grover Cleveland's father was a Presbyterian minister with a small salary and a large family. The boys had to earn their living.

William McKinley's early home was plain and comfortable and his father was able to keep him at school.—Selected.

GLITTER, GLITTER

Glitter, glitter, Silver Moon,
In the sky a big balloon!
Tell me where you are all day,
Where's the place you hide away?

It is easy for the Sun
When the Day is past and done,
In the shadows of the Night
To conceal his golden light.

But to me it does seem queer
How you hide when all is clear!
There're no closets I can spy
Anywhere up in the sky!

Tell me, tell me, Silver Moon,
Won't you tell me pretty soon?
—New York Press.

CREAM NUT CANDY

Mix half a pound of granulated sugar in one cup of sweet cream and heat slowly on the stove until the sugar is dissolved. Boil five minutes and stir in half a pound of nuts, pecans preferable, chopped fine. Boil 10 minutes and pour on buttered plates. Cut into squares when partly cold. Will harden in about two days.—Farm and Ranch.

RECITATIONS FOR USE IN A
WASHINGTON PROGRAM

FOR VERY LITTLE BOY
This is my country's flag,
I am my country's boy,
To ever serve her well,
Will be my pride and joy.
[This number will be more effective if the little boy holds a very large flag.]
—School Education.

ORIGINAL THIRTEEN
(To be spoken by 13 children, representing the 13 original colonies.)

First child—I am Virginia. I have given many noble sons to my country, but today, I wish to speak only of one, the most illustrious—Washington.

Second child—I am New Jersey, and the elms at Princeton still whisper of his fame.

Third child—I am Massachusetts, and his name is still as powerful among my people as when his cannon rested on Dorchester Heights.

Fourth child—I am New York, and in my noblest city the first President took his oath of office.

Fifth child—I am New Hampshire, and I bring granite from my mountains, and his deeds may be written on lasting tablets.

Sixth child—I am Maryland, and my Potomac's stream murmurs ever of love as it glides past his former home.

Seventh child—I am Connecticut, the land of steady habits, and as a model for our children we hold him up whose title was "An Honest Man."

Eighth child—I am Rhode Island, and the name of Roger Williams is no more dear to me than the memory of Washington.

Ninth child—I am Delaware, and my noble river tells of brave deeds of long ago.

Tenth child—I am North Carolina, and the record of Francis Marion bids me join in reverence to his valiant leader.

Eleventh child—I am South Carolina and through many trials I have kept his memory sacred.

Twelfth child—I am Pennsylvania, and the old State House at Philadelphia seems to be filled with echoes of his steps.

Thirteenth child—I am Georgia, youngest of all, and I bring palms to celebrate his victories.

Virginia—Let us speak of his truthfulness.

New Jersey—Let us admire his modesty.

Massachusetts—Let us praise his courage.

New York—Let us remember his deeds.
New Hampshire—Let us emulate his piety.

Maryland—Honor the statesman!
Connecticut—The general!
Rhode Island—The truth-teller!
Delaware—The hero!

North Carolina—The Cincinnati of the West.

South Carolina—The Father of his Country!

Pennsylvania—"Providence left him childless that his country might call him father."

Georgia—Then let us speak of him still as (all joining in), "First in Peace, First in War, First in the Hearts of His Countrymen."—Lucia M. Mooney in Educational Bulletin XIII.

WASHINGTON'S CAREER

First child—Washington was brave.
Eight years with sword and gun,
He fought to save our country,
And liberty was won.

Second child—Washington was wise.
Eight years with wisdom great,
As President, he guided
Our gallant ship of state.

Third child—Washington was true.
To country, home, and friend,
His lips spoke no false word;
On him could all depend.

Fourth child—Washington was kind.
To soldier, friend and foe,
His loving words and loving deeds
Are things I'm glad to know.

Fifth child—Washington we love.
The man strong, brave, and true,
We want to be like him.
Let's try. I will. Will you?

—Susan M. Kane.

YOUNG PATRIOT

I'm just a very little boy:
I never fired a gun,
I never led an army,
Like brave George Washington.

And though like him I may not fight
To set a people free,
I'll try to be as brave and true,
As kind and good as he.

—Alice Jean Cleator.

ROAD TO SUCCESS SAID TO
BE OPEN TO EVERY YOUTH

There is a "fighting chance" of success for every boy. The term "fighting chance" is used advisedly, for a boy must put up a pretty good fight if he expects to achieve the highest degree of success, says a writer for the Boys Magazine. Competition is sharp and a good deal is expected of the boy by the man who employs him, but not too much if the boy's latent powers are to be developed. Did you ever hear of a boy giving up a position because it was what he called "too easy"? I have. He was a boy who hired himself to a wool merchant in expectation of learning all about the wool business. At the end of a year he knew but little more than when he entered upon his position. He was kept at all sorts of little tasks that any boy could do, and there was much unoccupied time. He declared that he would much rather be in a position in which he would be learning something even though he did have to work much harder. Any boy is wise who declines to waste time.

The boy who thinks that he has "no chance" because his education is limited or because he is without money or influential friends is mistaken. A boy can learn more in a free evening school in some of our large cities than hundreds of the successful men of today ever had the privilege of learning in the crude little country or village schools they attended when they were boys. Educational opportunities for the poor boy were never so great as they are today.

The boy with no obstacles to overcome is not to be envied. He is not likely to develop his latent powers by surmounting difficulties. Benjamin Franklin was one of the wise men of his day and his wisdom is often quoted in our day. He had a way of saying things in a terse if not always elegant way. One thing he said tersely if not elegantly was that the best thing for a boy was "a good kick out of doors." Of course he meant by this that the boy would then have to depend upon himself and just what sort of stuff there was in him would thereby be developed.

When I hear a man attributing failure to the fact that he "never had any chance" I always feel like taking the statement as entirely lacking in accuracy. He would be nearer the truth if he said that he had not made the most of such chances as were put in his way.

The achievements of many men handicapped by lack of money or influential friends have been so great that any man or boy ought to feel equal to almost any triumph.

Perhaps you remember the "Hill of Difficulty" in "Pilgrim's Progress" and how Christian did not flinch in the least when he came to it. Every boy starting out for himself is almost sure to

come up against some "Hill of Difficulty" and the courage with which he meets it is a test of the force of his character.

The boy, who has an eager eye for the "soft snap" and will have no other when he is seeking "a job" is likely to add another man to the army of those who are complaining that they have never had "a chance." The conditions of success are not easy in our day although the opportunities are many. Work has been the first essential to success ever since the morning stars first sang together. Sir Joshua Reynolds was one of the most successful as well as one of the most industrious men of his day, and he has said something about the value of industry that every boy would do well to remember:

"If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is ever to be attained without it."

RIDDLES

What is book-keeping?
Failing to return borrowed books.
What color are the winds and the waves in a storm?

The winds "blew" (blue), and the waves "rose."
How can you take one from nineteen and have twenty left?

XIX.—I. XX.—New York World.

THE ORIGINAL

Symmetroscope

"Have you looked into it?"
Price each 50 cents post free

This wonderful little instrument transforms the most commonplace articles into beautiful designs.
Any small article, such as bits of colored cloth, potato parings, postage stamp, worried thread, etc., placed on the revolving disk, when seen through the lens, assumes the most beautiful, original, varied and unusual designs imaginable.

A NEVER FAILING SOURCE OF AMUSEMENT AND INTEREST FOR ALL ADULT AND YOUTH.
Gould & Gould, Dept. 1, Box 5143, Boston

WILD BIRDS AND FLOWERS

Are you interested in knowing them?
"LAND BIRDS" East of the Rockies, all in Natural colors. 220 pages. \$1.05 postpaid.
"WATER AND GAME BIRDS," 240 pages. 220 birds in Natural Colors. \$1.30 postpaid.
"FLOWER GUIDE," with more than 300 wild flowers pictured in Natural Colors. \$1.05 postpaid. The habits of the birds and flowers are fully described.

The books are bound in leather and board.
CHEAR L. REED
75 Chadwick Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

UHLMAN'S

PHOTO SUPPLIES

Quality Kodak Finishing

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN
FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

Our two meadowlarks, though differing much in song, resemble each other closely in plumage and habits, says Farmers Bulletin 513, on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in America. Grassy plains and uplands covered with a thick growth of grass or weeds, with nearby water, furnish the conditions best suited to the meadowlark's taste.

The meadowlarks (*Sturnella magna* and *Sturnella neglecta*) have a length of about 10½ inches. They breed generally in the United States, southern Canada and Mexico to Costa Rica; winter from the Ohio and Potomac valleys and British Columbia southward.

The song of the western bird is loud, clear and melodious. That of its eastern relative is feebler and loses much by comparison. In many localities the meadowlark is classed and shot as a game bird. From the farmer's standpoint this is a mistake, since its value as an insect eater is far greater than as an object of pursuit by the sportsman. Both the boll weevil, the foe of the cotton grower, and the alfalfa weevil are among the beetles it habitually eats. Twenty-five per cent of the diet of this bird is beetles, half of which are predaceous ground beetles, accounted useful insects, and one fifth are destructive weevils. Caterpillars form 11 per cent of the food

and are eaten in every month in the year. Grasshoppers are favorite food, and are eaten in every month and almost



MEADOWLARK

every day. The vegetable food (24 per cent of the whole) consists of grain and weed seeds.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

STORES AND OFFICES

STORES AND OFFICES

FINANCIAL

FINANCIAL

FOR RENT

STORES — OFFICES — STUDIOS

IN THE NEW

GAINSBOROUGH BUILDING

295 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Opposite Conservatory of Music and new Y. M. C. A. Buildings
New, up to date store and office building in the coming section of the Back Bay. Now ready for occupancy. Hot and cold water in every office. Passenger and freight elevator. Reasonable rents. Apply to **MANAGER OF BUILDING** at 311 Huntington Avenue, Tel. Back Bay 5248, or to **THE ASSOCIATED TRUST**, 141 Milk Street, Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

It's no wonder after fifty years of building up an organization for doing every kind of

ROOFING

that we are known to our hundreds of customers as

BOSTON'S BEST ROOFERS

Let us quote you on any kind of roof, shingles, slate or metal, or on a repair job, and we will prove our right to our reputation. Don't wait till you have to come.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
65-75 FITTS STREET, BOSTON

WHAT CAN YOU OFFER
For rent, 50 lots free and clear land in West Roxbury, value \$25,000. Will trade whole or part for good equities. KNIGHT.

WHAT CAN YOU OFFER
FOR 14 apts. and store, rents \$2000. m. \$10,000; no heat to supply. KNIGHT.

WHAT CAN YOU OFFER
FOR store and 5 apts., rents \$1536. m. \$2500. KNIGHT.

WHAT CAN YOU OFFER
FOR over 10,000 sq. ft. of land, over 600 ft. front, in best part of Newton, unrestricted, in \$5000, lease clause, price \$12,000? EDWARD A. KNIGHT, 9 Houston St., West Roxbury.

FARMS!
IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a farm, we have one of the largest and most complete lists from which to select; send for catalogue. **EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO.**, 295 Washington St.

FERRY HILL, MARSHFIELD
ADJOINING HUMAROCK BEACH, bordering North River, high elevation, beautiful wooded grounds, 1000 ft. of beach and country; most desirable location on South Shore; lots \$500 to \$700; send for illustrated booklet. **EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO.**, 295 Washington St.

SAFE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Apartment house properties in Brookline and the Back Bay, showing net incomes of from \$10 to \$20 per cent; little cash required in some cases or would exchange for non-productive real estate in any suburb of Boston; let us show you how to increase your income.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
41 Old South Bldg., Boston
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline
Telephone: F. H. 5035; Brookline 5210

GOOD INVESTMENT
6-APARTMENT house, 19 and 21 Moseley St., Dorchester; recently sold for \$10,000; property in good repair; income \$1125; for quick sale, call on J. Lewis. L. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—IDAHO
For Sale at a Bargain
80 ACRES, bearing, commercial orchard near Twin Falls, the famous fruit country of the West. For full information address Box 806, Twin Falls, Idaho.

BOOKS Old and New
A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals
Back Numbers of Leading Magazines
FOUNTAIN PENS
We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world; correspondence invited.

SMITH & McCANCE
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS
28 Bromfield St., Boston
Telephone your orders—Fort Hill 2221

BIBLES REBOUND
The Bible you have made notes in and used for years seems like an old friend. It is of more value to you than a new one. Why discard it now that it has come out of the binding? By re-binding it will last for years. Write us about it. It may be rebound in Morocco, round corners, stiff covers or limp, \$2.00 and upwards, according to size.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES
Wm. S. Locke, Bookbinder
17 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON

The Origin and Nationality of Surnames
BY L. B. MCKENNA, M. A., LL. D.
A book containing fundamental information all should know, though primarily designed for the use of students and those who make their study of surnames. Full of information of intense interest. Sent postpaid by any address on receipt of \$1.00.

L. B. MCKENNA, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

BUILDING AND REPAIRING.
Carpenter and Builder
Office and Store Fixtures
Hardwood Floors
Special attention given to all kinds of repairs, city and suburbs.
R. W. WHITEACRE
4 Stanwood St., Roxbury Tel. con.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS
RESTAURANTS
Bakery, Lunch Room & Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
113 Washington Ave., St. Louis
Phone Main 512
Special Dining Room on Second Floor for Ladies.

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894
Telephone, Oxford 162

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Office 80 East Street, Boston, Mass.

Woodbourne
THAT IDEAL HOME COMMUNITY
AT FOREST HILLS
Modern houses of concrete or brick
For Sale and To Rent.
For sale or any one wanting a place. For particulars address MRS. CHAS. BARBOUR, Hilliard, Florida.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES
—Quick service, rates being your application. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 295 Washington St.

APARTMENTS TO LET
GOOD SUITES
706 HUNTINGTON AVE.; housekeeping suites of 2, 3, 4 rooms. \$20-30

BACK BAY, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 7
Single or double room; with or without board; business men preferred.

BACK BAY, Westland Ave., 71, 2d floor
Suite 3—Furnished rooms; business men preferred. Tel. B. B. 3549-W.

BACK BAY, 175 Hemenway St.
TO LET—One room kitchenette suite with alcove.

BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress St.—Two sunny rooms, steam heat, convenient to schools, gym, library, trains and cars. Fine board next house. Tel. 3857-M.

CAMBRIDGE, 45 Garfield St.—Furnished rooms, steam heat; board nearby. Telephone 205-R.

COPILEY SQ.—Nicely furn. outside room, convenient, comfortable, pleasant kitchen; privileges; \$2.50 to \$4; minute to Public Library. 4 Oxford Terrace, Mrs. Merrill.

DURHAM ST., 3, Suite 4—To let, 1 well heated, well lighted front room; private family; price \$3.

GAINSBORO ST., 84, Suite 4—Nicely furnished, light room, with large closet; bath; central heating; water; telephone; modern apartment; good location.

GAINSBORO ST., 107, Suite 2—Large, square, sunny room, \$4 per week. Business person or adult desiring care.

HARBOR W. AVE., 10, Winthrop, furn. sin. or sun. room; elec. heat; w. c.; heat; sun plaza; southern exposure; quiet home.

FURNISHED ROOMS
Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, w. c., bath, cafe in building. References.
706 Huntington Ave.

HEMENWAY ST., 110, Suite 2—Newly furnished room in private family, hot water heat, continuous hot water, electric lights.

NEWBURY ST., 210—One small front room, one large room and kitchenette, also front parlor for living room or office; all conveniences; telephone.

ROOMS for light housekeeping; large grounds, shade and fruit trees; piazzas, garage; just the place for refined business people. 447 Washington St., Brookline, Tel. Fort 5 a. m. to 3 p. m. Brookline 1220. Evenings 3635-M.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 106—Sunny warm rooms, large and small; tourists accommodated.

NEWBURY ST., 306—Rooms with board in pleasant, homelike place; good location; rates reasonable. Tel. B. B. 3577-W.

ROOMS—FLORIDA
A FEW ROOMS will be vacant for February and March; rates from \$7 to \$10 per week. **SUNBEAM INN, Quay, Fla.**

CAFES
Restaurant Armenian
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
34 Kneeland Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Or. 1210 M.

K. H. SARAGIAN, Prop.
Fifteen years' experience.
Social parties a specialty.
Cafes, Madras, Pinaud and other Armenian national dishes. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICES
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
Superintendent's Office, Boston Division, 43 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., February 14, 1914.

NATIONAL EXPRESS CO.
Superintendent's Office, Boston Division, 67 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., February 14, 1914.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that the property as shown on lists posted at offices of the American Express Company and the National Express Company in this State or otherwise, at different points in the State of Massachusetts, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the auction rooms of G. Beck & Son, 41-43 Elliot St., Boston, Mass., on the 16th day of March, 1914, at 10 A. M., unless the same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.

C. H. EMERY.
Sup't. American Express Co.
R. H. W. DWIGHT.
Sup't. National Express Co.
G. W. Fernald, Agent, American Express Co.
W. G. Smith, Agent, National Express Co.

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 629 Metropolitan building.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY — MISS ALICE FORESTER, 22 Beaver St. Telephone Broad 2516

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 629 Metropolitan building.

A GOOD PLAN FOR THE NEW YEAR
Just this—keep your funds (and don't ignore small amounts) safely and profitably invested in a First Mortgage Loan. In this way you do not lose a cent of interest.
Put this plan in operation by investing interest or dividends you receive this month. Keep it up during the year and you will be agreeably surprised at the resultant profit. Let us explain these investments in **BONFOY'S LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.**, Oklahoma City, Okla.

FARM LANDS—WISCONSIN
RELIABLE information about the best field, Wisconsin. Fruit District (equally good for dairying); the 36-page free illustrated "Rayfield Booklet" fully describes this remarkable district on the South Shore of Lake Superior; the Apostle Islands are just off shore; this is the "combing" fruit district of the country; apples and cherries are reliable crops; natural home of the strawberry; near large markets. Address "RAYFIELD," 400 Globe Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA
320 ACRES OF MANITOBA LAND—3/4 miles from station; 1000 ft. of beach; stock farm; running creek cuts about 1 acre; 30 acres of natural hay; about 90 acres of bush, easily cleared; balance all good clear land ready for plow; price \$22 per acre; as low as fifth cash, balance arrange easy to good party. F. E. DUNN, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

REAL ESTATE—PENNSYLVANIA
EASTON, PA.—Large, handsome stone house on College Hill, 100 ft. of beach; pantry; lot 120 feet x 217 feet covered with oaks and chestnut trees; view of 22 miles; fine residential section of Easton; just under Paxinora Inn, a beautiful summer resort; will sell or exchange, preferably with Southern California property. Address E. V. Clark, 500 Parker Avenue, Easton, Pa.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA
ATTRACTIVE 10-acre farm on National Highway and A. C. L. R. R. at Hilliard, Florida; 6 acres under plow, 3 acres in paper shell pecans; 4 room furnished bungalow, store house, chicken houses and park; fruit and ornamental trees; a bar bath for any one wanting a south place. For particulars address MRS. CHAS. BARBOUR, Hilliard, Florida.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES
—Quick service, rates being your application. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 295 Washington St.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
Leland Farm Agency's Circular Free brings it. Room 402K, 24 Milk St., Boston

APARTMENTS TO LET
GOOD SUITES
706 HUNTINGTON AVE.; housekeeping suites of 2, 3, 4 rooms. \$20-30

433 BROOKLINE AVE. (Longwood)
6 rooms and bath, central heating, tin at 10 rooms. \$20-30

80 ST. BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON;
6 rooms and bath, on corner. \$20-30

41 EAST CONCORD ST., SOUTH END
6 rooms and bath. \$20-30

The above suites are to be let, in excellent condition, with steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Apply on premises or to

THE ASSOCIATED TRUST
141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1872

JAMAICA PLAIN
Modern brick apartments, 6-8 r., \$45 to \$79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water; elevator; private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain; or F. S. DE-LAND, 703 Pemberton Building.

KITCHENETTE SUITE
TO LET—At 100 Westland Ave. Bay, suite of 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, with steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, telephone and janitor service. Rent \$27 per month. Apply to janitor, on premises, or to

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
481 Old South Bldg., Boston
Telephone: F. H. 5035; Brookline 5210

WINCHESTER
FOR RENT—To let, desirable permanent tenant, lower apartment of 6 large rooms, new house, all modern improvements; near the Back Bay, in a quiet, well-lighted neighborhood. Apply at 5 Bacon St.; CHAS. F. MAXWELL.

REDUCED RENTALS
TWO ROOMS, bath and kitchenette, janitor service, in modern building, cont. Mountfort and St. Mary's sts. Apply to janitor on premises, 121 Mountfort St.; or GUY D. TOBEY, 121 Tremont St.

New Cambridge Single
RESTRICTED and aristocratic section, 9 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, w. c., heat, large living-room, beamed ceiling and open fire. Price \$8500.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., 129 Tremont St.

68 CHESTNUT ST.
Very desirable unfurnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath to sublet from March 1st.

APARTMENTS and Houses—Practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KENNEDY'S WOOD, 200 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. 363 Roxbury.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING
TOURS
ELEVEN WEEKS' COMMENTARY
TOUR—Complete trip \$675; superior accommodations; sailing June 11; Mediterranean route, touching Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa; visiting Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany. Mrs. Marie M. Mahken, 419 W. 111th St., New York City; Tel. Morning 6644. Mrs. Irma Hering Evans, 157 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Tel. Spruce 4179-D.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
PRIVATE HOUSE WORK A SPECIALTY
City or Country
Electric lights, bells, telephones; electrical repairs of all kinds.
Highest references. Tel. River 6330.
L. MOORE, 67 W. 107th St., New York

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY — MISS ALICE FORESTER, 22 Beaver St. Telephone Broad 2516

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 629 Metropolitan building.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY — MISS ALICE FORESTER, 22 Beaver St. Telephone Broad 2516

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 629 Metropolitan building.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY — MISS ALICE FORESTER, 22 Beaver St. Telephone Broad 2516

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 629 Metropolitan building.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY — MISS ALICE FORESTER, 22 Beaver St. Telephone Broad 2516

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 629 Metropolitan building.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY — MISS ALICE FORESTER, 22 Beaver St. Telephone Broad 2516

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 629 Metropolitan building.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

INSERTED MONDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Rate: 10c per line per insertion on six months and yearly contracts.

Dentists
CHICAGO, ILL.
DR. F. H. SCHARFF
1502 Mallery Bldg., 1 to 5:30
2838 North Ave., 7 to 9 P. M.
Tel. Rand. 7280-7281

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON
1715 Mallery Bldg., 69 E. Madison St.
Tel. Randolph 171

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 751 Chicago

DR. C. E. ALLSHOUSE
2811 N. Clark St. Tel. L. 1108
CHICAGO

DR. M. NEALE MORSE
3022 N. Dearborn St.
Suite 500 Reliance Bldg. 32 No. State st.

CONCORD, N. H.
DENTIST—Artistic restoration of teeth, roots, etc. JOHN H. WORTHEN, D.D.S., 15 No. Main st.

DENVER, COL.
DENTISTRY—E. B. PEIRCE, D.D.S.
Room 719, Central Savings Bank Building
Telephone Main 6855

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
DENTISTRY
DR. M. TRAXLER
316-317 Metz Bldg. City Phone 5124

LONG BEACH, CAL.
DENTIST—DR. JAMES H. BOSWELL
602 First National Bank Bldg.
Phone 100

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DENTIST—DR. J. P. GARDNER
202 1/2 S. Broadway, Rooms 203-204
A2119 With Dr. Huddel

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
DENTIST—DR. BERTMAN G. TAYLOR
504 Eleventh Ave. Phone Hanover 2338
Wisconsin State Bank Bldg.

DENTIST
DR. ANNA T. GROSSENBACH
105 Grand Ave. Phone Grand 788

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
DENTIST—DR. W. I. MACBRIDE
3000 Hennepin Ave. Tel. NW. 50. 6617
Evenings by appointment

OAKLAND, CAL.
DENTIST—DR. E. SYKES, DENTIST
Hours 10 to 5, 500-10 Union Bldg. Bk. Bldg.
Tel. Oak. 3173

PASADENA, CAL.
DENTIST—DR. AUSTIN H. PARKER
610 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.
Telephone Colorado 3569

PITTSBURGH, PA.
DENTISTRY
J. A. PHILLIPS, 417 Federal Street
N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PORTLAND, ORE.
DENTIST—DR. F. S. SKIFF
713-14 E. Broadway, 4th Floor
Telephone Main 4164

DENTIST—DR. A. W. KEENE
Majestic Theater Building, Room Five
351 1/2 Washington St. Tel. Marshall 5206

SALEM, ORE.
DENTIST—DR. JOHN ARNOLD
High Class Dentistry—Reasonable
180 No. Commercial St. Phone Main 655

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
DENTIST—DR. L. A. VIERSEN
Scripture Bldg., Cor. 14th and B Sts.
Office Phone Main 1058

AGENCY WANTED
HUGH B. GILMOUR, 13 York Street, Glasgow, has a good selling connection among spinning mills, factories and engineering works. He wishes to get into communication with an American firm desirous of putting their specialty appliances on the British market.

DESIRE to represent manufacturer in Utah and contiguous territory; references as to integrity and ability; correspondence solicited. Address, C. B. STEVENS, 653 5th East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Man of good address, experienced in meeting buyers for banks, building custodians, etc., preferred. Good opportunity in commission strictly to right man. Call Monday from 10-10:30, Room 530, John Hancock Bldg., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—General manager not over 45, with experience and high executive ability, in manufacturing corporation employing 500 hands. Address D. 21, Monitor office.

SITUATIONS WANTED
WOMAN of experience in magazine work; competent writer; conversant with several languages; expert in proof-reading and make-up work; prefer Chicago, but would not object to leaving city; H-9, 750 So. Blvd., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
OFFICE MANAGER with a large Commission Co. in full charge of auditing and accounts, purchases, statistics, etc., and 35 office employees and timekeepers, desires to make a change. 8-6, 750 So. Blvd., Chicago.

POSITIONS WANTED
EXPERIENCED Board of Trade Publicity and City Commissioner endorsed by Mayor, Council, Ratepayers' Association and Merchants, who is conversant with and has traveled Europe, U. S. and Canada, wants engagement by firm or city March first. RICHARD OBBE, Vernon, R. C.

Dentists
SANTA ANA, CAL.
DENTISTRY—DR. W. A. FLOOD
304 1/2 East 4th Street
Sunset Phone 1108 Home Phone 375

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
DR. CHAS. J. NICOLAI
DENTIST
Galen Bldg., 391 Sutter. Tel. Sutter 324

DR. M. J. BELL
DENTIST
Phone Douglas 1498. 1011-12 Head Bldg.

SEATTLE, WASH.
DENTISTRY
DR. FRANK S. SMITH
935-7 Green Bldg. Phone Main 748

SPOKANE, WASH.
DENTISTRY—DR. A. B. LOCKARD
205 Hyde Building
Phone Main 1335

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT
318 Main St., Room 601, Hitchcock Bldg.
Springfield, Mass.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DENTISTRY—DR. JUDSON H. NORTH
and DR. E. D. SHAW, 312-314 Union Bldg.
Phone Warren 7120-W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
DENTISTRY—Dr. Frederick I. Bartlett,
1410 H St., N. W. Phone Main 1146. Gold and porcelain inlay a specialty.

J. A. BERTMAN, D.D.S.
The Edward, 810 15th St. Main 825

DENTIST
EDWARD J. BOE, D. D. S.
304 Colorado Bldg. Phone M-6705

WORCESTER, MASS.
DENTISTRY—DR. E. T. FOX
11 Pleasant St. Phone Park 2755
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

Lawyers
BALTIMORE, MD.
BALDWIN & SAPPINGTON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
204 Piper Building, Baltimore, Md.

BOISE, IDA.
BENJ. W. OPPENHEIM
LAWYER
609-10 IDAHO BLDG.

CHICAGO, ILL.
FREDERICK A. BANGS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

WILLIAM E. FREER
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
1110 Ashland Block, Chicago
Efficient Collection Department

MARTIN & SHERLOCK
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

LEONARD L. COWAN
Attorney-at-Law
601 Otis Building, Chicago

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

DENISON, TEX.
FARLEY REASONOVER
Attorney-at-Law
1000 Denison, Texas

AGENTS WANTED
WE WANT A GOOD LIVE MAN in each city to sell our combination belt dressing and preservative now in satisfaction. We will give you a full line of our goods, and you can sell everywhere. We will give you a full line of our goods, and you can sell everywhere. We will give you a full line of our goods, and you can sell everywhere.

WANTED—Active agents everywhere for an every day business that pays; fine line household and toilet brushes, dust-mops and dusters, men or women, easy to sell; very profitable; "they're stealers." Write at once to THE STEELGRIP BRUSH CO., INC., 40 Stanley St., New Britain, Conn.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED in each locality to report information, news, names, etc., to us; we have established markets; no canvassing or publicity. Particulars free. "NISCO," Dept. BFX, Cincinnati, O.

Agents Wanted to sell ladies' apparel; can earn \$25 weekly; send for free catalogue and particulars. A. & B. SKIRT CO., 27 Temple place, Boston, Mass. Dept. M.

OFFICE SPECIALTIES
Paste, Mucilage, Pastilage Holder
Prevents evaporation.
Keeps contents clean.
Has a brush worth while.
Fine bristles.
Aluminum ferrule.
Above trade mark on bottom of every bottle.
At Your Stationer's
H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO., PRINTERS
And Manufacturing Stationers
1723-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL
BERLITZ
ALL LANGUAGES
Superior native teachers.
Terms reasonable.
Trial lesson free.
The Best Method.
DAY AND EVENING
SESSIONS.
Privately and in classes.
Send for Catalogue.
132 BOYLSTON STREET
TELEPHONE OXFORD 5900
New Classes Constantly Forming
DO NOT SPEND TIME OR MONEY WITH INFERIOR METHODS

FOUNTAIN PENS
SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN, 25c
Guaranteed against leaking, no soiled fingers, simple filling device, regular \$1.50 per postpaid 25c. Agents wanted. ROLLINS & CO., Dept. 21, Box 5272, Boston.

GERMAN LESSONS
GERMAN Literature; private lessons; special courses; conversation. MRS. F. Schoenemann, 3 Avon St., Cambridge, Mass.

LAWYERS
PERCY L. AIKEN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Offices
BANGOR AND SORENTINO, MAINE

DENTISTS
MOHIN DENTAL OFFICE, 406 Mass. Ave., cor. Tremont St., hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Tel. Trem. 1216-R.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul st., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Soul." Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Miss Hall
The Baby's Photographer.

We have a BETTER BABY CONTEST
In Brookline every day
For all little babies are BETTER BABIES
When pictured the BETTER WAY.
PIERCE BUILDING COOLIDGE CORNER
BROOKLINE ART UNION
1330 BEACON STREET Telephone Brookline 5284 W.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Honey Bee Sweets

Reflect the Charming Qualities of Their Young Maker
You will be delighted with its purity and tastiness.
Possess all the good points of home made candies of fine quality.

PEANUT BRITTLE.....35c lb.
By Parcel Post
66 TOXTEH STREET, BROOKLINE, MASS.

**Mrs. MacHale**

Magnolia, Mass.
Tel. B. B. 3497

LATEST HAIR ACCESSORIES

Ondulation Hair Dressing, Manicuring and Shampooing, Residential Work

LUXOR

SOLVES THE PROBLEM
REVERSIBLE
HOUSE DRESS.
Slips on and off like a coat. Either front can be worn outside. Can be changed instantly from high to low neck. Waist is adjustable without alteration. Combines negligee, kimono, cover-all, apron, house dress. Ask your dealer for it by name. Or send material and color wanted and we will fill your order. Made in striped or figured reversible. Colors: dark ground, navy, light blue, gray, shepherd check, black and white, also plain. Light ground colors in white and black, white and blue, white and pink. Delivered Price, \$1.50. Chamberlain, plain blue, pink, lavender and gray. Delivered Price, \$1.50. Gingham, striped blue or gray; checks, blue, pink, lavender, black and white. Delivered Price, \$1.75. Fancy figured crepe, light blue, navy, tan, lavender and pink, neatly bound to match, \$2.50; trimmed with satin, \$3; trimmed with satin, \$3.50. Sizes 34 to 46. Money back if not satisfactory. Agents wanted. Dealers write for samples. LUXOR GARMENT CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago

Peirce & Barton Co.

THE
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP
SPECIAL
India Tub Silk \$1.89 Each
Shirtwaists at
SILK PETTICOATS,
SILK HOSIERY, KIMONOS,
HOUSE DRESSES, MAIDS' and NURSES' UNIFORMS
RAINCOATS, Etc.
37 Temple Place Boston
Room 8 (take elevator) Oxford 1425

LADIES!

Wear the Pillow Shoes of Soft Vici Kid.
COMFORT, EASE, DURABILITY, STYLE are yours if you wear this shoe.
O'Sullivanized Pillow Shoe
3.25
No lining to wrinkle and tear. No break-in necessary. Customers everywhere necessary. Please the foot and pleases the eye. Price includes O'SULLIVAN'S HEEL of sewn rubber. Write for our free catalog and see the money back guarantee. PILLOW SHOE CO., Dept. E, Boston, Mass. 184 Summer St., Opp. South Station

Embroidered Waists and Dresses

You are invited to come and visit our large exhibition of beautiful imported and hand embroidered dresses, trimmed with real hand made cluny.
CUSTOM MADE \$15 UP
A very nice collection of embroidered waists, custom made, up to sizes 34 to 42. Good opportunity to buy at wholesale prices; also a special line of stamped waists in handsome designs, with all the goods for the making, at \$1.25.
FRENCH EMBROIDERY CO.
120 Boylston St., Room 326, Boston.

THE BAZAR

is the
APRON STORE
Aprons—style of cut, 3 prices, 25c, 35c, 50c. 30in., 36in., 40in. Assorted colors.
163 N. MAIN STREET Concord, N. H.

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP

LADIES' HATTER
30 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
UP ONE FLIGHT

GILLESPIE METHOD SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING AND MANICURING

FRANCES M. GILLESPIE
Successor to Madame Gillespie
The Copley, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston
Opposite Public Library
Tel. 4195 E. S. All branches taught

SPENCER CORSETS

Custom-made, front or back laced; give slender appearance. A special design for each customer, and guaranteed to keep original shape.
B. W. LOGAN,
487 Boylston St., Room 216.

60c Manicure Set 25c

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE
6 High-grade Articles
Jar Bleach Powder, Jar Cuticle Cream, Nail Polishing Pencil, Polishing Cake, 4 Emery Boards, Orange Stick, all tastefully arranged in fancy box; regular price \$1.50. This set is high grade in every way. Send 25c today. Cash or Stamps. DR. RUDOLPH MARTIN, Inc., 504 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

DO YOUR OWN CLEANING

A Little Book Tells You HOW
The Secret and Science of French Dry Cleaning Made for \$1.00
This book was published to sell for \$2.00 and is worth it.
THE H. B. HUNTING CO.
Bargain Bookellers, Springfield, Mass.
Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer and Holder Combined.
No more biting of thread, nor hunting for wax. 10c by mail.
Universal Thread Cutter Co., 110 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. Agents Wanted

12 WEST ST.

Evening Gowns Completed on Short Notice
MRS. J. B. MORRILL
COSTUME MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
25 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
CORSET COVERING EXPERT FITTER
1 West 34th Street, New York

TABLE SUPPLIES

TABLE SUPPLIES

A LITTLE EXTRA CHARM ADDED TO THE CHOICEST MARMALADE YOU EVER TASTED—AND YOU HAVE

Lady Betty's Marmalades

Grapefruit-Orange, Orange, Pineapple-Orange

Made in Lady Betty's Marmalade Kitchen in Brookline of choicest fruits and pure sugar. Especially for the highest class hotel and family trade. Guaranteed free from adulteration. No artificial color, flavor or preservatives. Prof. L. D. Allen Analysis, Westfield.
For sale by best grocers. If your dealer cannot supply you we will send you a sample jar (2 large portions) postpaid on receipt of 25c or 3 full sized jars for \$1.00 postpaid. Please send your grocer's name.

Address **LADY BETTY,**
Beacon and Washington Sts., Brookline, Mass.

MAPLEX EXTRACT

Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Private Families. Make your own pure, delicious table syrup at home at one half the cost you pay for ordinary table syrup. MAPLEX is a powerful extract of vegetable saps and pure maple syrup, guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. 1 oz. will flavor 1 gallon of pure granulated sugar syrup, making a most delicious spread for hot cakes, waffles, etc. Highest recommendations from constant users. Try it and be convinced. Trial bottle, enough for 1 gallon of syrup by parcel post in the U. S., 25c. Agents wanted. THE AMERICAN EXTRACT CO., 200 E. Monument St., BALTIMORE, Maryland.

Be Sure Your Grocer Carries

DOANE'S Cranberry Jelly and Sauce

HOME MADE
Pure and Clean, Delicious in Flavor. Beautiful in Color. Nothing ever as good put on the market.
Send 25c for Half Pint Sample
DELIVERED FREE
I cultivate my own Cranberries. Only Choicest Fruit Used.

NATHANIEL DOANE

Harwichport, Cape Cod, Mass.

BAYLEY FARM SAUSAGE

28c lb.
BAYLEY FARM, Peacham, VERMONT

ANTIQUES

OLD BOOKS, Pamphlets, pictures, maps, silver and objects of vertu BOUGHT and SOLD. Publishes an unfamilar Lincoln picture. AGENTS WANTED.
OTTO WIECKER
62 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.

BOOK MARKERS

VERA LESSON MARKERS
Mailed to Any Part of the World on receipt of \$1.25. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. G. J. KORDULA, 1411 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

PLACE CARDS

THE TINY TOTS
Original hand-painted place cards, 10 cents each, 12 for \$1, or 100 for \$7. Menus, etc., with little Canadian figures to order. BEE LIGHTFOOT, 484 Cooper St., Ottawa, Canada.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Invisible Leggings
For men and women who motor and walk.
Anklelet, wool 30c, silk \$1.50. Legging, \$1 and \$1.50.
For sale at leading stores.
DOUGLAS ANKLETTE CO.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

This Dainty Box of Lavender

The Lavender Shop
634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

MARINELLO SHOP

BOSTON MAIN OFFICE
All Kinds of Toilet Work
420 Boylston Street, Berkeley Building Suite 411. Tel. B. B. 5174

MADAME LOANTHA

Maker of Gowns, Misses' and Children's
80 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Personal attention given to all work
Telephone: Back Bay 3063-J

CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER

"From Infancy to 12 Years"
MRS. LEIGHTON
331 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Between Symphony Hall and Boston Opera House, or write and I will call.

Elizabeth P. Hassenberg

14 years' experience
Shampooing and Manicuring
COMPLETE LINE OF TOILET GOODS
457 Boylston Street, Boston

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

Cameras and Lenses
In our camera and lens department we offer a greater variety and better values than can be found in any other photographic establishment in New England.
We sell all new cameras and lenses with the understanding that they may be returned or exchanged and money refunded if not entirely satisfactory after a reasonable trial. Prices from \$2.00 up.

ONE TASTE

of a Priscilla doughnut—the light, wholesome kind which are made from

PRISCILLA PREPARED DOUGHNUT FLOUR

Makes you want another—and still another. It's fun to make Priscilla doughnuts because there's no mixing of ingredients and NOTHING TO ADD BUT WATER. Just add water and fry the batter. Priscillas are much more delicious to eat and cost less to make than the ordinary doughnut. All ingredients are so carefully selected that this flour has passed the tests of the WESTFIELD PURE FOOD STANDARD.
For sale by all leading grocers. Send 15c in stamps and your grocer's address if he can't supply you and get the 14 oz. package by post.
Economy Food Products Co.
143 Sixth St., Cambridge, Mass.

THE CELEBRATED SMITHFIELD HAMS

Cooked and stuffed Virginia style. VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM
211 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

LUNCH ROOMS

THE NEW
LIBRARY LUNCH ROOM
687 Boylston St., Room 209, Boston
Lunchroom from 11:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Dinner
Table D'Hotel from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M.
Open from 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

PORTRAITS

Aquarelle Paintings
We employ a large force of experts in the making of these beautiful colored portraits. Send in the photograph by mail you wish to have colored, and ask for our terms. Solicitors can make big money and are wanted at all times. We pay good salaries to deliverymen, collectors and proof-passers. Our agents operate in all parts of the United States.

SYRACUSE PORTRAIT CO.

303-311 N. State St.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAQUES
Plumbers and Steam Fitters
Established 1896
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.
Telephone 420 B. B.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

In two forms
POWDER
or
CREAM
ELECTRO SILICON

Order it in the form you prefer
Both of equal merit
This famous Silver Polish is the only one that has won the test nearly half a Century. Careful housekeepers everywhere say it is best for cleaning and polishing silver and all fine metals without scratching or marring. Send address for FREE SAMPLE
Or 15c for full sized box Powder postpaid. Or 25c for 1/2 pint Jar Cream postpaid.
Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., New York
At Grocers and Druggists
We pack Hamilton Coupons

Do You Want Your Linen To Look Like New?

Certainly! Every housewife wants the best laundry to look beautiful in color. Then use **BLAKE'S CAPSULE BLUE**
12 capsules, 10c; 3 boxes, 25c by mail.
J. A. BLAKE, 325 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHITE SAND

MADE AT THE L. & PIERCE CO.'S STORES

Burrill's Tooth Powder

For those who have gold fillings, crown and bridge work—"Burrill's" cleanses so thoroughly it does not allow the food to collect under and around the dental work, and gives to the mouth a clean, sweet, refreshed feeling. Indorsed by dentists. 25 cents. Powder form in large glass bottles—or in paste form in tubes.

Clean Your Silver Your Jeweller's Way

Don't rub or "scour" your silver any more. No jeweller rubs or "scours" his silver. A simple dipping process keeps his stock always bright and beautiful.

Trade JIFFY-BRITE Mark

No-Rub Silver Cleaner
does away with Silver Cleaning Drudgery. It will clean all your silver at once. No rubbing. Just dip, rinse and dry. Absolutely non-harmful and harmless to gold, silver, plated ware, hands and clothing.

Full size package sent postpaid for 50c. Money refunded if you wish.
Send for Free Sample and Booklet
Jiffy-Brite Laboratories
BOSTON, MASS.

The Chiffon Waist

you can scarcely spare long enough to send to the Dye House, and can wear it the same day by using

BROWN DAISY WONDERWASH

Wonderwash also cleanses all kinds of silks, satins and dainty materials.
For free sample, write to
BROWN DAISY GIRL
Care of PARKER SUPPLY CO.
250 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

The "International" FLOOR MACHINE

Unequalled for Grinding Terrazo Marble-Mosaic, Marble and Composition Floors, also for Cleaning Ceramic Tile Floors. Maximum Results at Minimum Cost. Indispensable to Contractors and Building Managers. Invaluable for cleaning Marble, Tile, Terrazo and Mosaic Floors. Prevents Stains and Discolorations. Removes your marble floors with the International.

**HARRISON SUPPLY COMPANY**

Nathan C. Harrison, General Manager
8-7 Dorchester Avenue Extension, Boston
F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation
61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

Change Your Ironing Board Cover in 30 Seconds with These Clips.

With QUICK CATCH CLIPS any woman can change ironing board covers in half a minute. They do away with sewing and tacking and give high covers better. Quick Catch Clips fit any board. Can be attached by any woman—all you need is a screw driver. Last indefinitely. Hundreds of thousands in use. SEND 25 CENTS TODAY AND GET YOURS, TOO.
THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.
STATION B, CLEVELAND, O.
Have room for a few good agents.

Move by Automobile

10 Trucks—No Delays
FURNITURE and PIANO MOVING
anywhere within 300 miles of Boston.
All kinds of goods packed by experienced men only, and work guaranteed.

WARNER & CO.

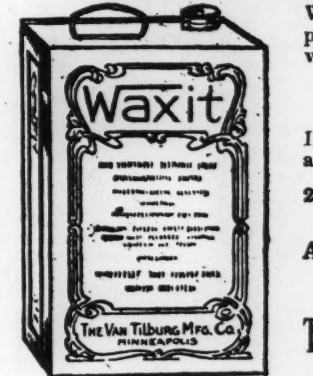
10 HAWLEY PL. Tel. F. H. 1517
THE HANDY SCRAPER
NEW ARTICLE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
10 Cents by Mail
FORD SPECIALTY CO.
Tel. Dor. 456-1 Upham's Corner, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**Here is a Cleaner for Your ALUMINUM SOAP and CLEANER**

It amazes everyone who tries it by its astonishing effect on dirt, grease, stains, etc., on wood, metal or cloth.
If your Grocer or Druggist hasn't it Call or Send 15c in Stamps for Full Box by Parcel Post.
Sold by Jordan Marsh Co., Gilchrist Co., Burditt & Williams Co., S. S. Pierce, Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, J. B. Hunter & Co., and Chandler & Barber and other reliable dealers.
Sold in Bulk—By PARCEL POST 15c
ALSO MAKERS OF
ORONA LILY CREAM SOAP
Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to travelers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tub, 15c, and the jar, 50c. By Parcel Post 20c and 50c. For sale at Leading Grocers, Department Stores, Hotel and Railroad News Stands.
The Orona Manufacturing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, U. S. A.

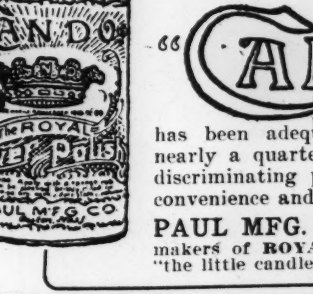
Waxit

the perfect polish for all fine furniture, pianos, varnished floors, wainscoting, lacquered brass, automobile bodies and every kind of lacquered, varnished or enameled surface.
WAXIT removes the milky appearance from pianos and other dark furniture. It keeps a varnished floor like new.

Guaranteed Harmless

It is non-inflammable, non-corrosive, harmless and free from disagreeable odor.
2 oz., 10c; 6 oz., 25c; Pt., 60c; Quart, \$1.00; 1/2 Gal., \$1.50; Gal., \$2.50
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
Liberal Commission—Exclusive Territory

The Van Tilburg Manufacturing Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SILVER POLISH

by refusing to experiment with it. Silver needs a polish that removes tarnish and stain, and restores brilliant, lustrous beauty. Your busy life demands this shall be accomplished in the shortest time that safety can allow.

CANDO

has been adequately meeting all these requirements for nearly a quarter of a century. Its great popularity with discriminating people is based entirely upon its efficiency, convenience and absolute safety.

PAUL MFG. CO., 14 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
makers of ROYAL BRASS POLISH (also in paste form), and "the little candle" EGYPTIAN DEODORIZER and AEROLINE.

Sold Strictly on Its Merits

We have sold the Kratz Gearless Water Motor Washer now about three years. Last year (1913) we sold more than 1400 of these Washers and not a single complaint. Never heard of such a record before. The Motor on these Washers is the height of perfection. It is in a class of its own. We don't know of any other Motor that could compare. The Kratz Washer works on lower pressure, pulls a heavier load, runs faster and does not get out of order. Price is \$18 cash or \$20 on monthly payments at \$3 a month. All money refunded after 30 days' use. If not satisfied in every way.

A. W. KRATZ, 3409-3411 W. Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Largest Retailer in Washing Machines in This Country.

TAILORS

RICHARD L. KANE
Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.
1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 2411-2 Brookline

DRESSMAKING

MRS. HELEN MORSE SMITH
Would like to obtain a few more out-of-town customers. rate per day \$2.75. Res. 11 Prospect St., North Brookfield, Mass.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons May Leave Advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

VICTROLAS

WILSON AVENUE TALKING MACHINE PARLORS
Havenwood 5134 1610 Wilson Avenue
SPECIAL CREDIT TERMS.
Records for all Talking Machines on approval.
PRIVATE TUTORING
PRIVATE TUTORING, high school subjects, preparatory to college or university entrance; 10 years' experience in high school teaching; mathematics and Latin specialties; best references furnished; terms reasonable. 6505 Oakwood Ave., Chicago, Tel. Drexel 4208.

SHOES

Marshall Field Shoes
A Household Word Throughout the Nation for Years.
See S. E. WARD

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WILLIAMS LACE STORE
Women's Wear Only. See our \$2 Waists W. Madison and Robey Sts., Lewis Institute

CLOTHING

MEN'S cast off clothing wanted, will pay cash; old gold and other articles bought. Send for MAX KEEZER, 1236 Massachusetts Ave., Harvard sq., Cambridge. Telephone 302.

NURSERIES

FINE SOUTHWESTERN TREES
Catalogue free on request.
T. F. Weston, special agent Dallas, Texas.
TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY, Sherman, Texas.

THE HARMONY CAFETERIA

324-328 S. Wabash Ave.
LUNCHEON 11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
SUPPER 4:30 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.

THE WATSON

LUNCHEON Supper Cafeteria Service
216 W. Adams, bet. 5th Ave. and Franklin

GERMANIA HOTEL

330 Blvd. and Michigan Ave.—Large, light, cool rooms; hot and cold running water; tel. e. l.; elevator service day and night; cafe in connection; service and food first-class; rates \$1 to \$3 per day. \$3.50 to \$12 per week. Must be seen to be appreciated. Tel. Doug 4676.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Plaster, Glass Wall Paper. Telephone North 1223
1230 Cloyburn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICES TO LET

W. Scott Thayer Art Galleries
Paintings, Etchings, Mexican Prints
408 S. Mich. Blvd. Tel. Harr. 1784

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SHEET METAL WORKER, all-round
wants situation; experienced; German; ex-
patriate; country. J. GILTSH, 093 E. 48th
Los Angeles, Cal.

STENOGRAPHER (40), 10 years' exp.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper; honest, hard working, called by references. Address—**SAN JOSE, CALIF.**

WANTED—Position as manager salaried establishment, also experienced in retailing. Call by references. Moderate salary. J. GUFFORD, 28 Poplar St., San Jose, Cal.

WANTED—SAVING SALESMAN with experience in selling fire insurance and with reliable concern who appreciate promptness and faithful work; have references. A. S. HOOE, 1321 Shatto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper; honest, hard working, called by references. Address—**SAN JOSE, CALIF.**

WANTED—Position as accountant; honest, hard working, called by references. Address—**SAN JOSE, CALIF.**

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper; honest, hard working, called by references. Address—**SAN JOSE, CALIF.**

WANTED—Position for few hours in accounting or clerical office. Call by references. Address—**SAN JOSE, CALIF.**

WANTED by colored young man, situation as houseman, waiter or janitor, help to gentleman going abroad; am Panama. Write V. PROVOST, 1546 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Cal.

erical; opportunity wanted to learn practical law. H. LICHTIG, 3532 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—Situations by competent man. Bookkeeper, office manager or in sales room; apply by letter only. H. F. WHELAN, 445 E. 43d st., Los Angeles, California 90015.

YOUNG MAN (25) wants any kind of work; good references; machinist by trade. Address J. DIMOND, 1108 Maple av., Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—Experienced young lady wants permanent position. Write to Mrs. J. J. WHELAN, MISS FRANKIE BARR, 5101 Miles Pl., Oakland, Cal. Phone DEd. 4281.

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman with 20 years' experience in all household duties. Desires position where she will be helpful in anything. Write E. BALDWIN, 1415 South Kemmerer St., Los Angeles, Cal.

JOVEY—Middle-aged COMPANION and instant housekeeper to lady—Position

red by experienced North German women.
well educated, best references. MISS
JAGNER 365A 11th av. San Francisco

GOVERNOR OR COMPANION works afternoon engagement; experience. INNIE J. BLAKE, 1415 South Kennelway, Los Angeles, Cal.

MUSIC TEACHER, visiting, wants employment. MISS E. S. MITCHELL, 1000 Hartford av., Los Angeles, Cal.

NURSERY GOVERNNESS, German, experienced, best references, would like to go abroad. MISS MENZEL, 450 Kingsley av., Los Angeles, Cal.

STEENOGRAPHER, expert, 5 years' experience, wishes position; good recommendations. MISS BROWN, 1820 Prince st., Berkeley, Cal.

WOMAN, competent, refined, practical

ndant, good housekeeper, excellent cook
desires position in nice home; reference
ages 40. MISS E. Z. NUNNLEE 2

YOUNG LADY, well educated, wants position as companion or governess; good command of English, French and Italian; English; years of experience. ALMA KATHNETNER, The Sheffer House, 6 Temple St., Los Angeles, Cal.

WESTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BLACKSMITH, thoroughly competent in all forging and tool work; could take charge of shop; willing to go any place. ALMA, McGRATH, 413 Southwest Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.

BOY (18) desires position in Northwest; this opportunity for advancement; no raid of work. ATLEE SCOTT CARTER, Grangeville, Idaho.

EXPERIENCED flue welder wants position in northern or eastern states preferred. JAMES GUY, Box 875, Deer Lodge, Mo.

MARRIED MAN (34), understands rail work, egg farming, teaming; central states preferred. JOHN MESSING, Box 489, Bonners Ferry, Ida.

YOUNG MAN studying law wants position with some prominent, Fargo, N. D. list of references furnished from leading citizens. H. W. WILLS, Fargo, N. D.

GERMANY

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GERMAN LADY. German and English born typist, over 8 years experience (German, French, English), desired to work in London, eventually for English. L. ROEPSTORFF, Hasselbrook street, p. m., Hamburg, Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

FRENCH or FRENCH-SWISS NURSE. **VERVENUS** wanted for Glasgow, Scotland; must be musical; 3 children at home; 10 years school; nurseship certificate; state age, experience and salary required. Apply Mrs. ANDERSON, 11 Grosvenor Road, Glasgow, Scotland.

WANTED. Good washers and ironers for class work; piece work; to live out. **MANAGERESS,** Fleet Hand Laundry, Liverpool, England.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EX-SOLDIER requires work as carman or would like to emigrate to Australia; "good temperamental"; "temperate and sober character." Write to **WEDDERHAM, 19 Brooklands rd., Wandsworth rd., South Lambeth, London, Eng.**

FRENCHMAN, with Indian and English training, East India produce requirement in merchant's office. **CHARLES TOWNE, 30 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.**

POST WANTED as platelayer, tramway railways; with good references; age 36.

SALESMAN, AGENT OR BUYER—Eng

and American experience, wholesale
detail; also men's garments. ARTHUR W. ROWE,
NO. 10 Berkeley Ave., Bristol, Eng.
CLOTHING MAN (28) seeks situation; cap-
able of making all kinds of manufac-
ture. London houses; \$12. ALAN
250 South Lambeth Rd., London
England. 1
CLOTHING MAN (26) university education;
seeks employment. JOHN HARRIS,
OAR NEWGASS, Sherford, Stratford-on-
Avon, England. 1

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

English requires post as housekeeper
or companion or to have care of child; would
like MIS. BROCKLEBANK, London
E. 1
English requires employment as companion
or help in one Bedford England
SS Goldie, "Bella Vista," Carbis Bay
Cornwall. 1

NURSERYMAID desires post with
children from about 18 months; experi-
ence 10 years. MISS MARY ANN
ROBERTS, Epsom, Surrey, Eng.

FALMOUTH
AND ST.
PAUL STS.
BOSTON

BAYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN		EASTERN		EASTERN		EASTERN		CENTRAL		CENTRAL		CENTRAL-CANADA															
BOSTON ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman at the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492. ANDERSONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS B. F. MACY Tel. B. 3609 410 Boylston St., Boston. BIBLES—Largest assortment, lowest prices—Various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue, S. MARSA-CHURCH'S BIBLE SOCIETY, 45 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st. BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamolins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st. CUPERT BROTHERS—Naptha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, ADAMS SWETT CLEANING CO., 100 Kemble st., Roxbury. CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten, Gifts, Birthdays Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 17 Temple Place. Phone 535-336. 244 Huntington St., Boston. COMLEY FLORIST 6 PARK ST. BOSTON. CORSETS—MADAME SARA'S La Patrie Corset. Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres, 129 Boylston st. DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Dress. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave. FAHRE & CO. Exclusive Tailors, Individual Service. Appointments in New York if desired. 333 Washington st., Boston, Mass. FLOREST—A. COPELAND, 997 Boylston st. Transfer Furniture, one of the best, everything that blooms. Tel. B. 1937. FLOWERS—freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. Houghton & Co., 401 Boylston st. FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 40 Franklin St., Boston. HAIR—Combing, made into braids and puffs. Mail order. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter. LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to FARRINGTON'S, 606 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take. LAMPS, Shades, Candelabras and Candle Shades. Pictures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS, 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. MANHATTAN LUNCH 233 Massachusetts Ave. All home cooking. PHOTOGRAPHY SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 60 Bromfield st., Boston. Developing and printing. Try him and see why. PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 48 Boylston st. RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use. Men's Women's, Boys' Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 South Street, Boston. REPAIRING AND REFINISHING of furniture and interior woodwork. J. COENEN, 27 Cambridge st., B. B. 3122. RUBBER STAMPS & STENCILS—DIMOND LITHON STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalog. STENCILS AND CUTLERY—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams subway. VACUUM CLEANER—The "Reeves" is Small, light, easy to operate, efficient, guaranteed. 176 Federal st., Tel. F.H. 4095. WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality—novelty designs a feature. replicas of highest quality at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.		LYNN, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street Phone 1800 COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. APPARAGE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWBELL, 12 Central sq. "EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. B. BLOOD COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800. HOUSEFURNISHINGS AND UPHOLSTERERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford sts. Store on two streets. LUNCH AT HUNTS QUALITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right goods, Fair Prices. BESSE ROLFE CO. SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls; prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.50. HODGKINS SHOE STORE, 20 Market St., Lynn, Mass. J. C. Palmer, Mgr. UNDERWEAR—La Grecque Muslin Underwear, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 70 to 88 Market st., Lynn.		NEW YORK (Continued) DISTINCTIVE GOWNS AND SUITS. Individual service. MISS RYDER, 235 W. 71st st. Phone Colum. 4302. HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING Artistic Hair Goods LARK 2043 Broadway, cor. 71st st. Tel. 6387 Col. HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING THE COZY GREY SHOP 4 W. 37th St. Telephone 587 Greeley HAIRDRESSING, Shampooing, Manicuring. MISS B. E. COBURN, Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d St. Bryant 7839. HAIR GOODS—MME. FRIED, 17 W. 34th st. Buy your hair direct from the importer at wholesale prices. Latest style on how to dress your hair gladly given. Tel. Greeley 3507. INSURANCE—Fire, Rents, Profits, Automobile, Bonds, Plate Glass, Tourists' Flights, etc. etc. NATHAN H. WELLS, 1 East 42nd St., Tel. 6412-13 Murray Hill. LAUNDRY—6TH STREET LAUNDRY Hand work; open air drying. 63 West 6th st. Phone 4501 Columbus LE PAPIERON CORSET COMPANY MADAME GARDNER, Manager 29 West 38th Street, New York. Our goods are universally admitted to be of superior style, fit, finish and workmanship. Booklet on mail order request. LEARN TO SHOP in New York, though you live a thousand miles away. Circular HELEN CURTIS, 90 Fifth ave. LUNCHEON AND DINNER a joy when served with delicacy and good taste at this dining room. 31 West 33d St. LUNCHEON 60c, DINNER 75c, BREAKFAST 40c—THE RIF VAN WINKLE. Orders taken for cakes, sandwiches, preserves, salads, automobile lunch. 353. 17 W. 37th St. Tel. Greeley 953. MILLINERY OF DISTINCTIVE DESIGN. RICHMOND PEACOCK, 100 Bryant 6314 516 Fifth Ave., Cor. 43d St. MEAT AND POULTRY—GUS MEYER—Amsterdam Ave. and 165th St. Tel. 949 Audubon. Quality—Reliability—Service. MILLINERY—EXCLUSIVE EDITH L. BRIDGES, 222 Argyle rd., Brooklyn Tel. Flatbush 3228. BROOKLYN, N. Y. TAILOR FOR MEN—BROOKLYN O. F. LINDBERGH 506 Nostrand ave. near Atlantic ave.		BUFFALO, N. Y. CAFETERIA—Home baking and cooking. Lunch 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. except Sundays. CENTRAL CAFETERIA, Lockwood bldg., Genesee and Franklin. DRYERS AND CLEANERS—Dry and steam clean, men's, ladies' suits, pressed, altered, repressed. P. R. Greenleaf, Main and Barker. HATTERS AND HARBERSHEDS High class alterations, dressmaking. C. C. IVENS & CO., 16 W. Eagle st. MILLINERY PARLORS MRS. O. D. HUGHES 830 Elmwood Ave. PRINTING—Have your business and private stationery, post cards, motto cards, booklets and general printing done by W. C. GAY, 34 Wells st. THE SPENCER CORSET is made strictly to measurement and is sold by skilled seamstresses. ALVETRETTA CLARK, Supervising Mfg. 70 W. Chippewa, Room 3.		SYRACUSE, N. Y. APOLLO PLAYER-PIANOS. Pianos, Cello, Irish Harps, Talking Machines. Small instruments, Sheet Music. CLARK MUSIC CO., 410-420 S. Salina St. DRY GOODS and everything that sells well with them: shoes, chills, furniture, millinery. BACON-CHAPELLI CO. GROCERIES—J. M. SCHWARTZ, Props. 106 W. ONONDAGA. 1329 E. Genesee. MILLINERY—High Class and Popular Prices. THE PALMER-REEVE CO., 418-420 S. Salina st. RUBBER GOODS and AUTO SUPPLIES. SYRACUSE RUBBER CO., Clinton St. SHOES AND RUBBERS—The Family Shoe Store. WETTING SHOE STORE, Inc., 110 S. Salina St. TAILOR—FREDERICK E. DYER. IMPORTED GOODS. Onondaga Hotel Bldg. THE BAKE SHOP—First-class bake goods at right prices. 229 E. Fayette st., the Woerner Block. ROCHESTER, N. Y. CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewandos 49 Clinton ave South Phone Main 2002 Home 1623 ALBANY, N. Y. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 75 North Pearl Street. Phone Main 3500—Home 3300 ELMIRA, N. Y. COAL, CEMENT, GRAVEL. Clean coal, prompt service, correct weight. H. E. CHAPMAN, 104 West Side Ave.		BALTIMORE, MD. (Continued) BOOT SHOP up to the minute. L. SLESINGER & SON 108 N. Charles Street CLEANERS AND DYERS EMIL FISHER & CO. 229 N. Howard, 419 N. Charles st. Mail order department. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS PARK CLOTHING CO., 121 N. Baltimore and Sharp sts. ENGRAVED CARDS, Wedding Invitations, Stationery, in all the latest styles. HENDERSON'S 315 W. Lexington St. FLORIST MARY JOHNSTON 223 W. Madison Street FURNITURE, RUGS, LINOLEUMS Ostermeyer Mattresses, etc. POLLOCKS—Howard and Saratoga Sts. GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES, Supplies, wholesale and retail. The Baltimore Gas Light Co., 120 N. Howard St. GROCERIES—JOHN N. MATTHEWS. Co.—Finest staple and fancy groceries. Linden ave. and Biddle st. GROCERIES—THE J. L. APPELEY CO. 544 Park ave. cor. Richmond st. VERY BEST GROCERIES. HARDWARE—CUTLERY—TOOLS HUBBARD & EAGLESTON 120 W. Baltimore st. W. Fayette rd. HUB RUBBER SHOES MILLER RUBBER STORE 317 NORTH HOWARD STREET HUTZLER BROTHERS CO. The Foremost Dry Goods Store in Baltimore 210 N. Howard St. INTERIOR DECORATOR Upholstering, Draperies, Furniture WILLIAM NORDHOFF, 817 N. Howard st. JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware. J. S. MACDONALD CO., 212 N. Charles St., Fidelity Bldg. JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE COHENY 336 North Charles St. LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING—MADAME M. CAYE, 1215 No. Charles St., Baltimore. LADIES' TAILOR AND MODIST L. LEINHARDT 621 N. Charles Street.		BALTIMORE, MD. (Continued) LUCAS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is good for Business Housekeepers as well as Business Men, 221-223 East Baltimore st. near Court St. MEN'S HATS AND GLOVES WARNER AND COMPANY 222 and 224 W. Baltimore St. MILLINERY IN DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS M. GERTRUDE WRIGHT 328 N. Howard St. PRINTING OF CHARACTER SCHNEIDERREITH AND SONS 208 South Sharp St. REAL ESTATE GEORGE H. WILSON 543 Calvert Bldg. Roland Park Property a Specialty SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN N. HESS, 208 S. East Baltimore St. SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER Men's Furnishings. T. S. STRATTON & SON, Liberty St., opp. Hotel Remont TAILORS TO THE WELL DRESSED MAN 624 South Fremont Avenue VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM—Home cooking, prompt service. 211 E. Fayette St., opposite postoffice.		WASHINGTON, D. C. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1335 G STREET N. W. DELICATESSEN AND LUNCH LE CLARE'S, 2816-18 14th St. N. W. Phone Col. 191. Prompt delivery JEWELRY AND WATCH REPAIRING THE MAYER CO., Inc. 615 Fifteenth Street, Northwest DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK, 1406 G St. N. W. Hiding habits and breeches a specialty. and deposit in our Savings Department. DRESSMAKER MRS. HAWKS—The Barlington 16th St. and Cor. Road. Phone Col. 1925-M. FIREPLACE FURNISHINGS, Andirons, Sparkguards, Grates, Wood Boxes, Gas Logs. J. H. CORNING, 520 13th St. FLORIST and Landscape Gardening Connecticut Avenue and L Street FLORIST Z. D. BLACKSTONE 14th and H. N. W. Main 8707 FLORIST GEORGE C. SHAFER 900 14th St. N. W. Phone 2416 Main. GROCERIES, MEATS & PROVISIONS OFFUTT & HUMMER 148 and 150 C St. N. E. Phone Line. 797 IMPORTING TAILOR O. C. GERHARDT 223 Woodward Ave. Phone Main 6034 INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE W. McDOWELL 11th and G. N. W. M. 8319 JEWELERS—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. A. O. HUTTNER, 808 14th St. N. W. Phone M 3290. LADIES' TAILORS—GALOTTA 1 ROS. Hiding habits and breeches a specialty. 1224 14th st. N. W. Phone North 1881. LADIES' TAILORS—Sickles & Bailey. Suits to Order for \$35 up. Gowns and Wraps. 1320 F St. N. W. M-7073. MILLINERY—STIEBEL Importer, Exclusive Styles 1304 C St. N. W. Phone Main 853 One of the Notably High Class DEPARTMENT STORES OF AMERICA WOODWARD & LOTHROP 10th, 11th, F and G Streets PAINTING AND DECORATING EDWARD J. KAWKA 2210 14th St. N. W. Phone N-2310 Prime Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Fruits and Vegetables. THE BOSTON MARKET, 1410 F St. N. W. PRINTERS of Fine Stationery, Motto Cards and Holiday Greetings. COLUMBIA LITHO CO., 1515 15th St. N. W. REAL ESTATE, RENTS, LOANS INSURANCE. H. BERGMANN & CO., 631 F St. N. W. Phone M. 6313. SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN CRESCENT SHOE SHOP W. A. SWENK & CO., 628 7th St. N. W. THE LANIER GROCERY Importer, Exclusive Styles 1708 Lanier Place. Phone Col. 4352. THE MANHATTAN LAUNDRY 1335 to 1346 Florida Ave. Phones North 3954 and 3955 "THE MAXINE PARLOR" 3014 14th St. N. W. Phone Col. 4062 WM. NORDHOFF —Dealer in and repayer of American and Foreign Watches. 910 14th St. N. W. Phone M 4663. VALENTINES, Novelties, Notions, Dry Goods, Men's and Women's Furnishings, Hosiery. MRS. E. L. WAKEFIELD, 18th and You sts. N. W.		RICHMOND, VA. GROCERIES—AMOLD GROCERY COMPANY—A store with a conscience. 1602 W. Main St. Phone Main 3421. POCAHONTAS washed pea coal, 5 a ton, for furnace and range. S. H. COTTRILL & S. N. phone, Main 17, 1103 W. Marshall St. STORAGE—Fireproof storage and transfer dept. W. Fred Richardson, Inc., Main and Belvidere Sts., Richmond, Va.		PHILADELPHIA, PA. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 310 Chestnut Street Phone 3970		PITTSBURGH, PA. ADVERTISING—SIMPSON, SHOWALTER & BARKER, Inc. Practically applied advertising service. 323 4th ave., Pittsburgh. CAFETERIA—HOME COOKING CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB 5th Ave. and Wood St. 227 to 321 4th Ave. DEPARTMENT STORE OF BOGGS & BUHL "True Value" In Every House or Self Need DEPARTMENT STORE OF MODERN METHODS JOSEPH HORNE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. DIAMONDS Direct from the cutters JOHN N. ROBERTS & SON CO. 435-437 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa. DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS OSWALD WEBNER & SONS CO. Pittsburgh's Oldest and Largest FLORISTS—A. W. SMITH CO., Keenan Bldg. Largest floral establishment in America. Delivers everywhere, any time. GOWNERS, TAILORED COSTUMES, Hosiery, Underwear, etc. ELIZABETH STOKER, Jenkins Arcade. GROCERIES—JOHN A. RENSHAW & SON, 901 Liberty St. RENSHAW, CARSON & CO., 520 Federal St. N. S. INTERIOR DECORATORS for Church, Bank and Home. FRANK P. BUSA CO., Lloyd Bldg., 6024 Penn Ave. MEN'S TAILORING—NEGUS TAILORING CO. Suits and Overcoats \$25 to \$50. 412 Third Ave., opposite postoffice. MILLINERY and Women's Wearing Novelties. MISS G. E. McFARLAND, Jenkins Arcade bldg. Phone Court 1011.		PITTSBURGH (Continued) PAPERING, painting, hardwood finishing—SAMUEL RITCHIE DECORATING CO. Ask about white woodwork cleaner. Jenkins Arcade. Phone Court 518. PRINTERS of publications, catalogues and job work. ALDINE PRINTING CO., 1331-3-5 Fifth Ave., "Dispatch bldg." REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE JOHN SYKES 6220 Butler Street SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING MCGINNIS HAIR SHOP Jenkins Arcade Bldg. SHOES—If it has "VERNER" on it it's a good shoe. C. A. VERNER CO., 225 Fifth Avenue DETROIT, MICH. CARPETS, Oriental and Domestic Rugs cleaned by vacuum and renovated. STAR CARPET CLEANING CO. JAS. J. TRUDELL, Tel. Main 1321. CONFECTIONERY—KERWIN. Perfect candies, perfect ice cream, perfect soda. 249 Woodward Ave., Fisher Arcade. CORSETS—CORA A. KERR. Special fitting for GOODWIN CORSETS, room 614 Washington Arcade. Cherry 3625-R. CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. except Sundays, 3rd floor Valpey Buildings, 215 Woodward Ave. CLOTHES Satisfaction for Man and Boy—Home of Hart, Shaffer & Marx Clothing. F. G. Clayton Co., 53-61 Michigan Ave. CORSETS—French and American, in comprehensive styles for every occasion. 2nd floor, individual attention. MILTON, 241 Woodward Ave. Tel. Cherry 1760. PRINTING WINDER PRINTING CO. 81-83 Park Place. Phone Main 4433. CREAM AND EGGS WANTED—Ten or more gallons of 20% cream and 40 dozen fresh eggs daily. Quote price. BELTRAMINI & RUSH, 202 Woodward ave. DENTISTRY—GEORGE C. WALLACE, D.D.S., Smith Bldg., cor. State and Griswold Sts. Phone Main 3352. DR. F. W. DENTISTRY, D. D. S. 807 Gas Building Phone Main 5826 DIAMOND MERCHANT AND SILVER-SMITH—HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold sts. Main 2180. DRESSMAKING MRS. KATHERINE DOTY 63 Brady St. Tel. Grand 1239 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS, Victor Records and records. Mail orders filled. AMERICAN PHONOGRAPH CO., 252 Woodward Ave. Tel. Cherry 3727. FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED. Floral decorations, Mail orders filled. FETTERS, 114 Farmer St. FURNITURE, Rugs, Carpets, Draperies, Pictures, Frames. PRINGLE FURNITURE CO., 121-123 Gratiot Ave. GLASSES—Opera, Field and Marine. Repairing and Grinding. BUILDING, 305 Woodward. Cadillac 3224. GLASSES—HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold Sts. Marine, Field and Opera Glasses GRAHAM'S KITCHEN SHOP, 31 E. Grand River ave. Hardware, cutlery, hotel supplies and house furnishing goods. GROCERIES AND MEATS W. P. ALLEN and SONS 2828 Woodward Ave., Hemlock 109-160 HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS—Furniture, rugs and stoves, etc. SUMNER CO., cor. Michigan and 4th Sts. Tel. Cherry 3727. IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY, Lingerie, Neckwear and Hosiery. The EDDY-FROST CO., 954 Woodward ave. JEWELRY MAKER—PETER SORESENSEN, repairer of clocks, watches and jewelry. 213 Woodward ave., room 60. JEWELRY, diamonds, watches, silverware and stationery. Charles W. Warren & Co., 184-186 Washington ave., Washington Arcade building. JEWELER—HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold sts. Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and Cut Glass. MEN'S READY TO WEAR CLOTHES THE HOUSE OF HERBST 141 Woodward ave., over Sander's MILLINERY NOW at Reduced Prices L. M. RANSOME Shop 402 244 Woodward ave. REAL ESTATE—For very choice residence and also desirable real estate property see W. GEORGE Cherry 4341 39 Buhi bldg. Repairing, Refinishing and Upholstering Furniture. DETROIT WOODWORKING CO., 100 Brush St., Cadillac 2040. SHOES for Men and Women. ROGERS SHOE CO. Exclusive makes, highest grade. Ye Bootery, 243 Woodward ave. SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES Made to Order Notably Wash Goods NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer st. WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR and Dresses The Norbro Shop, 2d floor, Univ. Bldg. 19 E. Grand River ave. Tel. Cherry 3630-R. WORKS OF ART, Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 205 Washington Arcade.		GRAND RAPIDS (Continued) HARDWARE & HOUSEFURNISHINGS FOSTER, STEVENS & CO. 157-159 Monroe Ave. In this town LILLY WHITE FLOUR is "the flour the best cooks use." INSURANCE—EDWARD H. HOLMES. 103 Michigan Trust Building. Citizens Phone 1200. INSURANCE—MRS. E. M. CRAFT, 807 Michigan Trust bldg. Cita. Tel.—Office, 8445; Res., 34615. JEWELRY, Diamonds, Watches, Silverware J. C. HERRKNER JEWELRY CO. 114 Monroe Avenue. LADIES' TAILOR—A. W. WEGUSSEN—Our new goods for Spring Season will be the finest ever shown. All of the very latest creations in imported and domestic silks and wools. WE GIVE 10% DISC. on all orders placed during JANUARY. 148 Fulton St. E. Suits, Coats, Ladies' Wear and Millinery at prices that will illustrate our savings. CLOAK & SUIT CO., 323 Monroe ave. LEWIS ELECTRIC COMPANY Motors, Mazda Lamps, Wiring MEN'S WEAR "That's just a little different." GANNON-PAINE CO. MANICURING—BERTHA BAUMGART. Suc. to Tesendorf, Ladies 35c, Gents 50c. 27 Porter Bldg. Cita. 5326. Bell M 584. MID-WINTER SALE of Gentlemen's Suits and Overcoats, 20% to 33% discount. CAHR-HUTCHINSON-ANDERSON CO. "NON-KRUSH" Dress Linen, 36-inch, 40 fast colors and Ivory White, Price 35c. Write Dept. L. for samples. WETZBURG'S LINEN STORE "Sole Agents." OFFICE SUPPLIES—Everything for the Office—Furniture, Filing Devices, Stationery. BIXBY OFFICE SUPPLY CO. PAUL STEKETE & SONS, DRY GOODS Dry Goods and Sewing Apparel. Savings that no shrewd shopper can afford to miss. Profit by it. PHOTOGRAPHY THE FRYETTS POPULAR STUDIO 60 Monroe Ave. Phone Cita. 5501. PIANOS, PLAYER-PIANOS, VICTROLAS. HERRICK PIANO COMPANY. New Location 35 Ionia Ave. N. W. Fulton St. Both phones, 2600. PRINTING, Blank Books, Ruled Sheets, Letter Books, etc. THE TISCH-HINE COMPANY. QUINN STATIONERY CO. SOCIETY STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING SHOP. Invites your patronage. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE—Keolin & Kochling, 641-543 Mich. Trust bldg. Cita. Phone 721-18. Bell Main 3620. SHAMPOOING and Manicuring—Bossler's Hair Shop, mfrs. of artistic hair goods. 20 Monroe ave. Tel. Bell 4430, Citizens 2904. SHOES HANAN & SONS—PURITAN WELCH-ATKINSON SHOE CO. "THE GIFT STORE" 60 Diction Ave. N. K. Keeler Bldg. THE SHOP OF THOUGHTFUL GIFTS TIMBER LANDS Bought and sold in large and small tracts Write JOHN J. FOSTER COMPANY 318 Murray Building WALL PAPER—PAINTS Artist instructed and Picture Framing HEYSTEK & CANFIELD CO. WE WISH to direct attention to our assortments of new spring wash waists which you will find in the style and reasonable in price. M. FRIEDMAN & CO. WYOMING PARK Grand Rapids' most beautiful Suburb. S. H. WILSON & CO., Owners and Builders 200 Michigan Ave.		WINNIPEG (Continued) LUMBER DEALERS J. D. MCARTHUR CO. LIMITED Wholesale and Retail Princess Street and Higgins Avenue PARKITE SWEEPING COMPOUND Floor Oil, Floor Oils, Metal Polish, Furniture Polish, Spray Polish, Liquid Soap, Soap Fixtures, PARKER-WHITE LTD., Winnipeg, Canada. PLUMBING AND HEATING BEAIRSTO PLUMBING CO. LTD. 216 Fort Street Phone Gary 2018 RESTAURANT—BRADLEY'S Phoenix Bldg., cor. Notre Dame and Princess Sts. Phone Gary 2018 WINNIPEG PRINTING & ENGRAVING CO., 211 Rupert St. Phone G. 3838, Winnipeg, Canada. VICTORIA BANKS—THE QUEBEC BANK—General Banking business transacted. Savings department. 216 Fort Street BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR Houses for Sale—Plans prepared. A. C. Westgate 1315 Yates St. Phone 3308-L CAFE AND LUNCH CONCOUP—Up to date—for ladies and gentlemen. TIGHE & WHEELER, 633 Yates St. CARTAGE—Transfer and furniture moving also coal and wood dealers. VICTORIA CARTAGE CO., 1318 Wharf St. CLOTHING PARLOR, FIT-RITE—Furnishings. RICHARDSON & STEPHENS, 1418 Government St., Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster. FIRE INSURANCE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE—C. A. Katzenbach, 524 Sayward Bldg. Cheapest—Safest—Best. Tel. 1897. FLORIST—A. J. WOODWARD Sole Agents for Sutton's Seeds 618 Fort Street FOOTWEAR of a High Grade: ENGLISH and AMERICAN. CATHCARTS, Penarboth Bldg., 621 Fort St. GORDON LIMITED, 730 Yates St. Film Dry Goods and Sewing Apparel For Women and Children HENRY BROTHERS—Dealers in fancy and staple groceries. Prompt delivery and lowest prices. Oak Bay Ave. LADIES' exquisite wearing apparel from abroad and domestic fashion—enters. FINCH & FINCH, 717-719 Yates St. LAUNDRY—THE VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 947 North Park Phone 172. LAUNDRY—New Method Laundry, Ltd., "QUALITY LAUNDERS" 1015-17 No. Park Phone 2300 MILLINERY MISS C. S. SHANNON, Corner Fort and Douglas Sts. REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS. GREEN & BURDICK BROS., Ltd. Insurance. Victoria, B. C. REAL ESTATE—BURDICK BROS., Ltd. Reports furnished on property in British Columbia. 620 Broughton St. SHORTT, HILL & DUNCAN, LIMITED Jewelers and Diamond Merchants Victoria, B. C. TAILORING—Importer of High Grade Woollens. P. M. LINKLATER, 1114 Broad St. WEILER BROS., Ltd. Complete House Furnishers Cor. Government and Broughton Sts. W. R. VAUGHAN 318 Murray Building 704-709 B. C. Permanent Bldg.	

"We Have Received More Results

from the small advertising that we have placed in your publication than from any other newspaper advertising we have done. We have at least been able to attribute the results directly to this advertising, inasmuch as many of the customers who have favored us with their business have called our attention particularly to the fact that they have noticed our advertisement in your paper.

We would be pleased to recommend this method of advertising to any interested, and can assure you of our appreciation of the results obtained from the small investment which we have made with you."

This was the experience of a hardware dealer in California who regularly advertises in these

SHOPS OF QUALITY

columns. Is it not fair to presume that you will be as well satisfied if you use this method of making yourself and your business known to a good class of buyers?

Patrons of This Advertising Will note that SHOPS OF QUALITY ADVERTISING

From Merchants in

Eastern U. S. and Canada

Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Shops of Quality advertising from

Central and Western U. S.

Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

One of the largest sales made in the last few years in South Boston section has just been completed through the office of Pattee & Potter, Niles building. The American Sugar Refining Company have sold the entire plant owned by them, located in the block bounded by West First street, "A" street, West Second street and Granite street. The lot of land contains 35,941 square feet, the buildings being in the main five-story brick structures. Fred L. Hewitt, the buyer, intends to remodel the property, having arranged for a private spur track. The buildings will be remodeled for manufacturing and storage purposes, being equipped with modern elevators and appliances, including a sprinkler system. The property is assessed for \$100,000, of which the land carries \$35,000, the purchase price being considerably in excess of the assessed valuation.

The same brokers have leased for the purchaser to the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company for a term of 10 years, part of the above premises consisting of a five-story brick building, on the corner of West First and Granite streets, to be used as a storage warehouse. Pattee & Potter also report they have sold for A. C. Chisholm to Robert F. Sanderson the residential property 101 Glenwood street, Malden, consisting of a large mansion house of 12 rooms, together with about 12,500 square feet of land. This property is assessed for \$12,500.

They also sold for Florence L. Kimball, property at 16 Powder House boulevard, Somerville, consisting of a two-family house, together with about 4,000 square feet of land, all assessed for \$7,000. Florence A. Hall, the purchaser, buys for investment, paying considerably in excess of the assessed valuation.

The same brokers report they have resold for Robert F. Sanderson the property recently purchased by him at 101 Glenwood street, Malden, to Annie M. Rollins of Bangor, Me., who will occupy as a residence after making extensive alterations.

Another sale by Pattee & Potter is an estate in Stoneham on North street, to Florence L. Kimball of Somerville, who buys for occupancy, title coming from Florence A. Hall. The property consists of a large colonial house having 10 rooms, bath and open plumbing and fireplaces, hardwood floors, large barn, poultry houses, together with about 12 acres of land, and is one of the most attractive suburban homes in Middlesex county.

SALES IN CITY PROPER.
Mercantile property owned by the Massachusetts General Hospital has been sold through the office of J. D. K. Willis & Co., 50 State street. It is located 103-115 Chambers street, opposite Poplar street, consisting of four four-story brick buildings assessed for \$15,000, all most covering the entire area of 6638 square feet of land valued at \$19,900, making a total assessment of \$34,900. William P. Natale buys for investment. The city of Boston bought from the Williams trust, to be utilized as an entrance into the new subway, that mercantile property situated 53 Summer street, corner of 1 to 5 Chauncy street, consisting of a five-story brick and stone building occupying 2563 square feet of land. All assessed for \$306,000, of which the land carries \$269,100.

WEST END AND SOUTH END.
Max Fremmer has taken title from Annie Rubin, owner of the five-story brick building located 57 and 59 Phillips street, assessed in all for \$12,500, and the 1214 square feet of land carries \$4500 of that amount.
Another five-story brick building sold in the West End is the property just bought by Frederick Smith at 313-315 Cambridge street. Abbott J. Epstein et al. are the new owners. The property carries a taxed valuation of \$11,800 of which \$7100 applies on the 1576 square feet of land, lying between Charles and North Grove streets.

Dwelling house property situated 157 Northampton street, near Shawmut avenue, consisting of a four-story and basement brick house and lot containing 950 square feet of land, has been sold by

Julia A. Fish to Sarah Rudzinski. It is taxed at \$4800, land value being \$1400.

BROOKLINE ESTATE SOLD.
Arthur G. Jones has conveyed the premises 127 Browne street, Brookline, through the office of J. Edward Kirker, broker, to Margaret A. Hale of Boston, for investment. There is a new three apartment cement dwellings with lot of land containing about 4930 square feet. The property is not assessed but the builder's price was \$10,000. Mr. Kirker says it is the intention of himself and associates to improve the lot reported on Feb. 10 bought by them corner of Commonwealth avenue and Chiswick road, with a high class investment building as the neighborhood demands.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS.
John E. Donovan and wife have bought from Mary M. Owens title to the frame dwelling and 2345 square feet of land located 93 Hamilton street, corner of Clark street, taxed for \$4800, of which the land carries \$800.

Another property sale recorded today was owned by Mary A. Wiggins and bought by Judah L. Davidson, deed coming through Albert Goldman. It is a frame dwelling house and 6550 square feet of land at 104 Lawrence avenue, corner of Magnolia street, Dorchester. The assessors value it at \$6400, and the land carries \$2400 of that assessment.

WEST ROXBURY AND SOMERVILLE.
William E. McCoy & Co., Old South building, have sold for William R. Critcherson the single frame house and 4116 square feet of land situated at No. 2 Vista street, corner of Augustus avenue, Rest Roxbury, the purchasers being Alfred L. and Lucille P. Ballard, who will occupy the premises. The property is valued at \$4500.

The same brokers sold the estate located at 86 Marshall street, Somerville, comprising a private frame dwelling and 8500 square feet of land, all valued at \$5000. The purchasers were J. F. Wyman and Shirley S. Pettigill, who were represented in the transaction by Edward D. MacCollom.

SALE OF WINCHESTER ESTATE.
Ellen A. Stone, as trustee, has conveyed to Frank D. Peirce of East Lexington about 28 acres of land and the buildings thereon, located at and near the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street, East Lexington. Many of the buildings are to be torn down, while others are to be moved back from the street and modernized. A new road will be made through the property.

FARM SOLD AT KENNEBUNK, ME.
The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for the owner, Isaac Kimball, his fruit and vegetable farm situated on Alewife road in the town of Kennebunk, York county, Me., comprising 15 acres of land, upon which is a two-story house, a commodious barn and other outbuildings. The estate was sold to James V. Johnson of Stoneham.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper).
William E. Barrows to Frederick Smith, Cambridge st.; q. 31.
Annie Rubin to Max Fremmer, Phillips and Grove sts.; q. 31.
Frederick Smith to Abbott J. Epstein et al., Cambridge st.; w. 31.
Thomas M. Smith to Rosie Marcus, Harrison st.; q. 31.
Julia A. Fish to Sarah Rudzinski, Northampton st.; q. 31.
Williams Trust to City of Boston, Summer and Chauncy sts.; q. 31.

SOUTH BOSTON.
Maria L. F. Moore to Mary Zaborsky, Gold st.; q. 31.

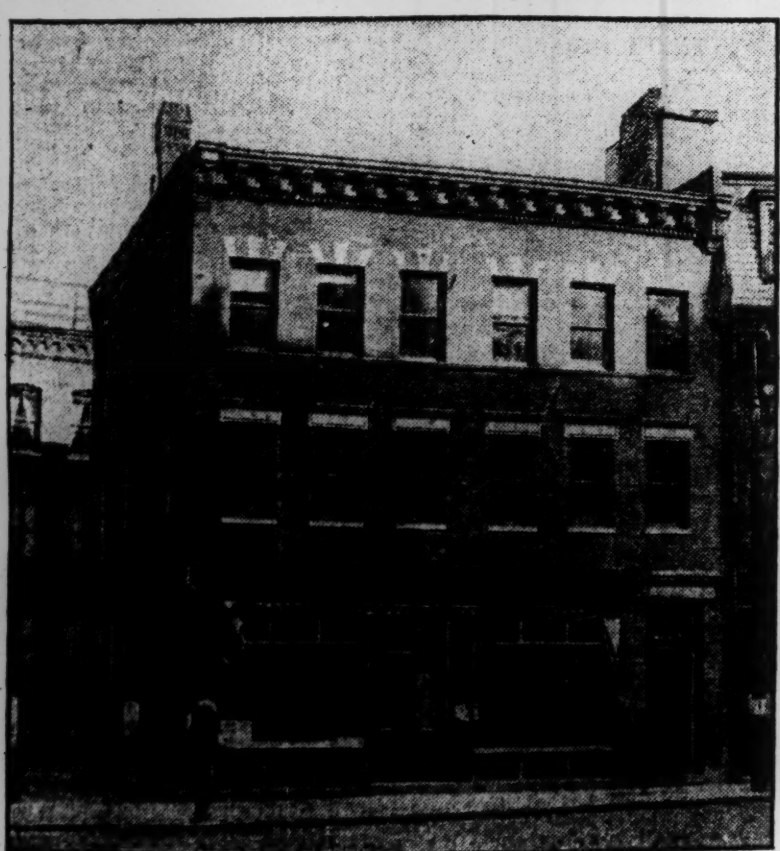
EAST BOSTON.
Mamie Meyers et al. to Lena Bloom, Glendon and Falcon sts.; q. 31.
Eli Lesser to Samuel Karon, Porter st.; q. 31.

ROXBURY.
Louisa Abramson to Bertha Mann, Lawrence av. and A. st.; q. 31.

DORCHESTER.
Mary M. Owens to John E. Donovan et al., Clarkson and Hamilton sts.; q. 31.
Tra W. Shapiro, judge, to City & Suburban Real Estate Trust, Columbia rd. and Intervale st.; d. 350.

Mary L. Horgan et al. to Elizabeth A. Horgan, Miller and Radcliffe sts.; q. 31.
Mary R. Wiggins to Albert Goldman, Lawrence av. and Magnolia st.; q. 31.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON CHAMBERS ST.



Purchased by William P. Natale through the office of J. D. K. Willis & Co., Boston

Albert Goldman to Judah L. Davidson, Lawrence av. and Magnolia st.; q. 31.
Joseph R. Churchill to John E. V. Haydon, Chester st. and N. E. & H. R. 3 lots, Chester st.; 3 lots; q. 31300.

WEST ROXBURY.
Jacob W. Wilbur to Edward J. Keefe, Edgemoore rd.; w. 31.

BRIGHTON.
Grace G. Whitaker to Michael J. Haverty, Mapleton st.; w. 31.
Grace G. Whitaker to Michael Cusick, Mapleton st.; w. 31.
Hugh McDonald to J. Scott McLearn, South st.; q. 31.

CHARLESTOWN.
William H. McMillen et al. to Emma McManus, Cook st.; rel. 31.
Dennis Hurley to City of Boston, Washington st.; q. 31.

HYDE PARK.
Robert E. Wellman to Blanche J. Wellman, Charles st. and Geneva av.; q. 31.
Frank C. Bolson to Richard Mitchell, d. 31.

WINTHROP.
Edward A. Buss to Annie W. Munday, Winthrop st.; w. 31.

REVERE.
Bertha Mann to Louisa Abramson, Highland st.; 2 lots; q. 31.
E. Wermouth Savings Bank to Florence C. Jackson, Florence av.; q. 31.

BUILDING NOTICES.
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Washington st., 1049-1057, ward 9; est. Geo. L. Clark, Arthur H. Vinal; brick stores and lodgings.
West 5th st., 150, ward 13; city of Boston, Herbert L. Warden; brick school.
Center st., 200-207, rear, ward 22; Thos. G. Plant; frame storage.
Dorset st., 37-41, ward 10; Howard Bros.; frame dwellings.
East Ninth st., 635-328, ward 15; Howard Bros.; frame dwellings.
Dunham st., 16, ward 16; Dunham Bros.; frame dwelling.
Farnham st., 2, ward 17; Mechanics Iron Foundry Co.; alter storage.
South st., 80, ward 23; R. C. Archbishop of Boston; alter church.
Washington st., 189, ward 18; Harry Rodgers; alter store and dwelling.
Causeway st., 121, ward 8; Harry S. Kelsey; alter store and lodgings.

JAMAICA PLAIN W. C. T. U. ELECTS

These officers were elected at the thirty-first annual meeting of the Jamaica Plain W. C. T. U. held yesterday in the Congregational church: President, Mrs. Emma T. Darling; recording secretary, Helen M. Sawyer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Clara E. Withington; treasurer, Mrs. Adelaide Wetherbee.

Mrs. Clara E. Birchall of Newton addressed the meeting on "Pessimism and Optimism in Temperance and Suffrage." Miss Day of Jamaica Plain was soprano soloist, accompanied by Mrs. Harry Day of Cambridge.

LYNNFIELD LINE PROJECT DEFERRED

LYNN, Mass.—Proponents of the proposal to extend the Bay State Street Railway Company's tracks from Lynn to Lynnfield, by way of Lynnfield street, have been denied by the railway for several years to come, according to the outcome of a public hearing in city hall last night under the direction of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. Robert S. Goff, vice-president and general manager of the company, said that his road could not consider the project now, as it contemplated an expenditure of about \$250,000 in Lynn and Swampscott for grade crossing elimination and double tracking.

SHELTER FOR HOMELESS SOUGHT.
In an appeal for immediate municipal provision for the shelter and comfort of homeless persons at this time Frank Curtis of the West End Rescue mission has forwarded a communication to Mayor Curley. He recommends the equipment of one or two buildings in the city.

EAST LEXINGTON WANTS CLOCK.
EAST LEXINGTON, Mass.—The citizens of this town have voted to purchase a village clock, and have named William F. Green, H. B. Wiley, S. Myron Lawrence, E. B. Smith and Edward J. Rooney as a committee to raise the necessary funds.

ENGLISH ARLIN STORY REJECTED.
Statements by William E. English that he knew the whereabouts of Miss Eleanor Arlin, the missing Brookline stenographer, were based on hearsay, according to District Attorneys Barker and Katzmann of Norfolk and Plymouth counties.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club occupied a special coach and combination car, attached to the Boston & Maine road's White Mountain express from North station at 8:55 o'clock this morning en route to Intervale, N. H.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road will furnish a special train at East Boston docks this evening, to take care of western passengers arriving on the Cunard steamship Alaudia.

The private Pullman car Signet, occupied by Edgar McKay and party, was attached to the Boston & Maine road's Central Vermont express from North station this morning, en route to Montreal, Can.

For the accommodation of Andover Academy students en route to Boston and return today, the Boston & Maine road provided a special train from Andover at 1:15 p. m., returning train leaves North station at 5:20 p. m.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Southern, Pennsylvania and New Haven roads yesterday a large shipment of Florida fruit and vegetables for the Boston market.

SHIPPING NEWS

Only one vessel reached T wharf today, the schooner Esther Gray, with 6500 pounds cod, 500 pollock and 200 hake. The steamer Swell arriving late Friday, discharged 19,000 haddock, 700 cod, 12,000 scrod, 400 soles, 400 skates and 150 halibut today. Dealers prices were higher, quotations per hundredweight being as follows: Steak cod \$12, market cod \$7, haddock \$5.25, pollock \$7, large hake \$7.75, medium hake \$5.75 and cusk \$4.25.

Gill netters got into action again Friday, and today they landed about 8000 pounds of fresh fish at Gloucester. No other arrivals were on hand for the early market.

Only one steamer reached port this morning, all the coastwise steamers being held up. The steamer Boston, Captain Simms, from Yarmouth, N. S., with 40 passengers, was the only arrival. At midnight Captain Simms made out the twin lights on Thatcher's island, and thereby found his way into port. For the first time this season, the steamer City of Gloucester omitted her usual run and will remain at Gloucester all day. An unknown steamer is running back and forth outside Boston light. It may be the Trafalgar, from Santiago with sugar. Several overdue vessels are thought to be held outside by the blow. Ferryboats maintained fair schedules, but ran with double watches.

After undergoing general repairs, the steamer Nacoochee, which has been laid up at East Boston, has been shifted to Lewis wharf. She will sail for Savannah this afternoon if conditions are favorable. The steamer City of Memphis has been shifted to the Atlantic Works for repairs and overhauling.

Sailing from New York today for Mediterranean ports on the North German Lloyd liner Princess Irene will be Mrs. M. A. Hulbert, W. M. Mahn and Mrs. William Wallace, all of Boston.

For repairs and a general overhauling the torpedo training ship Vesuvius is tied up at the Charlestown navy yard, coming from Newport, R. I. It is expected the craft will be here for a month.

After several days maneuvering off the entrance to Boston harbor, the four-masted schooner Lewiston, from Fernandina, Fla., has reached port to discharge. She arrived off quarantine Monday morning and was blown to sea. The windlass broke off Minots light and the anchors were raised with difficulty.

Sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Pastores, for Kingston, Colon, Port Limon and Havana, were many New England tourists, among whom were the Hon. L. C. Southard and Mrs. Southard, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fletcher, Philip I. Jones, E. T. Nickerson, and George Smith of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Whitcomb of Amherst, Miss Florence Bailey of Portland, Miss Helen Barber, Mrs. Walter Randall and Miss Olive Randall of Seymour, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Corning, E. C. Higgins and Walter Roberts of Hartford; Mrs. Edna Page Smith of Southwedge, Me.; A. W. F. Brown and David Hartwell of Fitchburg; L. J. Curtis, De Witt Ottman of Stamford, Conn.

SWEDES CELEBRATE TONIGHT.
Swedish night will be observed tonight at Young's hotel by the Boston chapter, S. A. R. Herbert W. Kimball, state registrar, will present "A British Officer in Boston in 1775," taken from an original manuscript.

STATION AGENTS CONVENE SOON.
Important action on the labor and railroad situation in New England will be taken at the grand biennial convention of the Order of Railroad Station Agents, to be held at the Quincy house, Feb. 20, 21 and 22.

DR. TUPPER TO GIVE LECTURE.
"Great Immigration Ports" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be given by Dr. George W. Tupper in the lecture hall of the Boston public library, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

SEA FOOD STRIKING FEATURE IN SUPPLY OF LOCAL MARKET.
Fish seems to be the only thing in average supply in the market this week, green vegetables being scarce and high in price, meats higher and poultry average in price but hard to find.

Shellfish were plentiful and lobster can be purchased as low as 20 cents a pound. Cooked shrimps are 50 cents a quart. Smelts vary from 20 to 30 cents a pound, white halibut is 20 cents a pound, sea trout 20 cents, cod from 15 cents a pound up, English white bait 30 cents, roe shad 46 cents and cape scallops 60 cents. Large mackerel are plentiful at 35 cents each and bluefish is 15 cents. The price on brook trout is 75 cents, while butter fish are sold at 12 cents.

In the meat market lamb registers a rise of 2 cents a pound and pork 1½ cents. These prices will probably continue for six weeks. What turkey there is in the markets is 25 cents a pound.

Eggs are still high, the price on fresh eggs ranging from 45 cents through 42, 40, 39 and 38 cents a dozen, the lowest price. Butter is priced moderately, and may become less as large dairy shipments are expected from outside markets. The present prices are 39, 37 and 34 cents a pound.

Sales at the larger markets during the week have brought the price of celery down to 10 cents a bunch, the average selling price being 15 cents. Cucumbers are 15 and 20 cents apiece, Hubbard squash 6 cents a pound, onions 8 cents a quart, cabbage 5 cents a pound, beets and turnips 5 cents and carrots 3½ cents. Fruits are reasonable, lemons being 25 and 30 cents a dozen, Baldwin apples 70 and 75 cents a peck; other apples of choicer varieties sell for 35, 40, 50 and even 60 cents a dozen, or 5 cents each. From 25 cents a dozen up to 60 cents covers the orange market, and grapefruit at 6, 7, 8, 10 and 15 cents apiece, according to size, may figure on the breakfast menu for some time to come. Those who like the tangerine buy them for 25 cents a dozen. Cranberries are going up, being sold this week at 18 cents a quart.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Alaudia (Br) Rostron, Liverpool and Queenstown via Halifax.
Str Seacomet, Meach, Lamberts Point.
Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

Steam lighter Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.
Steam lighter Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.
Steam lighter Eerbert, Rickes, Newburyport, Mass.

Cleared
Str A W Perry, Ellis, Halifax, N. S.
Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Nacoochee, Garfield, Savannah.

Sailed
Str Bohemian (Br) Liverpool; Sicilian (Br) Glasgow; Iberian (Br) Manchester; Elbe (Ger) Savannah; Nacoochee, do; A W Perry (Br) Halifax, N. S.; Gloucester, Norfolk; Indian, Philadelphia; H. F. Dimock, New York; Baltimore, N. Y. New York; Jos. W. Fordney, Baltimore.

Reg. Mercury, Vineyard Haven; schr Tugster, Newburyport.
Tugs Standard, New York, twg bgs S O Co No 86; Astral, do, twg bgs S O Co Nos 6 and 38.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

GULFPORT, Feb. 14.—Arrd schr Ronald, Havana; 13. strs Otta, Shields; City of Mexico, Galveston.
Sld 12, bk Gudrun, Montevideo.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Old strs Manchester Mariner, Manchester; Carthaginian, Glasgow; Arvonian, Norfolk.

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable Island lightship, 128; to Cape Race, N. F., 280; to South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; to Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 133; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 350.)

SS America, Hamburg, etc. for New York, was 1120 miles east of Ambrose Channel at noon Friday.
SS Campana, Liverpool for New York, was 1240 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship 3 p. m. Friday.
SS Adriatic, Alexandria, etc. for New York, was 1240 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at midnight Thursday.
SS Louisiana, Havre for New York, passed Sable Island 6 p. m. Thursday.
SS La Savole, Havre for New York, was 1131 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship 9:20 p. m. Thursday.
SS Osterdyk, Rotterdam for New York, was 517 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship 2 p. m. Friday.
SS Maraca, New York for Port Spain, was 45 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Friday.
SS Siquin, Port Limon, etc. for Boston, was 346 miles south of Boston Light at noon Friday.
SS Ancon, New York for Cristobal, was 1122 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.
SS Panama, New York for Cristobal, was 346 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Thursday.

DIRECT SHIP TO RANGOON PLANNED

Direct freight steamship service from Rangoon, India, to Boston is to be established this month, according to cable news received by A. C. Lombard's Sons, agents in Boston for the Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company of London and the Hansa line of Bremen.

Sailing of the steamer Kansas from Rangoon Feb. 24 will inaugurate monthly service, with more frequent sailings if business warrants it. In the past merchandise has been transhipped at Calcutta, entailing considerable delay. The vessels will dock at Boston & Albany piers, East Boston, and at Mystic piers, Charlestown.

NEW ASPARAGUS IS TOPIC

"Making a New Variety of Asparagus" is the subject of a lecture given by J. R. Norton of Washington, D. C., before the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural hall this afternoon.

WHALING LECTURE PLANNED

Capt. John A. Cook of Provincetown will give an illustrated lecture on "Whaling" in the Arctic and the South Atlantic" at the Harvard Club next Tuesday at 8:30 p. m.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York
Regina d'Italia, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 14
Chicago, for Havre Feb. 14
Campania, for Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Messina, for Queenland, Glasgow Feb. 14
President Grant, for Hamburg Feb. 14
Prinzess Alice, for Naples Feb. 14
America, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 14
Minneapolis, for London Feb. 14
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen Feb. 17
Bremen, for Rotterdam Feb. 17
Yusuf, for Marseilles Feb. 17
Hamburg, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 17
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 17
Glenage, for Southampton Feb. 18
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 18
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 18
Campania, for London Feb. 18
America, for Hamburg Feb. 19
Florida, for Havre Feb. 20
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 20
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 20
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for Bremen Feb. 21
Adriatic, for Genoa Feb. 21
Maryland, for London Feb. 21
Europa, for Naples, Genoa Feb. 21
Caserta, for Italy Feb. 21
La Touraine, for Havre Feb. 21
Sachsen, for London Feb. 21
La Savoie, for Havre Feb. 21
Santal, for Dover, Antwerp Feb. 21
Argentina, for Algiers Feb. 21
Campania, for London Feb. 21
America, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre Feb. 21
Roma, for Marseilles Feb. 21
Lons, for Southampton Feb. 21
Columbia, for London Feb. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg Feb. 21
Nigara, for Havre Feb. 21
Kronprinzess Cecilie,

Stocks Close Irregular; London Steady

PRICES SHOW SMALL CHANGES FOR THE WEEK

Trading in the Securities Markets
Quiets Down and Little Feature Is Seen Either in New York or Boston

SUPERIOR COPPER UP

Trading in the securities markets has quieted down considerably this week. Prices have moved within a rather narrow groove. Some specialties have advanced sharply while others declined, so that the average shows small change. Operators look upon the situation with complacency for the reason that after the big upswing it is natural that there should be a quieter period during which assimilation is in process. It is pointed out that as there has been no severe reaction following the advance the situation should be regarded as encouraging. Trading this morning was almost without feature in either New York or Boston. Opening prices in New York were about the same as last night's closing and variations were small during the first half hour. Superior Copper had a good advance.

Canadian Pacific was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 217, improved to 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then dropped under 215. Mexican Petroleum was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. It moved up to 71 and then sold under 70. Rumely opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 14 and advanced more than a point further. The preferred also gained a point. The Rock Island issues were weak. The market leaders moved up fractionally and then fell back to the opening prices. Tamarack on the local exchange opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then receded. American Telephone was weak. After opening off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ it sold down more than a point. American Woolen preferred opened unchanged at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped more than a point.

DIVIDENDS

The Atlantic Gas and Electric Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on its preferred stock payable today.

The Wizard Products Company of Chicago has declared regular quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 15.

The Chestnut Hill railroad of Philadelphia has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, payable March 4 as registered Feb. 20.

The Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable March 4 as registered Feb. 20.

The directors of the Waltham Bleachery & Dye Works have declared a semi-annual dividend of \$5 a share, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. declared usual quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on its common stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

The Southern Railway Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 24 to holders of record March 28.

The American Multigraph Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent and the usual extra dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on its common stock, both payable March 1.

The Pennsylvania Water Power Company has declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent for the quarter to end March 31 next, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16. The directors today organized by electing the retiring officers.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Missouri, Kansas & Texas will wait for better financial markets before offering securities.

Chesapeake & Ohio railway is negotiating with bankers to effect plan to meet \$25,000,000 three-year 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent notes maturing June 1.

John R. McVey plans new trust company for Boston, to be called Adams Trust Company, which will do business under Merchants Trust Company charter, which institution was absorbed by Federal Trust Company.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS

CHICAGO—John V. Farwell Company's weekly review of trade says: The extremely cold weather of the past week has forced unloading of retailers' stocks of furs, underwear, sweaters and heavy-to-wear lines, bringing about a more satisfactory general condition.

January sales of wash goods and silks were largely ahead of last year. An encouraging feature showing a good general condition in the dry goods field is the number of merchants who have requested immediate shipment of orders which were placed for later February and March delivery.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	23	23	23	23
Am Ag Chem	95	95	95	95
Am Ag Chem pf.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
Am B & Fy Co pf.	145	145	145	145
Am Car Foundry	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am H & L	5	5	5	5
Am Locomotive	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Steel Fy.	37	37	37	37
American Sugar	107	107	107	107
Am P & T	113	113	113	113
American Tel.	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
Anaconda	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalaya	98	98	98	98
Baldwin Loco.	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Belt & Ohio	93	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bethlehem Steel	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
Bethlehem Steel pf.	77	77	77	77
Brooklyn R. T.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can Pac.	217	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$
Case Thru Ma Co pf.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches & Ohio	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi M & St Paul	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & Gt West pf.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & N Western	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chino Corp.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chubb & Pkdy & Co pf.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colorado Fuel	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Southern Ist pf.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products pf.	70	70	70	70
Dere & Co pf.	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dell & Hudson	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie Ist pf.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Electric	148	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Motor	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Motor pf.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goodrich, B. F.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gr Northern R.	38	38	38	38
Gr Northern pf.	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gr Northern pf.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harvester of N. J.	110	110	110	110
Inter-Marine	3	3	3	3
Interboro-Met.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro-Met pf.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kaiser Co.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kaiser Co pf.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kresge Co pf.	104	104	104	104
Lehigh Valley	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loose-Wiles Co.	36	36	36	36
Mackay Cos.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mex Petroleum	71	71	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miami	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y Central	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y N H & H	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western pf.	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western pf.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pitts Coal	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pitts Coal pf.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed St. Car.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pullman	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ray Con	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rep I & S	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rep I & S pf.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rumely	14	14	14	14
Rumely pf.	34	34	34	34
Ry S S pf.	101	101	101	101
Seaboard A L	21	21	21	21
Seaboard A L pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Ry	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Ry pf.	84	84	84	84
St L Sou pf.	64	64	64	64
Studebaker	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tenn Copper	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas Pac.	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third Ave	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pac.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Un B & F	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pac.	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Rubber	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Rubber pf.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uah Copper	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westinghouse	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woolworth	101	101	101	101

CITY'S MONEY IN BOSTON BANKS

Boston banks held \$7,403,203 deposits of the city, exclusive of sinking fund accounts on Feb. 2. The banks having the largest general and trust fund deposits with amounts follow:

Bank	Amount
Bank of America	\$1,004,404
First National	524,057
Fourth-Atlantic National	439,719
Western Union	419,949
National Bank of Commerce	422,850
National Shawmut	432,113
Commonwealth	367,171
Old Boston National	200,785
Second National	456,832
Webster & Allen National	351,349
American Trust	100,383
Bay State Trust	100,566
Beacon Trust	100,566
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust	324,183
Commonwealth Trust	343,492
Federal Trust	279,860
New England Trust	200,662
Old Colony Trust	624,644
State Street Trust	140,553

In addition to the general and trust funds cash balances, the city also had deposited on Feb. 2, \$3,018,638 sinking fund cash among 34 institutions, the banks having the largest deposits of the latter fund being as follows:

Bank	Amount
Bank of America	\$1,004,404
Shawmut	164,628
Old Colony	164,628
First	104,157
Second	103,285
Commonwealth	102,450
Boston	136,929
Federal	130,725
Commerce	129,243
New England	113,844

Total deposits in Boston banks of city funds amount to \$10,421,841.

COPPER PRICES

NEW YORK—Price of electrolytic copper, delivered, 30 days, is unchanged at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Demand is quiet, but sellers report a fair business for both European and foreign accounts at prevailing quotation.

STEADY TONE CHARACTERIZES LONDON TODAY

Attendance Is Light as Usual at the Week-End and Securities Are Inclined to Hesitate—Home Rails Are Up

GRAND TRUNK STRONG

LONDON—Markets continue steady; oil shares and trunks rather better.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Markets took on a resting attitude today. There was the usual light weekend attendance. The rise in home rails was resumed. Professional operators kept American shares steady at above New York parity. Post-dividend repurchases imparted strength to Grand Trunks.

Mexican Railway, Ltd., was under pressure on dividend fears. Foreigners showed a mixed course. Chinese descriptions displayed a steadiness on loan developments. Irregularity appeared in mines and rubbers.

Rio Tinto off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PARIS—Bourse ended dull.

BERLIN—Bourse closed quiet.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Consols money	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
do account	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated	77	77
do pref.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio	103	103
do pref.	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chesapeake & Ohio	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago Great Western	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver & Rio Grande	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$
do pref.	274	274
Erie	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
do pref.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 2d pref.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louisville & Nashville	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican National 2d pref.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
do pref.	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern Pacific	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York Central	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 2d pref.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Pacific	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Smelting	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
do pref.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$
do pref.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash	34	34
do pref.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
do extension 4s	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchange	485 $\frac{1}{2}$	485 $\frac{1}{2}$

HAY, GRAIN, FEED

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The grain and feed business continues rather quiet, although there is a strong undertone to all markets and it seems to us as though we are going to see high prices some time before the first of June. After that it will all depend upon the outlook for the new crop in this country and Canada, and the importations of Argentine corn.

At the present time the old Argentine corn is too high to do much in any distance from its port of importation, it figuring 5 to 6 cents per bushel higher than American corn delivered back any distance at all from the coast.

Our reports regarding the condition of the American new corn which is being received in New England indicates to us that there are probabilities of a good deal of trouble with corn, unless steps are taken now to forestall it, as the corn is very damp, and we have even had a carload of corn arrive out of condition this week, during the cold weather we have had this winter.

Feeds are firm, and bran is 25 cents to 50 cents per ton high, scarce in transit and in good demand.

Feed wheat is extremely scarce. Barley, as a poultry food, figures so much less than wheat that we anticipate a brisk business in it.

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Arrivals of hay have been of fairly good volume, but they have met a fairly steady demand, particularly for the higher grades, which are not over plenty and move off more readily than the common qualities.

A good inquiry is found for good bright alsike clover, mixed, at well sustained prices. Long rye straw is also in fair demand. Sales

MORTGAGES
WANTED—First and second mortgages
in Boston and vicinity. Call or write
FRED'K H. JACKSON, 43 Tremont St.

Leading Events in Athletics

R. D. WRENN IS REELECTED HEAD OF TENNIS ASSN.

New Amateur Rule Is Defeated by Considerable Opposition—Was Expected to Meet All the International Requirements

NATIONAL DATES OUT

NEW YORK—Robert D. Wrenn, former national champion, started in today on his third year of service as president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and the prospects of this game having the most successful season ever held in this country are considered to be very bright. Not only will the Davis trophy be played for in this country during the coming summer, but other competitive events are being arranged which should furnish excellent sport on the courts.

The proposed amateur rule by which it was intended to prohibit the payment of expenses to players in all but a few lawn tennis tournaments in this country was defeated. The vote favored the amendment, but as it was carried by only 82 votes to 79, and a two-thirds majority was required for its adoption, the proposition was lost.

The debate on the question of adopting the rule was the feature of the session. Those advocating it argued that a failure to adopt it would jeopardize the standing of American players and the United States Lawn Tennis Association, with regard to the International Lawn Tennis Association, in which are included the leading nations of Europe.

Opponents to the adoption of the rule expressed the opinion that the United States was both big enough and of sufficient importance in the tennis world to make its own rules relative to the definition of an amateur, and that foreign nations had always welcomed American players whose amateur status was vouched for by the national association, and would continue to do so in the future.

It was also pointed out that such a rule would tend toward class favoritism, in that it would place a premium on those players who, because of independent means, might be able to travel long distances at their own expense.

R. D. Wrenn, G. T. Adey and H. W. Slocum were appointed a committee to take charge of the defense of the Davis cup, for which challenges already have been received from Belgium and Australia. It is also reported that the challenge of the British Isles is on its way to this country.

President R. D. Wrenn read a communication from the International Federation, stating that the federation had decided that the Davis cup should be officially regarded as the team championship emblem of the world, but no official action was taken on the proposition of the United States Lawn Tennis Association joining the federation at this time.

In the distribution of the championship tournaments, the clay court events were awarded to Cincinnati and the eastern doubles to the Longwood Club of Boston.

The men's singles went to the Casino, Newport, R. I.; the women's tournament to the Philadelphia Cricket Club; the men's and women's indoor tournament to the seventh regiment armory in this city.

The other national doubles championships were awarded as follows: Southern to New Orleans L. T. C., western to Onwentsia, Chicago; Pacific coast to the disposition of the executive committee, the sectional doubles left to Onwentsia, the challenge match to Newport.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$8000 and a profit to the association on the Davis cup matches of \$1704 net. The following officers were elected in addition to President Wrenn: Vice-president, A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia; secretary, E. F. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y.; treasurer, Richard Stevens, Hoboken, N. J.

Ward C. Burton of Minneapolis was reelected northwestern delegate to the executive committee, and P. E. Presbrey, Boston, as New England representative. H. W. Slocum, New York, was elected to be middle states executive committee man. For delegates-at-large, G. T. Adey, New York; J. O. Ames, Providence, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, were chosen to serve until 1917.

PASS PLANS FOR FEDERAL STAND

INDIANAPOLIS—Plans for new Federal league park grand stand were approved by the building inspector here Friday and a permit for the work, which will cost about \$50,000, was issued.

The stands will be of heavy timber construction. Thomas A. Winterrowd, building inspector, said that, under the code, the stand was not required to be fire-proof.

TECH BEATS COLUMBIA

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey seven defeated the Columbia University team at the Boston Arena Friday evening by the score of 6 goals to 2. The game showed very little team work by either team, all of the goals being obtained by individual effort.

BOSTON SECURES FORMER MANAGER OF CHICAGO CLUB

President J. E. Gaffney and Ex-Manager J. J. Evers Come to Terms on Satisfactory Contract

NEW YORK—John J. Evers, former manager of the Chicago National league baseball team, is today a member of the Boston National league team and President J. E. Gaffney of the latter organization is expressing great confidence that his club will be among those who are serious contenders for the league championship this summer.

Evers is to receive \$10,000 a year for four years, and for affixing his signature to a contract with Boston, he was given a generous bonus by President Gaffney. In addition to this, an agreement was drawn up between Evers and the Boston club for a further payment of \$2000 to Evers should the team win the pennant. If it finishes second \$1500 will be given him and he will receive \$1000 if the team fills third position at the close of the season.

Evers went tonight to his home in Troy, N. Y., accompanied by his legal adviser, feeling he had been well recompensed for the treatment he had received at the hands of President Murphy, the Chicago club executive who deposed him from the managerial position so summarily.

President Gaffney and Manager Stallings are well satisfied at having secured the services of the player, and the former claimed tonight that Pitcher Perdue and Second Baseman Sweeney still are the Boston club's property. Several rumors were afloat as to what disposition would be made of these players. It was rumored that the New York Nationals would get Perdue and that at least three other clubs had made efforts to purchase Sweeney.

CORNELL BEATS HARVARD TEAM AT SWIMMING

Cornell swimming team defeated Harvard swimmers, 29 to 24 Friday evening at the Boston Y. M. C. A. tank. Times for all the events were exceedingly fast. Wentworth of the Crimson swimmers won the 50-yard swim and secured third place in the 100-yard swim. Eisle of Cornell won the 100-yard swim in the fast time of 1m. 6.3s. Hummell, his team-mate, was less than one yard behind him at the finish.

The relay race between the two teams was the feature of the meet. The Cornell team winning by less than a foot. The summary:

50-yard swim—Won by Wentworth (H.); Bowers (C.), second; Fullerton (H.), third. Time, 27.3s.
100-yard swim—Won by Eisle (C.); Hummell (C.), second; Wentworth (H.), third. Time, 1m. 6.3s.
200-yard swim—Won by Fullerton (H.); Starbuck (H.), second; Kohn (C.), third. Time, 2m. 34.5s.
Fancy diving—Won by Allan (C.), 50 points; Baugher (C.), second, 55 points; Moore (H.), third, 51 points.
Plunge for distance—Won by Pickernall (H.), 62ft.; Starbuck (H.), 51ft.; Eisle (C.), third, 49ft.
Relay race—Won by Cornell (Powers, Zinn, Eisle, Kohn); Harvard, second (Wentworth, Putnam, Starbuck, Fullerton). Time, 1m. 55s.

POINTS SCORED
Event Cornell Harvard
50-yard swim 6 11
100-yard swim 8 8
200-yard swim 1 1
Fancy diving 1 8
Plunge for distance 1 8
Relay 8 0
Totals 29 24

HARVARD BEATS YALE FENCERS

Harvard fencers defeated Yale Friday night in the Hemenway gymnasium, five bouts to four. Von Nardoff, who has been figuring as the individual star of the Harvard fencers this season, again finished with a clean score, one of his three victories being against Miller, the Yale captain.

The bout between Miller and Damon, the two opposing captains, was the closest on the cards, the Yale captain winning by two touches. The summary:

Damon (H.) defeated Cooke (Y.), 6-5.
Putnam (H.) defeated Nickerson (Y.), 4-3.
Von Nardoff (H.) defeated Miller (Y.), 8-0.
Cooke (Y.) defeated Putnam (H.), 6-5.
Miller (Y.) defeated Damon (H.), 8-6.
Von Nardoff (H.) defeated Cooke (Y.), 6-1.
Nickerson (Y.) defeated D'Kay (H.), 10-2.
Miller (Y.) defeated Nichols (H.), 10-3.
The judges were O. D. MacLaughlin and B. H. Smith, both of the B. A. A.

COLUMBIA LOSES FOUR CONTESTS

NEW YORK—Columbia athletes fared poorly Friday night in contests at their gymnasium. They took part in five meets and won only one.

They were defeated by Yale in a swimming meet by 42 points to 9; lost to Yale in a water polo match by 10 to 8; were bested by Pennsylvania in a wrestling tournament by 5 to 2, and were defeated by Princeton gymnasts 31 to 1. In a fencing meet they defeated Pennsylvania 8 to 1.

EGAN GOES TO BROOKLYN

NEW YORK—The Brooklyn club has closed an option with the Cincinnati club for Richard Egan. The price was \$5000. Egan will probably fill the position of shortstop for Brooklyn.

HARVARD MEETS PRINCETON TEAM IN SECOND GAME

Crimson and Black and Orange Hockey Sevens Play in St. Nicholas Rink—Phillips Out of Lineup

BOTH ARE CONFIDENT

NEW YORK—Harvard meets Princeton tonight in the St. Nicholas rink in the second game of their best two-out-of-three series for 1914 and another hard contest is expected. The first game resulted in a victory for the Crimson seven by a score of 2 to 1. It was the longest championship game ever played in this country taking 73 minutes of actual play.

It is expected that Harvard will be slightly handicapped tonight as Phillips, left center, will not start in the lineup, his place being taken by Wanamaker. Wanamaker is a fine player, but has not had as much experience as the first-string player and he will find it difficult in covering Baker, the star of the Princeton seven.

Princeton will be slightly stronger than in the first Harvard game as Kilner has returned to his position at left wing. Being on probation at the time of the previous game, his place was taken by Cowan who was hardly up to championship form.

Princeton's hopes lie in the scoring ability of the famous Baker, Kuhn, Kilner combination, and if these men are up to the standard, they will furnish plenty of work for the Harvard defense. Winants, the Princeton goal, is a very clever player, as is Carnochan, and these two men should keep the score low. Harvard has been practising with the skating surface of the arena shortened to the size of the St. Nicholas rink, which should prove very valuable.

The Harvard team has not, it must be admitted, been playing the best hockey it is capable of, and it remains for tonight's game to see if they can return to the caliber that enabled them to defeat Princeton the first game. The practice since the Yale game has been very light, consisting only of practice in going down and shooting. Princeton was given a light workout on Lake Carnegie Friday afternoon. The lineup:

HARVARD Princeton
Smart, r.w. Kilner
Hopkins, r.c. Kilner
Wanamaker, l.c. Baker
S. P. Clark, l.w. Kuhn
MacColl, c.p. Kuhn
Cliffin, c.p. Emmons
Willets, p. Peacock
Carnochan, g. Winants

FEDERAL LEAGUE TO PLACE TEAM IN BROOKLYN

Site of Former National League Club Is Secured With J. M. Ward as Secretary-Treasurer

NEW YORK—Apologizing for his persistent denials during the week of the desire of the Federal league to place a club in Greater New York, President J. A. Gilmore announced Friday night that the new organization had invaded Brooklyn and by the middle of April would have a first-class club established there with playing grounds on the site of the Brooklyn club's old quarters at Washington park.

The financial backers of the new club, it was announced, are the brothers R. B. and George S. Ward, prominent business men, in Greater New York, and the secretary and business manager is John M. Ward, a lawyer of this city, who for many years was a leading player and manager and later part owner of the Boston National league club. He is not a relative of the brothers Ward.

A 10-year lease of the grounds, with the option of buying the site outright, has been secured. Concrete and steel stands to accommodate 18,000 persons are to be erected, the Federal league announced, and the contractors have guaranteed to have everything completed in time for the opening of the playing season during the third week of April.

CORNELL BEATS PRINCETON FIVE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell moved closer to Columbia in the Intercollegiate Basketball League series Friday night by defeating Princeton, 23 to 17. The first half was close, but the Ithacans assumed a lead and maintained it, running ahead toward the end of the game. Most of the Princeton goals came on long shots. The summary:

CORNELL PRINCETON
Lundon, r.c. Brown, l.c. Trunkman
Brown, l.c. Brown, l.c. Trunkman
G. Hasted, c. Schmidt
Jandorf, r.b. Jackson, Salmon
A. Hasted, Hasted, l.b. Fennie
Score, Cornell 23, Princeton 17. Goals from floor: Lundon 2, Brown, G. Hasted, A. Hasted, 2, Jandorf, Fennie 2, Jackson, Schmidt, Gill, Glick. Goals from fouls: G. Hasted, Jackson 3, Salmon. Referee, Thorp. Time, 20m. halves.

BROOKLYN TO PLAY THIRD

CHICAGO—Herman Bronkie, the Toledo player drafted by the Chicago National league, will be given a chance at third base. Phelan's hitting is supposed to be a factor in his favor, according to O'Day. The squad leaves for Tampa, their training grounds, Monday night.

YALE LOSES ONLY ONE 1913 PITCHER



H. B. SCOTT '13

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Prospects of turning out a strong varsity pitching staff at Yale this year are very bright, as, with the exception of H. B. Scott, who graduated last June, all of the 1913 candidates are again eligible and are taking part in the daily practice here. Scott was a substitute man who took part in but few of last year's contests, although he rates close to the leaders.

TENER PROMISES FAIR TREATMENT TO CHICAGO HEAD

NEW YORK—President John K. Tener of the National baseball league announced Friday night that Charles W. Murphy of Chicago would be treated "in a fair and equitable manner."

Governor Tener arrived here from Harrisburg shortly before 9 o'clock and went into conference with President J. E. Gaffney of the Boston club. After this interview President Tener announced that Evers, having reached a satisfactory agreement, had signed a contract to play with Boston, which club also retained the services of players Sweeney and Perdue. President Tener further stated that "all the wrinkles in the deal had not yet been ironed out," to use his own words, "but that the Chicago club would be treated in a fair and equitable manner by the league in the matter."

He added: "I think that President Murphy realizes now that he made a mistake. Evers acted in an eminently fair and honorable manner during the settlement of the affair. The league proposes to see that both clubs and players live up to their contracts in the future. The club owners especially have certain obligations to the public, players and each other which must be respected."

PICKUPS

The University of Washington is planning to send a baseball team to tour the Orient this summer.

Lewis Deal, a veteran catcher, has been secured by Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati Nationals to help coach the players.

Joseph Wall, the former Boston National player, has been selected to manage the Portsmouth club of the Virginia state league.

Grob, second baseman of the Cincinnati Nationals, is an enthusiastic bowler and with his four brothers make up a team of their own.

The New York Giants are going to give a trial to William Herring, who has been playing semi-professional ball with the South Side A. C. of Freeport, L. I.

Ex-Manager J. J. Evers of the Chicago Nationals says that Lester Channell whom Manager Chance has secured for the New York Americans is one of the best hitters and center fielders in baseball.

It is stated in St. Louis that Manager Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Nationals will be a bench manager this year. He has usually played second base, but will have John Miller, secured from Pittsburgh, take that position with Lee Magee playing first.

The 1914 uniforms of the Boston National players will be the same as those worn on the field last season, but the coats will be different. These will be of Norfolk pattern, long and full, with the belt sewed on. The mackinaws will be made from Navajo Indian blankets selected by President Gaffney with many colors and odd designs, so that they will be very attractive. Trainer Neary is preparing to leave for the training camp the latter part of this month.

FRATERNITY IS NEUTRAL DURING BASEBALL WAR

President Fultz Issues Statement in Regard to Matters Between Organized Body and New Federal League

NO AGREEMENTS MADE

NEW YORK—President D. L. Fultz issued a statement late Friday on the attitude of the Baseball Players Fraternity and the Federal League. It follows:

"The Baseball Players Fraternity has endeavored on numerous occasions to impress upon the public and all baseball factions that it takes a stand of absolute neutrality toward organization ball and the Federal league. This policy was decided upon months ago and there has not, nor will there be, the slightest deviation from it.

"The report that at the conference held Thursday at the Waldorf between the national commission, national board and the fraternity delegates, an agreement was made whereby the fraternity would violate its policy and assist organized ball in its fight against the Federal league, is absolutely without foundation. No agreement of any kind regarding the Federal league was made nor was any such agreement even discussed.

"I have been quoted as saying that players who go to the Federal league will be expelled from our organization. This, too, is absolutely incorrect and I have at no time made such statement. All of these matters are governed by our bylaws, which will be lived up to strictly.

"These bylaws provide that when a member jumps his contract he will be expelled. And this penalty will be inflicted regardless of whether the contract is one with organized ball or with the Federal league. This ruling, however, does not apply to the reserve clause, as the fraternity does not recognize the validity of this clause.

"The bylaws further provide that when a player goes to a league which is not under our protection he shall be suspended, which should be distinguished from 'expulsion.' This provision exists, not that we think the player has done anything he should not have done, but because we feel that inasmuch as we cannot protect him in the league in which he is, it is unfair that he should be compelled to pay dues. At any time he returns to a protected league he again becomes an active member automatically; this same provision applies to a player who becomes a manager.

"Protected leagues at present are the majors, Class AA, and Class A leagues."

SOUTH FLORIDA GOLF TOURNEY IS IN SEMI-FINALS

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Semifinal round matches are scheduled for today in the annual South Florida golf championship tournament of 1914. Second round matches were completed Friday, and resulted in several good contests being played.

H. P. Farrington, Woodland, is the only survivor from Boston in the championship.

John Shepard, Jr., lost his match Friday to J. H. Jackson, West Chester, by 3 and 2. G. Bement, Myopia, after being down 1 down, pulled out his match against H. D. McClellan, Fox Hills, in the third flight. F. D. Frazier, Essex county, got in the semifinals of the first consolation by defeating C. M. Brett, county, 1 up.

The feature match came between J. R. Hyde, the present champion, and E. H. Fidler, Merion. The former won at the nineteenth hole. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP
H. P. Farrington, Woodland, beat J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 4 and 3.
J. R. Hyde, South Shore, beat E. H. Fidler, Merion, 1 up, 19 holes.
H. C. Richards, St. Andrews, beat F. C. Vail, Dusen, Minikahda, 2 and 1.
Walter Fairbanks, Denver, beat H. C. Colborn, Indianapolis, 5 and 3.

SHAFER DEFEATS AUSTRIA PLAYER

NEW YORK—Count Otto Salm-Hoogstraeten, the leader of the Austrian tennis team, was defeated here Friday in the third round of the national indoor championships at the seventh regiment armory by G. C. Shafer, an old Princeton-Columbia player, by 6-1, 6-1. Count Alexander Salm-Hoogstraeten, the younger of the brothers, defeated Dr. H. R. Mixsell by 6-8, 6-3, 6-3.

G. P. Touchard, the playing-through champion, won his match easily at 6-4, 6-0 over G. J. Steinacher. George Aranyi, the Frenchman, captured a tough match from F. Hardcastle by 9-7, 6-3. J. S. Cushman defeated H. F. Guggenheim, who has been playing in England for three years at 6-0, 6-3. A. M. Lovibond, the regimental champion, beat J. G. K. Lawrence, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

BROOKLYN SIGNS ELBERFELD

CHATTANOOGA—Norman Elberfeld, former Washington third baseman, has signed a one-year contract with the Brooklyn National league club.

CLEVELAND A. C. MEETS B. A. A. AT ARENA TONIGHT

Visiting Seven One of Strongest Seen on Local Rink This Season—Hard Game Looked For

A fast contest is promised at the Boston Arena this evening when the Cleveland A. C. hockey seven meets the strong Boston Athletic Association team. The visitors easily defeated the Pilgrim A. A. on the local rink Thursday evening, and having won from the Syracuse Hockey Club before coming to Boston, are confident of their ability to beat the B. A. A. men.

When the visitors defeated the Pilgrims they showed that they are without question one of the fastest and best trained hockey teams seen at the Arena this season. Every member of the team is a past master at the game, and the manner in which they work together make then a hard aggregation to overcome.

Although their local opponents in tonight's contest have not participated in many scheduled games of late, they have been working out regularly against the best possible condition. The fact that Eichorn has joined the B. A. A. is a big factor in their favor. Eichorn formerly played on the Tech seven, and has a fine record. Should the visitors defeat the B. A. A. tonight, it will give them a strong claim on the United States championship, so there is every reason to believe that the match will be both close and fast. The teams will lineup as follows:

BOSTON A. A. CLEVELAND A. C.
Elehorn, r.w. Irving
Hicks, c. Wellington
Clifford, f. Teimble
Foote, l.w. Debernardi
Huntington, c.p. Winters
Foster, p. Jamieson
Chadwick, g. Odmark

HAINES MEETS HUTCHINS FOR SQUASH TITLE

PHILADELPHIA—H. A. Haines of Baltimore and Constantine Hutchins of the Boston Athletic Association are scheduled to meet today for the individual intercity squash racket championship, and Boston meets Philadelphia in the doubles section of the tournament.

Boston defeated Toronto and Philadelphia won from Baltimore in the first matches Friday on the courts of the Racquet Club.

The Boston title holders won all five matches from Toronto, C. Hutchins, the Massachusetts champion, defeating J. B. Robinson, Canadian champion, three games to 1. Harold A. Haines, the Maryland title holder, defeated W. H. T. Huhn, champion of Pennsylvania, three games to one, in the only match won by the Baltimore players. The summary:

BOSTON VS. TORONTO
C. Hutchins, Boston, defeated J. B. Robinson, Toronto, 15-9, 15-10, 15-8.
D. P. Rhodes, Boston, defeated W. S. Greening, Toronto, 15-9, 15-5.
N. W. Cabot, Boston, defeated S. H. Fellows, Toronto, 15-4, 15-9, 15-10.
R. L. Agassiz, Boston, defeated D. S. Robinson, Toronto, 15-9, 15-7, 15-10.
H. Plimpton, Boston, defeated E. H. Gibson, Toronto, 15-6, 15-9, 15-8.

PHILADELPHIA VS. BALTIMORE
H. A. Haines, Baltimore, defeated W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia, 15-15, 15-10, 6-15, 15-14.
B. M. Nevhall, Philadelphia, defeated F. B. Smith, Baltimore, 15-8, 15-3, 12-15, 15-9.
W. L. Erelaud, Philadelphia, defeated H. W. Gaddes, Baltimore, 15-9, 15-9, 10-15, 15-10.
H. B. Jennings, Philadelphia, defeated W. S. Symington, Jr., Baltimore, 15-6, 15-8, 15-6.
G. R. White, Philadelphia, defeated A. R. Riggs, Baltimore, 15-10, 15-18, 15-12.

NEWTON WINS TRIANGLE MEET

Newton high school easily defeated Brookline high and Cambridge Latin Friday evening in their triangular league track meet in the Newton high gymnasium, scoring 50½ points to 19 points by Brookline and 2½ by Cambridge. The victory was an easy one for the Newton athletes and they overwhelmed their opponents in almost every event.

Although no records were broken, one record was equalled by Dussossoit of Brookline in the hurdles, who made the distance of 30 yards in 4s. flat, the record, in his first trial heat. Rogers of Newton, who won the 1000-yard run, came within two fifths of a second of equaling the record in that event, which is held by Kenneth Tucker, now on the Dartmouth long distance relay team.

W. STEFFEN MAY COACH AMHERST

AMHERST—Walter Steffen, the star quarterback of the 1908 eleven of the University of Chicago, has been tendered a contract to coach the Amherst eleven for 1914 to take the place of Henry H. Hobbs, who has resigned on account of business.

Steffen, who has received numerous offers from colleges, is undecided as yet, but it is probable that he will accept. Steffen was chosen by many critics as all-round quarterback for 1908, and was one of the best in the middle West.

HARVARD AND M. I. T. WRESTLE

Technology wrestlers will match their strength against the Harvard wrestling team this evening in the Technology gymnasium on Garrison street.

NEW RULES MADE BY COMMITTEE IN JOINT MEETING

American and National League Officials Change Coaching Methods and Alter Other Laws of the Game

INTEREST AROUSED

NEW YORK—Followers of baseball are today studying with much interest the changes in the National and American rules as announced by the joint committee following its meeting in this city Friday afternoon. The meeting was attended by President Johnson of the American league, J. A. Heydler, secretary of the National league, and J. B. Foster, secretary of the New York club. "The most important change in the rules was to forbid a coacher from stopping a runner with his hands or obstructing him in any way.

This change was embodied in a new section, which will be known as section 7, rule 56, of the playing rules. It reads as follows:

"If a coacher at third base touches or holds a base runner who is rounding third base for the home plate, the umpire shall declare such base runner out."

Another change in the rules governing coaching permits the coacher verbally to encourage the batsman as well as the base runner.

If a thrown ball hits the umpire the batsman shall be allowed to run as far as he can. Formerly this applied only when an umpire was hit by a thrown ball in foul territory.

If a player stops a thrown ball with any portion of his uniform or by throwing a glove, the base runner shall take two bases. This was an amendment to the rule which permitted a batsman to take three bases when a ball was caught by a cap or after a glove was thrown at it.

When a ball hits an umpire after it gets away from a fielder the base runner is entitled to as many bases as he can get. This is an amendment to the rule which sends base runners back when the ball hits the umpire.

The pitching rules were amended to allow the pitcher to stand on the twirling slab. Heretofore the rules compelled the pitcher to stand behind the slab, but the rule was not always observed.

The National league agreed to take the American league's interpretation of the infield fly rule. A base runner hereafter will not be permitted to run on an infield fly. The American league agreed to take the National league's interpretation of the balk rule, calling for a balk on the pitcher dropping the ball. Nothing was done in the way of eliminating the intentional pass, as Ban Johnson believed that no restrictions could possibly be put on the play.

OSBORNE AND PELL WINNERS

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.—In the semifinals for the gold racket championship in racquets at Tuxedo Park Friday, C. Pell of Tuxedo defeated H. F. McCormick of Chicago three games to one, C. G. Osborne of Chicago defeated G. M. Heckscher of New York, three to two.

The Pell-McCormick match was one of the best seen here for some days, developing some clean racquets, with each man playing fast and in fine form, the younger man winning. The summary: Semifinal round—C. Pell, New York, defeated H. F. McCormick, Chicago, 15-14, 17-18, 15-11, 15-11; G. C. Osborne, Chicago, defeated G. M. Heckscher, New York, 15-6, 18-5, 12-15, 5-15, 15-10.

COLLINS TO SIGN 1914 CONTRACT BURLINGTON, Vt.—After a conference of over two hours at the Hotel Vermont in this city Friday evening Ray Collins, the Rex Sox pitcher, promised W. F. Carrigan to sign a contract for another season and announced his intention of leaving Feb. 24 for Hot Springs, Ark.

ST. LOUIS TEAM OFF

ST. LOUIS—Twenty-nine members of the St. Louis American league baseball team left here Friday night for the spring training camp at St. Petersburg, Fla.

THE HOME FORUM

SICKNESS AND DISEASE NOT OF GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOES God send disease?" was recently answered negatively by a clergyman who is pastor of one of the largest churches in America. The clergyman said, "The ministry of pain and the philosophy of suffering are themes which essentially belong to the pulpit. There are some persons who think that pain is as much an element in the divine economy as peace, and suffering as rejoicing. Some easily dismiss the whole subject of pain by making God the author of all sickness and disease. Is this just? Is it Scriptural? . . . Jesus was a foe to disease; he rebuked it everywhere. It is an ignorant libel against our heavenly Father to claim that he ever sends disease; and thus produces a fracture of a law in order to teach obedience to the law."

These certainly are pointed words, deserving careful attention from every thinking man and woman, and especially from every earnest Bible student. Time was—and not so very long ago—when it appeared to be a part of the duties of the pulpit to picture God as the author and the sender of sickness and disease, and therefore it is encouraging and helpful to see a clergyman break away from such customs and ways, and to hear him say that it is wholly unscriptural—yes, that it is an ignorant libel against God—to claim that He is in any wise responsible for suffering and disease.

How beautiful it is to realize, even though it be in small degree at first, that He who created and controls the universe, including man, is an infinitely tender and just God, a God of mercy and not of wrath, who is "the same yesterday, and today, and forever!" How beautiful it is to realize that God not only does not now have anything whatever to do with so-called sickness and disease, but that He never has had anything to do with them, and that He never will! This is indeed the understanding or knowledge which discloses to the fearful and aching heart the practical side of the Master's saying, "Peace, be still." This

is the realization which renews and transforms the doubting, wavering mortal and lifts him up to the divine heights, whereon is chased away the darkness of night, of woe, and is established the light of day, the light of hope and happiness and salvation.

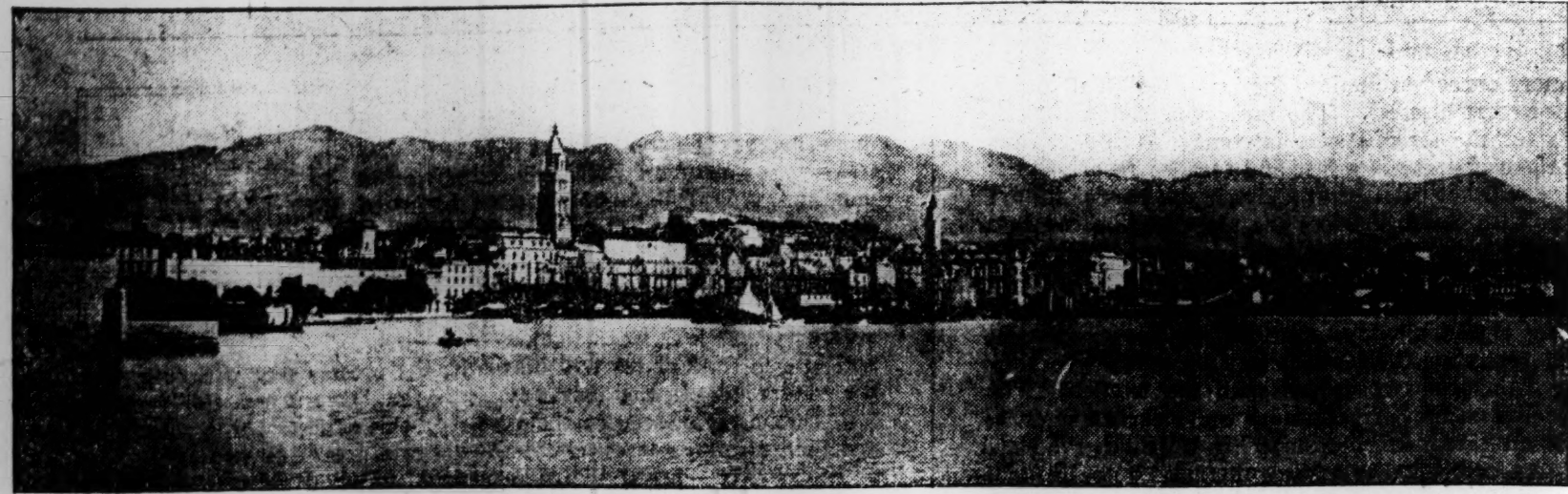
"But," says one, "if God, who is omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient—all-power, all-presence, all-wisdom—is not the author or the sender of sickness and disease, where do they come from? Surely we cannot for a moment maintain that in daily experience there is no sickness and disease." This is a logical and consistent question, but to answer it properly we shall have to abandon the plane of so-called orthodox Christianity and place ourselves upon the plane of scientific, exact and demonstrable Christianity, the plane forming the sure and sound basis of Christian Science. To human appearances—that is, according to the testimony offered by the five material senses—there is in the world much sickness and disease which, it seems, afflict both saints and sinners. Christian Science, however, is neither guided nor governed by mortal sense testimony; instead it overrules and wipes out this testimony, thereby setting free those who have been in bondage to it. Christian Science, as Mrs. Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, said many times, is not human, but divine; therefore the correct understanding and application of it leads the student out of material, sinful thinking into spiritual, holy thinking, and commands him to let this thinking control his every word and deed.

Since God is, as all Christians admit, omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, Spirit, goodness, and Love, it is plain that He could not possibly be the author or the sender of sickness and disease which, because they are no part of good, must be forms of evil. It is also plain that God has no knowledge what-

ever of these apparent disorders. We recall the emphatic declaration of the prophet Habakkuk that the most High is too pure to behold evil, and cannot look on iniquity. The first chapter of Genesis distinctly states that God saw everything that He had made and that it was "very good." The Apostle John tells us that God made everything that was made, and this shows that there is nothing real or true save God and His spiritually good creation, save divine Love and its perfect idea.

Right here we are called upon to make a logical and sane disposition of so-called evil and its phases—sin, sickness, disease, suffering, sorrow, woe and the like. As we have seen, asserted evil and its hosts, which to human sense seem so real, is not the handiwork of God who is All-in-all. Turning to the Scriptures for more light, we read these words of the writer of the book of Ecclesiastes, "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." Next we find these words of Christ Jesus, defining evil under the personified head of devil, "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it." Thus we see that evil and its train are naught but the "many inventions" of so-called mortal man. They are the "other gods," against which the first commandment warns, and the vain "imaginings" which, as St. Paul says, exalt themselves "against the knowledge of God." In short, they are simply that which the Master pointed out as the devil or evil, as a liar and the originator of lies.

Christian Science is today demonstrating the truth about evil—namely, that there is, absolutely speaking, no truth in it. Christian Science teaches that evil, together with all its concomitants, is man-made, and that when men as a whole shall have ceased to make or think evil there will be no more of it. This Science is showing its students how gradually to overcome evil, that is, how to overcome their belief in it, and in this way evil is being lessened continually in their daily experiences. In this way, too, it is being proved conclusively that so-called evil is both the falsifier and the falsity, and that it is an unreality, an illusion, because it is neither created, sanctioned nor approved by God, the All-in-all, who is infinitely and eternally good.



SKYLINE OF SPALATO, IMPORTANT TOWN OF DALMATIA

(Reproduced by permission)

SPALATO, the most important town, though not the capital of Dalmatia, is splendidly situated on low ground at the head of a beautiful bay. A range of mountains rising close behind the town throws it into relief in a most striking manner. There is a fine sea front, the main feature of which is the ruined fa-

cade of the palace of Diocletian, to which the city owes its origin and to which the Emperor retired when he abdicated in 305. Built in the style of a Roman camp with gates in the center of each wall and roads crossing in the middle, the palace possesses several architectural features which foreshadowed many more modern developments. The total

area of the palace is some eight or nine acres. Two of its buildings deserve special notice. Possibly temples originally, one, which is externally octagonal, but circular internally, has been used as a cathedral since the year 650, while the other is now a baptistry. The interior of the palace was converted into a town in 639 by refugees from Salona, near by,

and has been occupied ever since. The greater part of the modern city, however, is without the walls.

Testing English Style

A scholarly critic of newspaper English lately told a class of students how to test style. He said that when a newspaper is read aloud and listened to from outside a closed door the impression made by the reader's voice is one of monotony. On the other hand if a piece of good English is read aloud, most notably Macaulay, there is hardly any reader who can make it sound monotonous to the listener without. The words are not heard, but the tone of the voice at once declares the style. This test, as between good writing and mediocrity, may be made by any one. Does the writing read aloud easily? Is it possible to read it aloud without stopping to feel one's way? Does one go ahead, unhesitating, is there a lively and natural rise and fall of the voice? If so it is good writing for it has the qualities of speech. English which has not the qualities of speech, and can be uttered in a dead level of tone, is not normal language. Speech is normally full of ups and downs. It is spontaneous, it goes with a lift of the dance, not the tramp, tramp of mechanical marching. So whether heard from outside the door or not, every writer may read his own work aloud and discover for himself how far below the simplicity and freedom of speech his labored phrases drag his voice.

Sound Judgment

A right-minded man wishes to do his duty as a citizen, to help guide the destinies of his country. The man who can get sense out of what he reads has an advantage over all his fellows. The citizen who gets his political information from the headlines of his newspaper, from the sonorous phrases of a public speaker, or from magazine articles that strive for effects of language rather than soundness of thought, is at the mercy of political schemers. They can make him believe almost anything they please.

A man who can read history for himself, and gets facts rather than phrases into his mind, has a basis for sound judgment of current events. The problem of our own town today has been worked out by people in other towns, if we only knew where to look for it. The constitutional difficulties of the United States are enough like those of other states and other times to make the history of the past a help in judging the affairs of the present.—President Hadley of Yale.

Queer Collections

Of queer collections there is no end. Every one collects either postage stamps, says the Manchester (England) Guardian, or sundials, or rare prints. But a Manchester collector is forming an album on novel and inexpensive lines. He is collecting all the press photographs of a general ecclesiastic eminently popular in Manchester, and is adding to his treasures at the rate of four a week.

Honesty of Women

Under the heading, "The Innate Honesty of Women," the Tacoma (Wash.) Tribune says: Business men long ago learned that they could repose implicit confidence in women cashiers and other fiduciary positions. Their honesty and faithfulness in discharging their duties have been observed in so many cases that it is their standard in these matters is well attested. Attorney-General McReynolds explained his appointment of a woman as land commissioner on the ground of the superior standard of honesty maintained by women in positions of trust.

Understanding Aerated

Of the best English poetry, it might be said that it is understanding aerated by the imagination.—Lowell.

OPPORTUNITY IN THE COUNTRY

PUBLISHED among the alleged jokes in a recent magazine the reply of a farmer to his city boarder has more poetry than humor in it. The guest asked if the farm were not lonely in winter. The host, sweeping his hand abroad over the hills and valleys of New Hampshire, said in astonishment, "Lonesome! No! Why, on a clear day we can see Mt. Washington." There is a popular belief that those who live in the daily presence of scenes like this grow indifferent to them, or perhaps have never felt the companionship of woods and mountains. But actual experience often brings one in contact with country dwellers who understand and love the beauty around them, though they may not be always ready to put their feeling about it into words. Farmers know the splendid points of view near them and take note of the changing day. They seem to know every tiny sign of the varying seasons. All these things point to close observation, and must mean pleasure in the surroundings; for most people do thoroughly enjoy what they observe or study carefully. The discontent with any form of work is half knowledge or worse, a slatternly habit of thought about it. The farm life has opportunities which

Wordsworth's and Shelley's Skylarks

Ethereal minstrel! pilgrim of the sky!
Dost thou despise the earth where cares abound?
Or while the wings aspire, are heart and eye
Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground?
Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will,
Those quivering wings composed, that music still!
Leave to the nightingale her shady wood;
A privacy of glorious light is thine,
Whence thou dost pour upon the world a flood
Of harmony, with instinct more divine;
Type of the wise, who soar, but never roam—
True to the kindred points of heaven and home.
—William Wordsworth.

Higher still and higher
From the earth thou springest
Like a cloud of fire;
The blue deep thou wingest,
And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.
Like a poet hidden
In the light of thought,
Singing hymns unbidden,
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not:
Like a glow-worm golden
In a dell of dew,
Scattering unbidden
Its aerial hues
Among the flowers and grass, which
Screen it from the view.
—Shelley.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN,
Editor-in-Chief
ALEXANDER DODDS,
Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay
(Private Exchange)
EUROPEAN BUREAU
Amberley House, Norfolk St.,
Strand, London.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID
United States, Canada and Mexico.
Daily, one year, \$3.00
Daily, six months, 3.00
For all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suite 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. Telephone 9723 Central.

BOOKS FOR BOY MESSENGERS

THE British postmaster-general has now decided to have a circulating library for boy messengers at all the local postoffices in the kingdom. Books are to be sent to each office, and the boys are to be allowed to read them while waiting for telegrams to take out. Perhaps the postmaster-general thinks that a lad who is in the middle of "Treasure Island" will make haste to deliver his telegram and get back to it. The books are varied in character, says the Manchester (England) Guardian, and should suit all tastes. The boys, for instance, will find that the catalog offers them: "Pickwick Papers" (de-

scription of London and provincial life). Author, Charles Dickens. "Lyra Heroica." Henley.

Justice is not quite done to the "Cloister and the Hearth" by recommending it to boys as "A tale of the middle ages—times of Erasmus and Luther—end of fifteenth century;" but Mr. Samuel, despite criticism of the book in other quarters, keeps "The Three Musketeers" on the list. A good boy is allowed to have a book for Sunday reading, and we hope that no hard-hearted postmaster will hand the good boy "The Atmosphere." "Peter Simple" would be much preferred.

GETTING THE TIME BY WIRELESS

A LOGICAL use of wireless is seen in transmission of the time, which has long been sent by telegraph. The astronomical clocks at Washington are connected by wireless with hundreds of people who get the exact time in this way twice a day. The transmitting clocks in the naval observatory at Washington, D. C., are connected by electricity with the astronomical clocks. Every day at noon and every night at 10 o'clock the transmitting clocks are connected with the sending key of the wireless station at Arlington. For five minutes the seconds are ticked off and are heard as sharp buzzing sounds in distant wireless receivers. The seconds are marked by certain omissions in such a way that they may be accurately counted and the approach of the hour is preceded by a silence of 10 seconds. Then a long buzz announces the exact instant of the hour. This wireless time service is availed of by many jewelers, who have set up a

few receiving wires. It is received by many people within a radius of 1000 and 2000 miles. Thus all the clocks and watches so connected are synchronized, and this is one more sign of the unity, "the all-together movement" of the times. It is said that especially for ships at sea this accurate time telling is of benefit, since the mariner is dependent on time reckoning to determine the exact location of his ship.

Sermon in Westminster of 1769

Referring to a little brochure or pamphlet containing a sermon preached by John, Archbishop of York, in 1769 in Westminster Abbey before the "Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled," "Sub-Rosa" in the Daily News and Leader (London) says: Let us first observe the text chosen by the Archbishop, and then consider the teaching he founded on that text for the edification of his noble and right reverend hearers. This is the text, "Put them in mind to be subject to Principals and Powers, to obey Magistrates." And some of the lessons which the preacher declared were to be learnt from that text might perhaps be studied with advantage by noblemen in the present day.

And now let me invite special attention to this thoughtful passage in the preacher's discourse: "One great Vice and damnable Sin is the Sin of Faction and Rebellion." I can imagine the assembled peers, in their long wigs and finery, saying one to another, "Now he's talking," as John Sharp rapped out the strong word in that passage. And he went on to point out once more the duty of obedience to authority, adding, "Take away That, we should be no better than Bears and Tygers one to another." Here we have, as it were, brethren, a prophetic glimpse, as if John Sharp had foreseen that which has since come to pass in one corner of Ulster.

Knowledge Pays

There is profound truth in the paradox that to pursue knowledge for its own sake, with no thought of payment, does actually pay. Not only is a man the better for it, but he is likely to find in it a reason for extending the chance of betterment to others.—The New Statesman (London).

Discretion in Speech

Discretion in speech is more than eloquence. When you doubt, abstain.—Bacon.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to
the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions
and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of valentine?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Shot put.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 14, 1914

Public Spirit and Good Works

PUBLIC spirit is the disposition to advance the interest of the people or the community. Public spirit is a lofty ideal and one of its correlatives is unity. Love of the common good, honest readiness to sacrifice all personal animosities, prevails in those who understand that all men's good is every man's. It is this generous animus that in the past has made men great and has sealed with a nation's gratitude the record of their public service. In his degree every man may render such service by seeing to it that he think and act from unselfish motives, loving himself least.

Meantime we are counseled to let patience have her perfect work, patience till the whole community is ready to unite in common tasks with common consent; and patience with any whose hasty zeal may threaten to undo his best laid plans. Patience then is the great factor even in commerce or increased industry. Understanding that all good achievement is possible and that nothing can really thwart the common weal, this alone endues the civic body with the all-conquering public spirit.

The time has passed when dictatorship could forward public projects or happily when the blunders of an individual can finally thwart public good. Public sentiment, however, is a tricky thing. It is likely to balk in the path of progress under unskilful handling, and it is a pity that those who have ideals of public achievement should not understand this. Rightly nurtured and trained, allowed to go forward without blinders or the lash, public sentiment will travel far on the road to a right goal. The public weal once seen by the people and the way thereto clearly marked, progress is sure. The people need to know that nothing can stay their right advance. No one wishes to stay it; all hope for it. Let public confidence, then, support hope. There is no business man in New England who does not desire the prosperity of New England. There is no business man in Boston who does not wish to see the city again set in her natural place as the seaport of New England and one of the greatest seaports in America. Every right-minded citizen, whether in commerce or manufacture, in the professions or in the trades, is ready to cooperate to such ends. He who can give only moral support substituting for the sense of disunion the spirit of good will, expectant of the best in his fellows and in himself, stands ready to encourage those who have other means of helping. This is public spirit. It lives in all true citizenship.

The Business Situation Reviewed

CONCRETE evidences of business improvement are now to be found in various quarters of the industrial world. For the first time in thirteen months the unfilled tonnage statement issued this week by the United States Steel Corporation shows an increase, new business received last month having exceeded output by 331,572 tons. The steel business had reached a low ebb and it is conceded that there was vast room for improvement. The report just issued is significant in that it indicates that the turn for the better has actually taken place. Another straw to tell which way the industrial wind is blowing is the statement issued this week by the Copper Producers Association, indicating a decrease of more than 4,000,000 pounds in the stocks of copper metal on hand, whereas an increase had been anticipated.

Bank clearings are improving, indicating moderate expansion in general business. Railroad companies do not yet seem to be able to make very encouraging earnings reports and they are holding back orders for rails and equipment on that account. The gross returns are satisfactorily large, but net earnings are disappointing.

It is gratifying to know that notwithstanding the unusually unfavorable business last year throughout the entire world, commerce of the United States with other countries reached a new high record. Exports and imports combined reached the unprecedented figure of \$4,276,494,821. The increase was owing to the expansion in exports, this amount aggregating \$2,484,311,173. Renewed efforts are being put forth by the manufacturers of this country to increase their trade abroad, and commercial campaigns of various sorts now under way are certain to expand the country's exports to a remarkable extent within the next few years.

The improvement that has taken place is not confined to any locality but is particularly noticeable in the United States. Easier money conditions are reported everywhere and the prediction is freely made that money will be more abundant throughout 1914 than has been the case in many years. Business is far from satisfactory in most European countries but the easing of money conditions should soon stimulate industrial activity everywhere.

The Game and the Candle

IF THE estimates formed by the leader of the labor party in the United Kingdom are based on anything more substantial than guesswork, the recent strikes in the coal and building trades of London, are not so much the result of any fresh economical developments, as the expression of the masters' tactical grasp of the situation. More and more every day the fundamental homogeneity of capital or labor is being grasped. A victory for labor in England is seen to be a moral victory for labor all round the world: a victory for capital in South Africa is recognized as a strengthening of the capitalist position in every other country. This is because the world is beginning, in spite of itself, to perceive that causes are mental, and that the same instincts dominate an armor baron or a man in a foundry, a German socialist or a French cleric.

This truism is one of the leading factors in the government of strikes. The capitalist in a sense dreads a strike more than the stevedore, for the reason that he has more to lose; and just in the same way it is the gradual capture of the unions by the younger and unmarried generation, which has of late so frequently swept aside the counsels of the union officials. The men who have to find strike pay for the support of thousands of women and chil-

dren, are naturally more conservative than the irresponsible unionist, with no one to think of but himself. The theory of the syndicalist maxim of the strike for the strike's sake is commonly too Roman for such men. To them a strike is a last and terrible resort, but it is one they insist they will not hesitate to adopt if the partial failure in Ireland and the rout in South Africa, are to be engineered into what they define as an attempt to round labor up.

There is, however, another and often unappreciated force at work, in all labor convulsions, the inclination of which it is difficult to predict. The men, absent all day, sustained by the excitement of the struggle, and receiving their strike pay to expend as they think fit, inhabit an El Dorado compared with the women. The women face the loneliness and privation of the wearisome days, faced with the constant terror of the suffering of their children. If the union officials are compelled to assume the role of the Roman father, to the wives of the strikers falls the portion of the Roman matron. If they are convinced that the cause is just they will endure with the steadfastness of the women of Rome. If they are once convinced that the game is not worth the candle, they will certainly exert themselves to snuff the flame out. Then the players left in the dark may possibly be compelled to desist.

OPINION favorable to economies in administration of the affairs of the commonwealth of Massachusetts has been mounting in volume and intensity of late years. A rising state tax and a popular theory of increased administrative efficiency account in the main for the fact. Some citizens are moved by the more practical argument, and others by the more theoretical. Combined, the two groups make an influential, active party, favorable to the appeals for legislative action that were voiced vigorously by Mr. Foss when he was Governor and reiterated by Governor Walsh in his inaugural message. In order that both the public and the Legislature might have some guidance should any constructive action be decided upon, a commission on economy and efficiency was appointed to study the methods by which the commonwealth was operating its business. From this commission a special report has just come dealing specifically with such institutions as are maintained to care for defective and delinquent members of society, on whom a sum no less than \$9,000,000 is now spent annually.

Unlike some such reports, this one is less dogmatic than descriptive. A choice of ways is offered, out of a wasteful and unsatisfactory method of overlapping and duplicating of activities. Vistas are opened up of a sounder, shrewder, less expensive method of furnishing a vast volume of supplies and of erecting buildings and equipping them. The necessity of some supervision of multiplied state commissions, in the interest both of economy and of efficiency, is proved by illustrations drawn from experience as to the defects of present unrelated policies and acts.

Later, of course, the commission will furnish similar data dealing with other aspects of state expenditure. In choosing to make its first report on this phase of the problem it has apparently done well. For the demand for added appropriations for this kind of state aid increases, and some of it is legitimate. Were reforms and economies in administration effected, much of the profit of the process could at once be capitalized in the form of legislative assent to appeals that now may be rejected solely on prudential and economic grounds.

MINNEAPOLIS despatches must go far toward impressing the careful reader with the belief that Minnesota is very much alert to opportunities for improvement in state government. Minnesota has been constructively discontented for some time.

Wherefore a Periodical "White List"

BUYERS of books and periodical reading matter for public libraries have more moral problems to solve than most citizens realize. It is one thing to purchase for oneself or for a family circle; it is another and more responsible duty to determine what shall have general community circulation among children or adults or both. Consequently persons who aid librarians and trustees to select literature have important duties that must be faced conscientiously, with pure motives and sound judgments regnant. Naturally in such matters the opinions of librarians count for much. The more significant, then, is the recent decision of the Massachusetts Library Club to make up a "white list" of monthly and weekly periodicals, popular in type and meeting the needs of ordinary readers, periodicals that have not succumbed to the recent editorial trend toward popularizing discussions of sex. This list registers a protest "against the tendency recently so manifest to cater to sordid sensationalism and perverted taste."

With the choice of periodicals thus professionally approved we are not now dealing. The point we are stressing is that thus publicly an important decadent epoch in the history of magazines printed in the United States has been rightly characterized, and steps formally taken to counteract its unfortunate effects. That there is opportunity, in an extension of discriminating power by librarians, to use it narrowly we admit; but this possibility is no justification for declining to accept the critical judgments of persons who are trained for the task and busy all the time with their collection of evidence.

Both authors, editors and publishers may on occasion have reason to resent any judicial functions being exercised by custodians of libraries; but public opinion usually will support the librarian who puts morals above "art for art's sake." Librarians who are vigilant will aid in making a stand against decadents.

UNITED STATES senators have asked for a postponement of consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment enfranchising women that they may prepare themselves for a debate on the proposition. This is reasonable. It is quite proper that even United States senators should give more than passing attention to the equal suffrage question.

It is interesting to find that while employers differ widely as to methods of procedure, there is coming to be very general agreement as to the efficacy of profit-sharing as an aid to industrial cooperation and peace.

THERE is some talk of coining 3-cent pieces again in the United States, but curiosity regarding the reason for suspending the coinage of 2-cent pieces should first be satisfied.

Coordinating State Commissions' Duties

THE recently enacted and memorable banking and currency act has provisions which make necessary action by the United States treasury department that will bear fruit in new and, it is to be hoped, artistic forms of paper money. Designers of the bureau of engraving and printing have submitted their tentative pictorial notions of what this new money should be. Obedient to the final authority they will work out the final forms, and in due time plates will be made, the presses sent whirring, and the vaults engulf the currency until the "emergency call" comes.

Public confidence in the result of this process being satisfying is stronger today than it could have been a decade or two ago. The artist, as over against the mere artisan, has had more to say lately about the designing of coins and of currency bills than he used to have at Washington. European standards may not have been attained; but American standards have certainly been raised, and credit for this is due to the intelligent interest of recent national executives and secretaries of the treasury and the hearty cooperation of some of the best artists of the country.

Sometimes it must be that users of money rise above their customary attitude toward it as an "authorized medium of exchange" and study it in its symbolical meanings. Where and when this is done, the value of art in connection with design and manufacture of money becomes apparent. If in home and in school the attention of youths with plastic natures and tenacious memories were to be centered on these higher meanings and uses of money which, even in its external forms it may be compelled by art to symbolize, the general conception of money could hardly fail to be improved.

At this season of the year, for instance, what more surcharged with moral symbolism than the United States penny, designed as a labor of love by a talented refugee from Russia now admittedly one of the world's finest medalists, and bearing on its face the head of Lincoln, the great democrat?

TRANSITION is easy and natural, stage by stage, from club conversation on matters pertaining to the economic welfare of a neighborhood, to debate on the economic welfare of a nation and to discussion finally, of world conditions in their economic relation to the individual and the community. It is this easy and natural transition that justifies the existence of the women's club and marks the growth in feminine comprehension of subjects heretofore neglected, ignored, shunned, practically, by the entire sex. Reported recent proceedings of a women's organization making a specialty of educational and industrial investigation give point and emphasis to these observations. Plainly in the line of sequence, women who a short time ago were content with inquiry into household economics, and in the narrowest sense, and who found themselves no more than equal to analysis of family expense accounts, are found now struggling, and struggling intelligently, with problems worthy of the attention of trained and specialized intellects.

Thus, an effort is made to find cause for the paradox of increasing receipts and decreasing profits, an explanation for the universal condition that, notwithstanding enormously increased production, there should be universal and continuous complaints of scarcity and dearth.

It is not the purpose here to go into these matters at all, but rather to direct attention to the expansion of woman's thought, to the widening range of woman's vision, as a result of freedom of association, investigation, study and discussion. Within a score of years, speaking of course in general terms, woman has advanced from superficialities to fundamentals in her understanding of social conditions of great concern to herself; within less time than this she has made an equal advance in economics, and evidence is now accumulating which goes to show that she is mastering, and with amazing facility, the intricacies and complexities of politics. In all the reported proceedings of women's clubs of the present time the striking thing is that the light and trivial have given place to the serious and weighty. The woman of our times is manifestly engaged in obtaining a comprehensive grasp upon subjects to which her grandmother or even her mother would not give a second thought.

SCORES of communities in the United States and Canada, well-intentioned and even enthusiastic as to vacant lot and back lot cultivation in general, are to be found in the regret list every summer because they failed to organize for the spring campaign in good season. The late winter and not the middle or late spring is the time when initial steps should be taken. Community movements of the character referred to should be set on foot now. They are frequently begun too late to achieve satisfactory results. A telegram in the Monitor from Seattle conveys the cheering information that steps have already been taken in that city to start garden clubs for school children. The work is to extend beyond the school yards. Vacant lots, lawns and park-strips are to be cultivated and beautified. The mothers congress has taken charge of the movement. Competent teachers are to be provided. There will be full instruction before actual work is begun.

This is the course that should be followed everywhere both as regards adults and children. A few weeks of theory will be helpful before practical gardening commences. Indoor classes in gardening will sharpen the desire of the students for outdoor work. If classes are opened early enough to enable the students to acquire an elementary knowledge of soil, seeds, roots, bulbs, plants and so on, they will be equipped all the better for the tasks of the spring.

Leadership is requisite to community movements of this kind, and in fact, of every kind. Women seem to make good leaders in the garden club movement. The columns of this newspaper have borne witness to that fact repeatedly. Women need not wait to be invited to take this leadership; they may assume it, with the assurance that their authority will not be questioned. But the main point to bear in mind is that if effective work is to be performed in lot gardening in the spring, along economic or esthetic lines, if the places, the waste places, the unsightly places in communities are to be reclaimed and made useful and beautiful—if there is to be no regret list next summer—the sooner preliminary work is begun the better.

New Forms of Currency

Weightier Discussions for Women

Now Is the Time to Start Garden Clubs